ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, October 18, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' memorable insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for any lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

AIRY.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at Clifton House, Dee Banks, Chester, to ENID (*née* Burnside), wife of E. A. AIRY, The Buffs and R.A.F.—a son.

ALEXANDER.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at Beechcroft, Alverstoke, to IRENE LETTICE, wife of LIEUT.-COMDR. C. C. ALEXANDER—a daughter.

BOLUS.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at Portland, the wife of LIEUT. G. H. BOLUS, R.N., of a son.

CARLYON.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at Gwavas, Hawkes Bay, N.Z., to MARJORIE, wife of E. T. R. CARLYON, of Gwavas, N.Z., and Trignatian, Cornwall—a daughter.

CLARK.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at 1, Carden-terrace, Aberdeen, the wife of J. W. CLARK, Selengu Tea Estate, Assam—a son (stillborn). (Indian papers, please copy.)

CLARKE.—On Oct. 17, 1930, at 71, Woodbourne-avenue, S.W.16, to JESSIE, the wife of J. A. CLARKE, L.F.S.—a son.

CORBOULD.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at the Rectory, Lound, Lowestoft, to HILDA, wife of the REV. KENNETH CORBOULD—a daughter.

CREBBIN.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at 270, Porchester-road, Hyde Park, to ANGELA (*née* ELLIOT-BYLE), wife of LIEUT.-COMM. E. H. CREBBIN, R.N., Retd.—a son.

de SAINT ALBIN.—On Sept. 27, 1930, to EVANGELINE (*née* AVES) and HENRI DE SAINT ALBIN, of La Blaque, Alleyn, Trois Ponts, Belgium—a daughter.

de YOURKEVITCH.—On Oct. 12, 1930, at Sherwood Court, London, to MARIA, wife of ISMAIL DE YOURKEVITCH —a daughter.

FAULKNER.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at Shirley-drive, Hove, to DOROTHY, wife of PERCY FAULKNER—a daughter (PATRICIA DOROTHY).

GROVE.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at 22, Hatherton-street, Stafford, to MABEL, wife of PETER FAYLE GROVE, of Ridley, near Wrotham, Kent—a daughter (ANN).

HURLEY.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at the Dep. Governor's House, H.M. Borstal Institution, Portland, to DAISY (*née* Sansom), wife of the REV. A. V. HURLEY—a daughter.

OWEN HUGHES.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at Hong-kong, to FRANCES, wife of HARRY OWEN HUGHES—a daughter.

PHILCOX.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at 17, Foxgrove-avenue, Beckenham, to PHYLLIS (*née* Stevenson), wife of CECIL PHILCOX—a son.

RAYMOND-BARKER.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at Paul Mead, Bisley, Glos, to CATHERINE and AUBREY RAYMOND-BARKER—a son.

REAH.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at 4, Grange-court, Christchurch-road, Streatham-hill, S.W.2, to MARJORIE, wife of HERBERT W. REAH, M.C., A.M.I.C.E.—a daughter.

ROBINSON.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to GERMAINE (*née* Mose), wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER L. GORDON E. ROBINSON, Royal Navy—a son.

SAWTELL.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at a nursing home, Sheffield, to BARBARA, wife of H. D. SAWTELL, of 187, Rustlings-road, Sheffield—a daughter.

SHARPIN.—On Oct. 11, 1930, at Bordeaux, to MICA, wife of H. L. D. SHARPIN—a son.

SYKES.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at Arundel House, New Barnet, Herts, to WINIFRED MARY (*née* Martin), wife of BRIAN SYKES—a son.

TAYLOR.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, S.W., to BETTY, wife of J. B. TAYLOR, Indian Civil service—a son.

TERRY.—On Oct. 7, 1930, at Nyaungbin, Upper Burma, to HELEN, wife of DR. GORDON S. TERRY—a son.

MARRIAGES

BOND : TRITTON.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at Caistor, Lincs, JOHN BOND, of Grayingham, to AGNES TRITTON, of Caistor.

BURGAN : WHITFIELD.—On Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1930, quietly, at Heswall Parish Church of St. Peter, by CANON D. W. HOBSON, M.A., CAPT. NORMAN BURGAN, M.C., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, eldest son of the late William Denton Burgan and of Mrs. A. F. Burgan, to IRENE MARY, only child of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. WHITFIELD, of West Lawn, Wallasey, Cheshire.

FISHER : BROWN.—On Oct. 11, 1930, at St. Oswald's Church, Bowerby, CAPTAIN JOHN FELLOWES FISHER, R.A.S.C., only son of Dr. and Mrs. Fisher, of Hunstanton, to MARGUERITE, younger daughter of the late WILLIAM BROWN, D.Litt., F.S.A., Barrister-at-Law, and Mrs. Brown, The 'Old House, Bowerby, Thirsk.

HUNT : EGERTON TODD.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, by the Rev. A. T. G. Hunt, father of the bridegroom, THOMAS CECIL HUNT, of 27, Queen Anne-street, to BARBARA EGERTON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. EGERTON TODD, of 4, Chelsham-terrace, Chelsea.

JACOB : NORMAN-NERUDA.—On Oct. 11, 1930, at St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate, CAPT. F. A. JACOB, of Alwarpet, Madras, to Isabella Norman-Neruda.

OXLEY : ANDERSON.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at the Parish Church, Hungerford, by the Rev. G. Curney Richards, assisted by the Rev. H. Wardley King, Vicar of Hungerford, R. G. R. OXLEY (60th Rifles), only son of Brigadier-General Oxley and Mrs. Oxley, of Tyrwhitt Drive, Buckingham, to JEAN EVERETT, second daughter of Mr. Frederick Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, of Standen Manor, Hungerford.

PREEDY : NORRIS.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Dogsnwy, by the Rev. W. W. Preedy (cousin of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. Canon A. L. Bowles, CAPTAIN RALF V. COTES PREEDY, late 51st Worcestershire Regiment, youngest son of the late Rev. D. H. Cotes Preedy and Mrs. Cotes Preedy, of Dogsnwy, to RUTH DARBYSHIRE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. PERCY NORRIS, of Dogsnwy, N. Wales.

ROBINSON : EVANS-FREKE.—On July 21, 1930, quietly in London, CHARLES ROBINSON, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Robinson, of Exniston, Derbyshire, to the Hon. Mrs. EVANS-FREKE, of 12, Alfred-place, S.W., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Harrington-Moore.

SMITH : SCHREIBER.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Marylebone, KENNETH SIDNEY SMITH, R.A., only son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Sidney Smith, R.A., and Mrs. Smith, to BARBARA, second daughter of the late JOHN CHARLES SCHREIBER, C.E., and Mrs. Schreiber.

TWEEDIE : WHITTALL.—On Oct. 11, 1930, at St. Mark's Church, Egypt, PATRICK GRAHAME TWEEDIE, eldest son of John A. Tweedie, of Edinburgh, and the late Mrs. J. A. Tweedie, to SHEILA, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. WHITTALL, of Moda, Istanbul, Turkey.

WEBB : SPARROW.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Hove, JOHN RICHARD, son of MAURICE LANCELOT WEBB, of The Droveway House, Haywards Heath, to CONSTANCE ADELINE (BETTY), younger daughter of the late HUGH BERNARD SPARROW and Mrs. Sparrow, of 47, The Drive, Hove.

SILVER WEDDINGS

MAWSON : RENTON.—On Oct. 16, 1905, at St. Peter's, Tiverton, Devon, ALGERNON FRANCIS ARDWICK MAWSON to ELIZABETH MARY RENTON.—Norman Court, Upper Chatford, Andover, Hants.

PALMER : SALMON.—On Oct. 18, 1905, at Christ Church, Erith, JOHN PALMER to ETHEL MARION SALMON. Present address: Newry, Sevenoaks.

DIAMOND WEDDING

LINTOTT : MACKEY.—On Oct. 18, 1870, at St. Mary Magdalene, Peckham, by the Rev. W. G. Martin, M.A., EDWARD, eldest son of EDWARD STONEHAM LINTOTT, to JESSIE CAROLINE, younger daughter of the late GEORGE MACKEY.

DEATHS

BALFOUR.—On Oct. 16, 1930, suddenly, at Leaf, Invergarry, EGLANTINE EMILY, eldest daughter of the late GEORGE GORDON BALFOUR, B.C.S. Funerals at Bath.

BARNETT.—On Friday, Oct. 17, 1930, at his residence, Park Lodge, Palace-gate, Kensington, W.8, MAJOR SIR EDWARD WHEELDON BARNETT, Kt., M.A., B.C.L., Member of Parliament 1916-1929, in his 67th year. R.I.P. Requiem at Christ Church, Albany-street, N.W., Wednesday, Oct. 22, 8 a.m. Funeral service same place at 12 noon. No flowers. Only intimation.

BENNETT.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at a nursing home in Hereford, the REV. R. A. BENNETT, M.A., youngest surviving son of the late John Nicholas Bennett, of Plymouth aged 70. Funeral took place at Eyton, Wellington, Salop, on Oct. 17.

BOUNDFORD.—On Oct. 15, 1930, ANNIE SOPHIA BOUNDFORD, of 128, Lancaster-road, W.11, the dearly beloved wife of Thomas Boundford, in her 79th year.

BROWN.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at Kilosa, Tanganyika, CONSTANCE, wife of HAROLD GUISE BROWN, and daughter of Mrs. L. Winkle, of Johannesburg.

BROWNE.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at Westminster Hospital Annexe, LT.-COL. ALFRED PERCY BROWNE, D.S.O., late Central India Horse, son of the late General Sir Samuel Browne, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.S.I., and darling husband of Winifred Browne, Le Gourdi, Dinard. Funeral Ryde, Monday, 2 p.m.

BROWNRIGG.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at Bocking Rectory, JOHN STUDHOLME BROWNRIGG, Priest, Dean of Bocking, Canon Emeritus of Bangor, Chap. 66, John of Jerusalem. Funeral at Bocking, Monday, Oct. 20, at 1 p.m. Interment at Ashford, Middlesex, Tuesday, Oct. 21, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, please. R.I.P.

CALLINGHAM.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at 17, Pembridge-gardens, W.2, WILLIAM CALLINGHAM, aged 79.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Oct. 14, 1930, at Calthorpe House, 18, Yarmouth, FANNY MARY, the dearly loved wife of HAROLD CHAMBERLAIN.

CLARKE.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at Wiston Park, Steyning, STRACHAN CHILD CLARKE, of 7, Sloane-street, London, beloved husband of MAY CLARKE, aged 65. Funeral Monday, Oct. 20, at Highbrook Church, West Hoathly, 2.30 p.m. Train leaves Victoria Station, 12.5 p.m. Flowers to be sent care Goldings Hotel, Haywards Heath.

CONINGHAM.—On Oct. 16, 1930, at Oak Lodge, The Mount, Fetcham Park, Surrey, WALTER ROBERT COXE CONINGHAM, Captain, Retired, late 53rd Punjabis, Secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce, Barcelona, dearly loved husband of Mabel Coningham, and son of Mrs. C. B. Coningham and the late Major-General Walter Coningham, aged 51 years. Funeral Hammersmith Cemetery, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 12 o'clock. (Colonial papers, please copy.)

WALTON.—On Oct. 16, 1930, CHARLES WALTON, of 63, Calverley-road, Catford, and late of Paris. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery, on Tuesday next, Oct. 21. Train leaving the Necropolis Station, 121, Westminster Bridge-road, at 11.40 a.m. Flowers may be sent to the Necropolis Station.

WATSON.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at Harrogate, JOHN CLIFFORD WATSON of "Bankfield," Lemington, son of the late William Watson, Esq., of Firs Hill, Sheffield, aged 74. Funeral at Tickhill, Yorks, on Monday, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock.

WILKINSON.—On Oct. 15, 1930, at a private nursing home, Newcastle-on-Tyne, CHARLES EDWARD, the dearly loved husband of MARGARET WILKINSON, of 49, Belmont-road, Bushey, and son of the late C. E. Wilkinson, of Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Northumberland, aged 49 years.

WILLMOTT.—On Oct. 13, 1930, at Apsley House, Tunbridge Wells, ALDERMAN HENRY JOHN WILLMOT, J.P., in his 76th year.

YOUNG.—On Oct. 17, 1930, at The Old Mill House, Possebridge, Glos, GEORGE ARCHIBALD WALLACE YOUNG, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Young, of Cheltenham, aged 46.

IN MEMORIAM
OR ACTIVE SERVICE

ENSOR.—To the beloved, ever-dear memory of my only son ("TEDDY"), LIEUT. C. E. J. ENSOR, R.G.A., who died at Shorncliffe Military Hospital on his 21st birthday, Oct. 18, 1919, after War service.

"Everlasting love wherein his memory is enshrined."
—MUM and BETTY.

PENN.—In memory of my sons, EDIE, Captain, Grenadier Guards, killed in the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Oct. 18, 1915, mentioned in dispatches; and GEOFFREY, 2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade, killed near Ploegsteert, Feb. 11, 1915.

"They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."

RAVENSCROFT.—In proud and ever-loving memory of my son GUY, Capt., 18th Batt. King's Liverpool Regiment, who fell in action at Ligny-Thilloy, France, on Oct. 18, 1916.

TODD.—To the beloved memory of my son, ANDREW MONTGOMERY REID, Lieut., 9th Essex, wounded and missing, Guendecourt, 1918.

TAYLOUR.—In loving memory of CAPTAIN GEORGE R. TAYLOUR, 2nd Batln. The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who fell in action during the Great War near Mesen, in Belgium, on Monday, Oct. 19, 1914.

THICKNESSE.—In ever-loving memory of FRANCIS WILLIAM THICKNESSE, D.S.O., Major, R.A., who fell near Ypres, Oct. 19, 1917.

WESCHE.—To the undying memory of ERNEST BRACKLESBY WESCHE (BOBBY), S. Lancs, killed in action in the Cameroons, Oct. 19, 1914.

"On we go."

BETTS.—In loving memory of my husband, G. OWEN BETTS, Capt., D.S.O., died Oct. 18, 1929. "Worthy of remembrance."

COX.—In proud and loving memory of SAMUEL GEORGE COX, Sub-Lieut., R.N., who passed on, Oct. 19, 1920, aged 21.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you."

GRAY.—In loving memory of ELLEN GRAY ("GRANNIE"), who died Oct. 19, 1929.

GUBB.—To the memory of SEYMOUR JACKSON GUBB, Taunton School, Southampton (1892-1924). A beloved Headmaster.

GUBB.—In grateful and honoured memory of a true Empire builder, SEYMOUR JACKSON GUBB, B.A., Headmaster of Taunton School, Southampton—1892-1924—who died at Battermere, Cumberland, on Oct. 18, 1925.
—From his old Boys.

HALL.—In ever-present memory of ALEC, very dearly beloved younger son of SIR HENRY and LADY HALL, Brookside, Chester, who died Oct. 18, 1918, at Shrewsbury School, aged 15 years.

"Hoping that remembrance may reach him where he lives."

INGRAM.—In ever-present memory of my most loving and beloved husband, who fell asleep in Jesus, Oct. 18, 1921.

"I heard a voice from Heaven saying: Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

LOW.—In ever-affectionate remembrance of my dearly loved and dearly loved husband, CHARLES WATSON LOW (BILLIE), Oct. 18, 1928. Always in my thoughts a happy memory, my darling husband and comrade.

PEYTO.—On Oct. 18, 1918. God bless you. So he passed over, and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side.

ROBERTS.—In loving memory of GEORGE THOMAS ROBERTS, who died Oct. 19, 1928. Greatly missed by MUM, NEEN, and ARTHUR.

ROBINSON.—In ever-loving memory of our dear and only son, GEORGE CUTHBERT ROBINSON, Captain, R.A.M.C., who passed away Oct. 18, 1926.

SEAGER.—In grateful memory of EMMA SEAGER, who died in 1893, a generous benefactress by will of the National Hospital for the Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

TYLDEN-WRIGHT.—In ever-loving memory of MARIE.—MAX.

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LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF.

TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8233.

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NURSING HOME (with THEATRE).
Telephone: Sloane 7131 (2 lines). Telegrams:—Pelpe, Knane, London.
Central Office:—39-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

PERSONAL

T.—I did open my Eyes. "My Heart Stood still." Silence was Not Golden.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MISS BURROUGHS FOWLER wishes to THANK all kind friends who have written to her expressing sympathy on the death of her father and for flowers. She hopes to be able to reply to all these letters personally, but at the moment is not well enough to do so.

MRS. (F. V.) WESTBY wishes to THANK all those who have so kindly sent messages of SYMPATHY in her great sorrow. She hopes they will accept this expression of gratitude, as owing to the great number of letters she is unable to reply to each separately.

MR. ARTHUR and the Misses LEGG offer their GRATEFUL THANKS to all their kind friends for the wonderful SYMPATHY shown to them in their great sorrow at the death of their brother, Thomas Percy Legg, and for the beautiful floral tributes sent in remembrance.

£4 REWARD.—LOST on 14th inst., between Regent's Park, Savoy Hotel, and the London Hippodrome, DIAMOND FLORAL BARRING.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£5 REWARD.—LOST in Little Grosvenor-street, BLACK LEATHER ZIPPER HANDBAG containing no money, but personal trinkets and papers valuable to owner only.—Box E.1525, The Times, E.C.4.

RHODESIAN CATTLE RANCH, situated on direct line for supply to N. Rhodesian Copper Mines. Noted estate about 40,000 acres, two permanent rivers, main road through front, cream and excellent fruit, game shooting, good homestead; quantity timber. Will be SOLD by Mortgagees in possession for amount of debt, £6,000 cash, balance on mortgage.—Write Box M.324, The Times, E.C.4.

ALL-DAY VIGIL AT ST. JOHN'S, WATERLOO-ROAD, S.E.1, TO-DAY (SATURDAY).—The Rev. C. W. Hutchinson will be at Home on the Church House Steps from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. An excellent tea URGENTLY NEEDED. Please help us to maintain our vast network of Social Organizations and Clubs in this difficult district.—9, York-road, Lambeth, S.E.1.

RIDERS—ENGLISH LADY takes PAYING GUESTS in her comfortable, sunny villa; excellent cooking; 4-4½gns. inclusive.—Write Box M.323, The Times, E.C.4.

CLOSE WALTON HEATH GOLF.—Perfect COUNTRY HOUSE.—To be LET for winter months; six bed, two bath, four reception; garages.—Phone Reigate 30.

BOYD ATLANTIC AIR MAIL.—Offers of Flown Letters, this and previous Atlantic Flights, desired. Highest prices willingly paid.—Write Box E.1491, The Times, E.C.4.

THE BLUE SKIES and GOLDEN SUNSHINE of SOUTH AFRICA will be among the objectives of travellers this winter. Special Excursion Rates.—Descriptive programme, Blue and Gold Tours, post free on request to Director, South African Government Travel Bureau, 73, Strand, London, W.C.2.

"THE SILENT LONGING."—If you could see the faces of poor children, realise their warm sunshine denied a holiday because there is no money, this appeal would not be necessary. £1 fortnight. 57 still waiting.—Rev. Canon Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green.

GERALD NOEL HOARE, Esq., and Miss HOARE of Greencroft, Ongar, Essex, have pleasure and very highly RECOMMEND elegant, FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE in gentlewoman's beautiful residence in Eastbourne. Overlooks sea; has private telephone and every modern convenience; ideal for winter; near sea; convenient for Town and station; excellent cuisine and service; central heating; garden; garage.—Write Box E.1668, The Times, E.C.4.

DIED-A-TERRE.—In KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—SMALL FLAT, own front door, one large bed room, sitting room, bath room. Rent £260. No premium.—Write Box F.980, The Times, E.C.4.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR. Sundays, 5 o'clock. Cost £20.—Please help F. N. CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

THE individual whose heart bleeds for the poor needs a stern reason indeed to compel conscience really to stop the hemorrhage. (See above.)

ATLANTIC AIR STAMPS.—Collector wishes buy Letters carried by Boyd, Pinedo, Alcock, and Hawker.—Offers to R. D., 20, Elgin-road South, Bournemouth.

L.M.T. — Perhaps delayed, but never far away. Keep courage firm and trust.—G. W.

WILL Anyone who has tried and found safe method for permanently REMOVING unwanted HAIR from face, neck or elsewhere kindly write on information, which will be treated with the strictest confidence? Replies from professional beauty specialists are not desired.—Write Box E.1662, The Times, E.C.4.

OLYMPIA SHOW! WHAT EVERY MOTORIST should know. The newest Safety motor insurance. The insurance company will mend your car, it won't mend you. The Miller General Hospital offers Private Pay-Bed Accommodation for patients of moderate means. Fees range from 3 guineas to 6 guineas per week, according to circumstances (exclude or include medical, surgical, nursing, and auxiliary services). Particulars from the Secretary, MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL, Greenwich-road, London, S.E.10 ('phone Greenwich 0505), or from your own doctor.

WILL KIND PEOPLE HELP a mother with five children to support by giving her orders for needlework, knitting, or Christmas gifts.—Write Box P.930, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Agent for American and Colonial buyers of books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

OSBORNE, L. of W.—KING EDWARD VII. CONVALESCENT HOME receives all officers of the Navy, Marines, Army, R.A.F. and Indian Army. Magnificent South Aspect. Inclusive terms. Appointments and age carried out.—For admission apply House Governor, East Cowes, I. of W.

LITTLE CHILDREN waiting to be sent to Convalescent home; 2 guineas required. Help Matron to get them away. Fifteen shillings will keep a child at the seaside or country for one week.—Miss Howard, Children's Hospital, Shadwell-street, E.1.

YOUR SON'S CAREER.—Boys with moderate capital are assisted by the 1925 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1, to become established farmers in South Africa. Free training and introduction to experienced farmers.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION, Incorporated. President: H.R.H. Princess Alice. Offices: 1, Adelphi-terrace-house, W.C. Telephone: Sloane 8567. No connection with any other Adoption Society.

FRANKFURT.—COMFORTABLE HOME for English lady or gentleman in distinguished German family in Frankfurt-on-Main; large bed-sitting and bath room; afternoon tea and use of 'phone, if desired. £6 10s. weekly; Moorgate, E.C.2.

MENTONE of ENGLAND.—To be LET FURNISHED, 3½ winter months, labour-saving HOUSE; two receptions, four beds, dressing room, lounge hall, two baths, &c.; French garden, with fruit trees; garage; near Chines, golf; S. aspect.—Longwood, Parkstone, Dorset.

DO PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, Toys, Books, Sports Gear, &c., any description, any condition; tremendous help; parcels collected.—Mrs. Hall, Population 30,000.—S. G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

GENEALOGY, HERALDRY.—Experienced Private Advice Given. Researches executed. Family Trees, Quarterings, Arms and Crests; researches undertaken at Hargreaves-Mawdsley, 80, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol.

TO SPECULATORS, BUILDING SYNDICATES, and Others.—Unique opportunity of securing a first-class BUILDING SITE, 2½ acres, for immediate development, at HINDHEAD, within 70 minutes of London; the Switzerland of England; wonderful views; all conveniences; 'bus passes door.—Box E.1666, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING Unfurnished self-contained FLAT, Bayswater; fitted old oak; three rooms, kitchen, bath room; garden. Rent £150.—Tels, Park 2366 before 12, or write Box E.1676, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED FLAT WANTED, second week Feb. to second week April; six bed rooms; must be near Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens, preferably North.—Write Box E.1652, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, Furnished or Unfurnished, genuine TUDOR HOUSE, perfectly restored; four reception, nine bed-dressing rooms, three bath rooms, excellent kitchen and servants' quarters; main water, gas, main drainage, gas, telephone; genuine old beams and fireplaces with Gothic cordes; all furniture antique; only 25 miles from London in quiet village.—Write Box W.1963, The Times, E.C.4.

REIGATE.—TWO or THREE GUESTS RECEIVED by married lady's charming private house; car; fires and gas.—Write Box F.917, The Times, E.C.4.

£335, decorated, central heated, compact HOUSE; six bed, two sitting, two bath, one box room; 15 minutes' personal servants willing to remain; suitable for three 'phs.; highly recommended.—Write Box F.923, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN ANYONE RECOMMEND MAID who would wait on luncheons or dinners when needed? Private recommendation essential.—Write Box W.1952, The Times, E.C.4.

GERMAN LADY (diploma) gives German LESSONS (£1 3s., reduction class; quick method.—Park 6606.

SHROPSHIRE.—A very nice COUNTRY HOUSE for SALE in a lovely spot; nine bed rooms, two baths, three good reception rooms; 4½ ACRES.—Write Box W.1951, The Times, E.C.4.

OVERLOOKING the sea and harbour; adjacent to Parkstone Golf Club.—To be LET FURNISHED for the winter, a well-built and compact HOUSE; three entertaining rooms, six bed rooms, and two bath rooms; with all services; rent 10 guineas per week.—Write Box W.1950, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL-KNOWN ARTIST paints miniatures and oil portraits from life or photograph at a moderate fee.—Write Box W.1946, The Times, E.C.4.

6D. a Mile. LUXURIOUS SALOON CAR, chauffeur driven.—Blair, Mayfair 1382.

TO be LET, FURNISHED MANSION FLAT, central position; eight bed rooms, three reception, two bath rooms, maids' sitting room; gas fires, constant hot water; porters and lifts; six months or longer.—Apply Howe, 44, Hans Mansions, S.W.10.

TO WIND UP ESTATE.—Lady wishes to DISPOSE of 1930 Model 25 h.p. coachbuilt SUNBEAM Limousine; in perfect order; run under 5,000 miles. Cost over £1,200, would take £800.—Write Box F.908, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAMPION COCKTAIL 1930. Golden Dawn. ¼ Orange juice, ¼ Apricot Brandy, ¼ Calvados, ¼ Gin. Shake and serve with dash of Grenadine. CUSENIER'S Liqueurs, Sirops, Brandies, and Vermouths are the best for Cocktails.

THIS WEEK is October Fur-trimmed COAT WEEK at HENWICK of BOND-STREET (corner of Brook-street). One hundred copies of successful new models in Black with beautiful Persian Lamb collars and cut-of-the-ordinary cuffs at 12½gns. Take the lift to the Chinese Room and try one on to-day.

STAMP COLLECTORS.—Selections of RARE BRITISH COLONIALS sent on approval.—Allen, 5, Burke Hall-road, Wanstead, E.11.

XVLPS.—Have you bought the car? If so, call learn something to your advantage.—PESNQ.

ANTIQUE SILVER of all periods wanted for present American demand; also OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE. BEST POSSIBLE PRICES. FINE JEWELLERY also PURCHASED.—Please write or call SPINK and SON, Ltd., 5, 6, 7, King-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. (Est. 156 years.)

PIANOS.—Maple and Co. are offering the best possible prices for good Second-hand Pianos.—Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

OMELETTES as in France, fried chicken, corned beef hash, lemon pie. Good coffee and really nice food at Mrs. Cook's, next Piccadilly Theatre. Open Midday until Midnight (evenings only Sunday).

6D. per mile October.—Landaulettes, driven by competent liveried chauffeurs.—Particulars Elers, 27, Sussex-place, S.W.7. Kensington 0477.

HOW TO KEEP MAIDS.—See that your cutlery bears the mark "ROGERS" STAINLESS," together with the name of a good cutler. Easy to clean—and sharpen.

PERSONAL (continued)

"PREACH the word: be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine. For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine."—II. Tim. iv. 2-3.

WILL Mr. JENKINS owning land at CAP-SERRAT, A.M., please COMMUNICATE with Adamson, Agent, Beaulieu, A.M., or King and King, Agents, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.3.

I, BERWICK MAITLAND DOUGLAS, of 62, Park-street, London, W., hereby give notice that my Wife, Mrs. MARGUERETTA DOUGLAS, has no authority in any way to pledge my credit, and that I will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for her DEBTS whomsoever or howsoever incurred.—Dated this 16th day of October, 1930.

NOTICE is hereby given that COUNTESS MARY PAPPENHEIM, of 24, Gloucester-place, W.1, is APPLYING to the Home Secretary for NATURALIZATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalization should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, S.W.1.

BARNINGHAM or BARNJUM.—I would like to confer with anyone owning or knowing of any copies of old deeds, wills, histories, family portraits, prints or letters, or any historical or interesting information connected with the family of Nicholas Barningham, Sir Humphrey de Barningham of Barningham, Norfolk, about 1100, Sir Adam de Barningham 1140, Sir Eustace 1170, Sir Richard 1200, Sir Adam 1245, Sir Henry 1270, Sir Thomas 1300, Thomas 1370, Henry Bermyngham, M.P. and Mayor of King's Lynn and living in Lynn 1400 to 1472, his son Henry and John all of Lynn, Henry Barningham of Rackheath 1500, Thomas 1540, John of Marsham 1570, and John, William, and Thomas Barnjum of London, or anyone of the name of Barningham, Barnjum as it is now spelled, or my present wife, Lady Rebecca Dixie of Bosworth Park and Malvern Villas, Hounslow.—FRANK J. D. BARNJUM, Savoy Hotel, London.

URGENT.—ASSISTANCE REQUIRED, also suitable birth, for baby, boy, son of a widow ?—Write Box E.1556, The Times, E.C.4.

HOME SCHOOL in the SUN for DELICATE CHILDREN.—Mlle. Seller, principal, L'Alpe Fleurie, Villars, Switzerland, will interview parents in London, Oct. 17th-26th.—Mde. Bank, East Molesey, Surrey. (Molesey 397.)

6D. a Mile, Chauffeur-driven SALOON CAR.—Evans, Maida Vale 7041.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches partners. Moved to 11, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

£50.—Can nobody give this sum to the impecunious ordinand to complete his training?—Write Box F.940, The Times, E.C.4.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. ROYAL APPEAL. EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

TO be LET, UNFURNISHED, Second-Floor SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; two sitting, three bed rooms, bath room, kitchen; constant hot water, electric heating. Particularly pleasant sunny rooms; parquet floors. Rent £350, or near offer; no premium; four years' lease.—90, Gloucester-place, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 9587.

WIDOW, temporarily embarrassed, active, good taste, travelled, domesticated, REQUIRES POSITION, companion to lady or in family, chaperon or any suitable work in exchange good home; salary optional; highest references.—Write Box W.1938, The Times, E.C.4.

BLACKHEATH.—FLAT in historic house overlooking Greenwich Park; two bed, two reception, bath, kitchen, &c. Fine grounds with squash racquets court. Rent £185 per annum inclusive.—Address Z. B. 677, care of 125, Kensington Avenue, E.C.3.

£50 OFFERED as premium to any person instrumental in obtaining POSITION in good-class firm in London carrying salary £350-£300 per annum for young man; good education, commercial experience and references; has position of future in any of the allied trades and commercial travelling, but not confined to these.—Write Box R.1594, The Times, E.C.4.

WORLD-TRAVELLED young Man (22), fluent linguist, desires POSITION of Private Secretary, Companion-Secretary to gentleman or similar post. French Riviera.—Write Box 7792, The Times, 43, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WOMAN DOCTOR has VACANCY for chronic nerve, alcoholic or drug case; South Coast. Home comforts. Winter terms.—Write RM/MC/X, London, E.C.1.

IDEAL GUEST HOUSE; well heated; own beautiful grounds; five miles London; opposite Sydenham Hill Station; golf.—X., Wood Hall, S.E.21. Styd. 0483.

FRENCH FAMILY RECEIVES PAYING GUESTS, 5 to 6 gns. Situated in the hills; up-to-date comfort; excellent cooking; French private lessons. —Maudet, "La Colline," Bellevue, S.-et-O.

PARENTS from personal proof highly recommend Oldfield, Norland trained), happy Nursery near Bournemouth.—Lindisfarne, Broadstone, Dorset.

6D. a MILE.—Chauffeur-driven Saloon car.—Ring Padd. 0558.

SCHOOL, 48 girls over 10, SURREY HILLS; sunny, spacious house, lovely extensive grounds; every comfort; high-class tuition on modern lines; second to good carriage; excellent modern education; special opportunities for music, French, and games; fees 135-150gns. inclusive.—Write Box E.1672, The Times, E.C.4.

SWISS MOUNTAINS.—High-class PENSION, open all year, every

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BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.
Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	—	Oct. 24
†Mantua ..	11,000	Jack	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
‡Viceroy of India	20,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Malwa ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaiser-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Oronsay ..	20,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadle	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa ..	21,000	Browning	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Nantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	—	Oct. 24
‡Chitral ..	21,000	Singers	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Malda ..	21,000	Browning	Oct. 31	Nov. 21
‡‡Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares Calling Southampton.

Tydea (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Oct. 24	—
Surdwan (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Nov. 7	—
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Nov. 21	—
‡Novara ..	7,000	Pigot	Dec. 5	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Purfleet (cargo) ..	7,849	—	Nov. 11	—
Kashmir ..	9,000	Mallalue	Nov. 13	—
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Chakdina ..	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
‡Akbiva ..	9,000	—	Dec. 20	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers. ¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
†DOMALA ..	8,441	—	Oct. 24	Oct. 26
†HATIMURA ..	6,666	Nov. 5	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
†MUNDRA ..	7,272	Nov. 19	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
†WARFIELD ..	6,080	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
NASHORRA ..	8,824	—	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
MANDALA ..	8,246	Oct. 29	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
MANELA ..	8,369	Nov. 12	Nov. 22	Nov. 29
MERKARA ..	8,294	Nov. 26	Dec. 6	Dec. 13

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MALDA ..	8,006	—	—	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
MODASA ..	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
MADURA ..	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA ..	8,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

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Manager, F. H. GROVEKOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 120, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Branch Office, Passport and Foreign Office (A. J. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Cot. C. Pase, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS :—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents :—
GRAY, DAWES & CO., 125, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers :—
P. & O. Recoupbe, Mc(trath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Wm. Cory, (Initially, Hunter and Co., Ltd.), Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middle East from Bombay and Karachi) Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
REMUERA ..	11,500	Oct. 24
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 20
RUAPEHU ..	8,000	Dec. 19
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Jan. 16

† Cabin and 3rd Class passengers only.
Apply Lond. & S.Q., Ltd., 1, Water-street, E.C.2 (Tel., Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 3, Copper-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
ARAWATA ..	Nov. 12	—
MAKURA ..	—	Nov. 29
NIAGARA ..	Dec. 10	—
MONOWAI ..	—	Dec. 24

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Suva to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 6724; or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.
BALLARAT ..	13,400	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
BENDIGO ..	13,500	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
¶BARADINE ..	13,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
¶BARRABOOL ..	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17

¶ Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 2nd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,600	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,600	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to TASMANIA and NEW ZEALAND. Tickets issued interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Tenon.	Naples.
ORFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 22	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 5	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Dec. 3	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA ..	12,036	Dec. 29	Dec. 28	Dec. 29
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd.; Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, BOMBAY, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Venice ..	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Delhi ..	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta
City of York ..	8,247	Oct. 30	Bombay and Karachi
City of Marseilles ..	8,267	Nov. 13	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Lahore ..	8,068	Nov. 14	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras. (d) Direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi ..	5,573	Nov. 8	(c) Cape Town, Algoa B.,
Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Dec. 6	East London, Durban.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON : 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL : Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3340
GLASGOW : 75, Bothwell-street. " Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.
THE FIRST CLASS ONLY
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Oxfordshire ..	12,500	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
Staffordshire ..	15,000	Oct. 31	Nov. 1
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 22
Worcestershire ..	15,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 28, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 6326, 6327.

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples.
KAMO MARU ..	8,000	Oct. 24	Nov. 1	Nov. 3
†ORLAMU ..	8,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
KASHIMA MARU ..	10,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Nov. 30

Also calling at Gibraltar.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.
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BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, and 300 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS
UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK.

Oct.	Steamer	From	Line
18	BERENGARIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
18	ARMANISTAN .. c	Liverpool	White Star
18	SCYTHIA .. d, e	Liverpool	Cunard
22	MAJESTIC .. f	Southampton	White Star
22	ATLANTIC .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
25	MAURETANIA .. f	Southampton	Cunard
25	BRITANNIC .. d, e	Liverpool	White Star
25	MINNEWASKA .. c	London	A.T.L.
25	CARMANIA .. g, e	Southampton	Cunard
25	WESTERNLAND .. p, e	Southampton	Red Star
29	HOMERIC .. f	Southampton	White Star
31	THANSYLVANIA .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
Nov.			
1	AQUITANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
1	SAMARIA .. d, e	Liverpool	Cunard
1	AURANIA .. g	Southampton	Cunard
1	OLYMPIC .. g	Southampton	White Star
8	BALTIC .. d, e	Liverpool	White Star
8	MINNEKAHDA .. c	London	A.T.L.
8	FRANCONIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
8	PENNLAND .. p, e	Southampton	Red Star
12	MAJESTIC .. f	Southampton	White Star
14	CAMERONIA .. f, e	Glasgow	Anchor
14	AUSONIA .. h, e	Southampton	Cunard

a Also calls Boston. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast d Via Belfast and Glasgow. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. g Via Havre. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA
TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Oct.	Steamer	From	Line
18	AUSONIA .. n	Southampton	Cunard
18	DUCHESS OF YORK .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
25	WESTERNLAND .. p, n	Southampton	Red Star
25	ANDANIA .. o	Liverpool	Cunard
31	DUCH. OF RICHMOND .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
31	LAURENTIC .. o	Liverpool	White Star
31	ATHENIA .. o	Glasgow	Anch. Don.
Nov.			
1	MONTCLARE .. n	Southampton	Can. Pac.
1	ASCANIA .. n	Southampton	Cunard
7	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
8	PENNLAND .. p, o	Southampton	Red Star
8	ANTONIA .. o	Liverpool	Cunard
14	EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA .. n	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
14	DORIC .. o	Liverpool	White Star

n To Quebec. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. o Via Cherbourg. p Via Belfast. † To Halifax, N.S.

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by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
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"AVELONA STAR" }	From London	31 OCT.
"AVILA STAR" }	and Boulogne	14 NOV.
"ALMEDA STAR" }		28 NOV.
"ANDALUCIA STAR" }		15 DEC.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN.
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"ARANDORA STAR,"
With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
DEC. 19TH for 19 DAYS to
CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON.
38 Gns. and Upwards.
SPECIAL 46 DAYS'
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
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The interest aroused by the "Arandora Star" has been such that the new MUSICAL PLAY at DALY'S THEATRE devotes one act to scenes on board.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programmes apply : BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street ('Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co. and Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Oct. 29
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Nov. 19
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Dec. 10

Fares from £36 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

†CORINTHIC	12,167 tons from Southampton	7 Nov.
†IONIC	12,541 tons from Southampton	5 Dec.
†TAROA	13,500 tons from Southampton	2 Jan., 1931
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	30 Jan.
TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	27 Feb.

† Oil Burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
‡ Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 21, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
MANCHESTER : 10, Brazennose-street.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

SARPEDON ..	4 Nov.	ANCHISES ..	11 Jan.
PATROCLUS ..	6 Dec.	ANCHISES ..	14 Feb.
ANTENOR ..	2 Jan.	AENEAS ..	28 Feb.

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*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Nov. 20	—
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*ALMANZORA ..	13,521	Dec. 4	—
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THE PROGRAMMES

AN EXCERPT FROM "ELDORADO"

To-night at 9.40 an excerpt from the second act of *Eldorado*, the musical play at Daly's Theatre, will be relayed to the National station. Earlier in the evening Mr. Bransby Williams will give a rendering of "The Incredible Adventures of Rowland Hern," by Nicholas Olde. The principal items in the London Regional programme this evening are a performance by the Covent Garden Opera Company of Puccini's *Turandot* and a concert of chamber music by the Charles Woodhouse String Quartet. To-morrow evening the Bishop of Birmingham will broadcast the fourth talk in the series on "Science and Religion."

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, October 18, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30 :—Time Signal from Greenwich: Weather. 10.45-11 :—Hobbies and Handicrafts: (6) Hooked Rugs, by Miss Ann Macbeth. 1-2 :—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. 3.25 :—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. 3.30 :—The Victor Olof Sextet; Trefor Jones (tenor). 4.45 :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children—All Change, a play with music, specially written for the Children's Hour, by Carey Grey and Robert Chignell. 6 :—Music. 6.15 :—Weather; News; Football Results; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. 6.40 :—London Sports Bulletin. 6.45 :—Pianoforte Music of Chopin, played by Virginia McLean. 7 :—Labrador and the Empire, by Sir Wilfred Grenfell, from Manchester. 7.20 :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society. 7.30 :—Bransby Williams, in the Incredible Adventures of Rowland Hern, by Nicholas Olde: (1) The Red Weed, presented by K. B. Indoe.

7.45 :—The Ridgeway Parade (4), devised, written, and produced by Philip Ridgeway; additional sketches by Holt Marvell; music arranged by Dorothy Hogben: additional original numbers composed by Philip Ridgeway; lyrics by Holt Marvell; with Hugh Dempster, Jack Hodges, Bernard Clifton, Gerald Osborne, Bert Meredith, the Universal Four, Janet Linde, Paddy Prior, Dorothy Dampier, Doris Yorke, Hermione Gingold, Irene Vere, and Philip Ridgeway: the Gershom Parkington Orchestra, conducted by Gershom Parkington. 9 :—Weather; News. 9.15 :—Shipping Forecast. 9.20-9.35 :—The Edges of the World: (7) A District Officer in New Guinea, by Mr. E. W. P. Chinnery. 9.40 :—An Excerpt from Act II. of Eldorado; book by Gerald Robinson and Gus Dale; music by G. Ruthland Clapham; additional musical numbers by Charles J. Moore, Julian Frank, and Donovan Meher; music orchestrated and the orchestra directed by Arthur Wood; produced by Oscar Asche; with Jerry Verno, Mimi Crawford, Eric Coxon, Desirée Ellinger, George Ide, Donald Mather, Geoffrey Davies, Oscar Asche, Mark Daly, Mai Bacon, and Robert Nainby, relayed from Daly's Theatre. 10.30-12 :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

1-2 :—National programme. 3.30-4.45 :—National programme. 5.15-10.30 :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15-11 a.m.:—National programme. 2 :—Tunstall, by Puccini: Acts 1 and 2, performedby The Covent Garden Opera Company, with William R. John, Richard Watson, Dorothy Lemon, Edward Loer, Evelyn Clare, Leslie Horsman, Odette de Foras, William Michael Frederick Davies, Roy Devereux, Liddell Peddieson, and Arnold Perry (conductor), relayed from The Theatre Royal, Glasgow. 3.35 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Dance Music. 6.15 :—Weather; News; Football Results. 6.40 :—London Sports Bulletin. 6.45 :—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; John Armstrong (tenor). 7.45 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 8.25 :—Regional News. 8.30 :—The Spirit of Adventure, 3—Some Pioneer Voyages of the 16th Century, by Mr. Michael Redgrave. 9 :—The Charles Woodhouse String Quartet: Charles Woodhouse (violin), Herbert Kinsey (violin), Ernest Yonge (viola), Charles Crabbe (violoncello); Joan Coxon (soprano). 10.15 :—Weather; News. 10.30-12 :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30 :—The City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Leslie Heward; Charles Hedges (tenor); Stanislas de Niedzielski (pianoforte). 5-5.15 :—London Regional programme. 7.50 :—A Religious Service, conducted by the Rev. E. S. Loveday; organist and choir master, Fred Dunnill, relayed from the] Cathedral, Birmingham. 8.45 :—National programme. 8.50 :—Weather; News. 9 :—Midland News. 9.5 :—The City of Birmingham Police Band, conducted by Richard Wassell; Percy Underwood (baritone); Harold Mills (violin); P.C. Cook (cornet solo). 10.30 :—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

3-4.15 :—National programme. 8 :—See Glasgow. 8.45 :—National programme. 9 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.5 :—National programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

3-4.15 :—National programme. 6.30 :—Organ Recital by Thomas H. Crowe: The Harmony Mixed Voice Quartet, relayed from Fisherwick Presbyterian Church, Belfast. 7-8 :—A Religious Service: The Harmony Quartet; the Church Choir; Address by the Rev. Joseph Johnston, relayed from Fisherwick Presbyterian Church, Belfast. 8.45 :—National programme. 9 :—Regional News. 9.5 :—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by R. Godfrey Brown; Enid Settle (soprano); Stuart Redfern (violin). 10.30 :—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-4.15 :—National programme. 8 :—National programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue. National programme. 9 :—See Manchester. 8.45 :—National programme. 9 :—North of England News. 9.5 :—National programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

3-4.15 :—National programme. 6.30 :—A Religious Service (in Welsh); Address by the Rev. David Williams, relayed from Carmel Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Aberaman. 8 :—A Religious Service; Address by the Bishop of Monmouth, relayed from St. Woolos Pro-Cathedral Church, Newport, Mon. 8.45 :—National programme. 9 :—West Regional News. 9.5 :—National programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

CORK.—Call 6CK (225m.), 1kw.—Programme relayed by DUBLIN (413m.).

8.30 :—Time Signal. 8.31 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 11 :—Time Signal and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-4.15 :—National programme. 8 :—National programme. 9 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.5 :—National programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

3-4.15 :—National programme. 8 :—See Aberdeen. 8.45 :—National programme. 9 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.5 :—National programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

3 :—National programme. 3.45 :—For the Children: The Rev. Dorothy F. Wilson: The Story of St. Mark and his Gospel, by the Rev. Dorothy F. Wilson, from Liverpool. 4 :—Missionary Talk, by the Bishop of Melanesia. 4.15 :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Frank Titterton (tenor). 5.15 :—A Recital of Lieder by Elena Gerhardt. 5.45-6.15 :—Science and Religion—4, by the Bishop of Birmingham. 6.30 :—A Religious Service in Welsh; Address by the Rev. David Williams, relayed from Carmel Calvinistic Chapel, Aberavon, Port Talbot.

8 :—A Religious Service; Address by the Rev. A. S. Huliah, from a Studio. 8.45 :—Appeal by Sir Selwyn Fremantle on behalf of the National Society for Epileptics. 8.50 :—Weather; News; Shipping Forecast. 9.5 :—Albert Sandler and the Park Lane Hotel Orchestra: Doris Cowen (contralto), Albert Sandler (violin), relayed from the Park Lane Hotel. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. 8-10.40 :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30 :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Joseph Farrington (baritone); Gertrude Johnson (soprano). 5-5.15 :—Bible Reading: the Letters of St. Paul, 12—Colossians ch. 1 and 2. 8 :—A Religious Service: Sermon by the Rev. B. F. Simpson, relayed from the Church of St. Anne, Limehouse. 8.45 :—National programme. 8.50 :—Weather; News; Regional News. 9.5 :—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Astra Desmond (contralto); Male Chorus; Stanley Riley (soloist). 10.30 :—Epilogue.

NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 10.30-11 :—National programme. 12-1 :—See Manchester. 2.30 :—National programme. 5.15 :—See Manchester. 6 :—National programme. 6.40 :—North of England Sports Bulletin. 6.45 :—National programme. 7.30 :—See Manchester. 9.15 :—North of England News. 9.20-12 :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—11 a.m. :—Chimes and Weather. 1 :—Sextet Selections and Gramophone Records. 5.30 :—Gramophone Records. 6 :—Orchestral Concert. 6.30 :—Tenor Recital. 7 :—Agricultural Talk. 7.10 :—Orchestral Concert. 7.50 :—Soprano Song Recital. 8.20 :—Orchestral Selections of Dance Music. 8.45 :—Sports Notes.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—7 :—Time; News and Sports Notes. 7.10 :—Choral Concert. 8 :—Gramophone Concert. 8.30 :—Slovenian Songs. 9 :—Time; News and Sports Notes. 9.15 :—Weekly Review of Foreign Stations.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—5.50 a.m.-10.30 a.m. :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 10.30 :—Programme in Commemoration of the Second Centenary of the Death of Stanislaus Bischof. 11.30 :—Dedication Address by the Foreign Minister, followed by Concert from Berlin (Witzleben). 1-5 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 5 :—Talks. 7 :—Programmes from Stuttgart. 7 :—Programme from Cologne, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—5.30 a.m. :—Programme from Hamburg. 6 :—Programme from Hamburg. 7 :—Agricultural Programme. 7.30 :—Chimes From the Potsdam Garrison Church; Morning Recital and Berlin Cathedral Chimes. 9.3 :—Weather. 10 :—Programme from Munich. 10.30 :—Dedication of the New Gothic Hall Carillon, relayed from the Town Hall. Goslar. 11.30 (from Bremen) :—Instrumental Concert. 12.15 :—Weather. 12.30 :—Instrumental Concert. 1.45 :—Orchestral Concert. 2.15 :—Relay from the Race Course, Grunewald, of the Grand Prix of the Republic. 3.45 :—Concert. 4.30 :—Children's Hour. 5.45 :—Recital from the Works of Beethoven. 6.30 :—Talk. 6.40 :—Sports Notes. Weather. 7 :—Concert. 9 :—Weather, Political, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notes. 9.30 :—Dance Music.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (239m.).—6.30 a.m. :—Orchestral Concert. 8.15 (Breslau) :—Church Chimes. 8.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 9.30 :—Evangelical Recital. 10.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 11 :—Talk on Gardening. 11.45 :—Talk on Chess. 12 :—Talk on Agricultural Topics. 1.40 :—Talk on Photography. 1.55 :—Agricultural Talk. 2.15 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 2.45 :—Orchestral Concert. 3.50 :—Children. 4.20 :—Mandoline and Guitar Concert. 5 :—Weather. 5.15 :—Orchestral Selections. 5.50 :—Talk. 6.15 :—Weather, followed by Pianoforte Recital. 6.45 :—Weather, followed by Talk. 7.15 :—Concert; Two Contrabasses (Mozart) and Orchestra (Dittersdorf); Military Band Concert (G major, No. 100 (Haydn)); March, Zapfenstreich (Beethoven). 9.10 :—Time; Weather; News; Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 9.40 :—Gramophone Records.

BRNO (343m.), 2kw.—7.30 a.m. :—See Prague. 8 :—Recital of Sacred Music relayed from a Church. 9 :—Gramophone Records. 9.30 :—Agricultural Talk. 9.45 :—See Prague. 11.5 :—Programme for Women. 12.30 :—Gramophone Records. 2 :—Popular Concert of Airs and Songs. 3.30 :—See Prague. 5.30 :—Dance Music. 6.30 :—See Prague. 9.30 :—News and Theatre Notes. 9.35 :—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—3.30 :—Singing Competition. 5 :—Gramophone Concert. 6 :—Singing Competition. 6.30 :—Gramophone Records. 7.30 :—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15 :—Organ Recital from the Carmelite Church. 8.35 :—Quartet Selections. 9 :—Organ Recital. 9.15 :—Dance Music.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 23kw.—6 a.m. :—Press Review. 9 :—Divine Service from the University Church. 10.15 :—Evangelical Service, followed by Orchestral Concert. 1 :—Gramophone Concert. 2.30 :—Agricultural Report. 2.40 :—Recital of Russian Opera Arias. 3 (the interval) :—Talk. 4.15 :—Hungarian Song Recital. 6.30 :—The Grey Baron, opera (Joh. Strauss), relayed from the Royal Hungarian Opera House, followed by Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra from the Café Bodo.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—10 a.m. :—Divine Service from the Cathedral. 11 :—Talk. 11.10 :—Religious Address. 11.40 :—Town Hall Chimes. 11.2 :—Concert of Wind Instrument Music. 12-1 :—Language Instruction. 1.30 :—Children. 2 :—Instrumental Concert. 4 :—Divine Service. 4.50 :—Weather and News. 6.15 :—Time, Sports Notes. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Town Hall Chimes. 7.3 :—The Hansen Family, a humorous play by Hans Lodgé. 7.15 :—Selections of Popular Operatic Music. 8.30 :—Reading. 9 :—Orchestral and Soloist Concert. 9.50 :—Dance Music from the Palace Hotel. 11 (in the interval) :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (344m.), 1.5kw.—6 :—Miscellaneous Items, News, and Programme Announcements. 6.20 :—Gramophone Records. 6.40 :—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (346m.).—6 a.m. :—See Hamburg. 7.15 :—Evangelical Recital. 9 :—Organ Recital. 10 :—Orchestral Concert. 11 :—Final of the Gymnastic Competition; Munich, Bochum, and Frankfurt, relayed from the Schumann Theatre. 11.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the interval at 12 :—Talks. 1 :—See Stuttgart. 2 :—Concert from Vienna. 3.45 :—Vintage Festival. 4.15 :—Mandoline Concert. 5 :—Talks. 5.50 :—Programme arranged by the Frankfurter Zeitung. 6.20 :—Sports Notes. 6.30 :—See Stuttgart. 8 (in the interval at 9.45 :—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call to (a Mezz) (377m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), 1.5kw.—6 a.m. :—Weather; Chimes and Concert from the Liner Antonio Delfino in Hamburg Port. 7.15 :—Time, Weather, News, and Programme Announcements. 7.40 :—Talk. 8.30 :—Sacred Music Recital. 9.55 :—Divine Service. 10 :—Talk. 10.30 (from Hanover) :—Dedication of the New Gothic Town Hall Carillon, relayed from the Town Hall, Goslar. 11.30 (from Bremen) :—Instrumental Concert. 12.15 :—Weather. 12.30 :—Instrumental Concert. 1.45 :—Orchestral Concert. 2.15 :—Relay from the Race Course, Grunewald, of the Grand Prix of the Republic. 3.45 :—Concert. 4.30 :—Children's Hour. 5.45 :—Recital from the Works of Beethoven. 6.30 :—Talk. 6.40 :—Sports Notes, Weather. 7 :—Concert. 9 :—Weather, Political, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notes. 9.30 :—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (296m.), 8.5kw.—6.40 a.m. :—Talk. 8.45 :—Gramophone Records. 8.55 :—Talk in Esperanto. 9.10 :—Programme for Schools. 11.40 :—Time and Talk. 12.10 :—Octet Concert. 1.40 :—Weekly Book Talk. 2.10 :—Concert from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam:—La Reine Syrphonie in B flat major (Haydn); Double Concerto for Violin and Violin (Brahms); Prelude, Choral and Fugue (Franck). 3.40 :—Gramophone Records of Musical Comedy Music. 4.10 :—Gramophone Records of Dance Music and Sports Notes. 4.50 :—Gramophone Records. 4.55 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 5.55 :—A Comedy. 6.55 :—Concert. 7.40 :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 7.55 :—Orchestral Concert. 8.25 :—Concert of Chamber Music and Orchestral Music:—Quartet in A minor (Schubert); Selection from Tannhäuser (Wagner). 9.10 :—Recitation from Oedipus Rex (Sophocles). 9.30 :—Concert. 10.40 :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—9.10 a.m. :—Divine Service. 9.10 :—Divine Service. 11.40 :—Address. 11.55 :—Sextet Concert. 1 :—Religious Address. 1.40 :—Literary Talk. 2.10 :—Programme for Hospitals. 5.30 :—Divine Service. 7.25 :—Talk. 7.50 :—Orchestral Concert.—Part I. :—Programme of Classical Music. Part II. :—Programme of Concerto group No. 6 (Corelli); Quintet for String Orchestra (Bruckner). Part III. :—Popular Programme.—Overture, Friedensfeier (Beinecke); Quintet from the Mastersingers (Wagner); Selection from Lakmé (Delibes); Selection from Syrinx (Delibes). 9.10 :—(In the interval) News. 10.20 :—Epilogue by the Little Choir.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and HELSINGFORS (231m.).—4.5 :—Pianoforte Recital. 6.35 :—Dramatic Programme. 8 :—News in Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (127m.), COLOGNE (127m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—5.45 a.m. :—Lesson in Self-Defence. 6 :—Programme from Hamburg. 7 :—Gramophone Records. 7.30 :—Programme Announcements in Esperanto. 8 :—Concert of Music, Address, and Readings from the Works of Novalis. 10 :—Reading. 10.20 :—Gramophone Records from the Works of Johann Strauss. 11 (soon) :—Orchestral Concert. 1.30 :—Talk on Chess. 1.50 :—Shorthand Dictation. 2.20 :—Recital of English Virginal Music. 2.45 :—Talk. 3.5 :—Talk for Young Girls. 3.30 :—Vocal Quartet Concert. 5 :—Talks. 5.50 :—Programme arranged by the Frankfurter Zeitung. 6.20 :—Sports Notes. 6.30 :—See Stuttgart. 8 (in the interval at 9.45 :—News, Sports Notes, and Weather.

LEIPZIG (253m.), 2.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—7 a.m. :—Agricultural Talk. 7.30 :—Organ Recital. 8 :—Vocal and Orchestral Concert. 10 :—Talk. 11 :—Concert. 1 :—Weather, Time, and Topical Programme Items. 1.15 :—Agricultural Talk. 1.30 :—Talk. 2.15 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 3.45 :—A Wireless Sequence (Eric Fortner). 4.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 5.25 :—Concert from La Bohème, Opera (Puccini), relayed from the New Theatre. 6.30 :—Time, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—8 a.m. :—News and Review. 11.30 :—Concert by the Municipal Band from the Retiro. 2 :—Chimes, Time, and Concert, with Recitations in the interval. 7 :—Chimes and Dance Music. 10 :—Chimes, Time, and Operatic Selection, Tristan and Isolde (Wagner), on Gramophone Records.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—9 a.m. :—Catholic Recital. 9.45 :—Chimes from Our Lady's Church. 10.50 :—Orchestral Concert. 12.10 :—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. 12.15 :—Agricultural Talk. 12.30 :—Light Gramophone Concert. 1.30 :—Chess Talk for Young People. 2 :—Wendenfels Programme. 2.45 :—Children. 3.10 :—Eisbethard, Dramatic Oratorio in Three Parts (Hugo Röhr), relayed from Kaiserslautern. 6.40 :—A Light Wireless Sequence. 6.25 :—Weather; Sports Notes. 6.35 :—Programme to be Announced. 7 :—Orchestral Concert. 8.30 :—The Summer Guests, Scherzo (Jo Rinne Bowler), followed by Concert and Dance Music from the Café Maximilian. 9.30 :—(In the interval) Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1,071m., 70kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (365m.), HAMAR (587m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), FORSGRUND (463m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—9.50 a.m. :—Chimes and Divine Service. 12 (noon) :—Relay of the Trotting Races at the Bjerkebaneo. 3.10 :—Relay of Sporting Report and Recitation and Recital of Swedish Songs. 4.50 :—Chimes and Divine Service from the Fagerborg Church. 6.15 :—Weather and News. 6.30 :—Talk. 7 :—Time Signal. 7.2 :—Orchestral Concert. 8 :—Reading. 8.30 :—Weather and News. 8.45 :—Topical Talk. 9.35 :—Dance and Chamber Music.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—8 a.m. :—News and Press Review. 12 (noon) :—Address. 12.30 :—Organ Recital of Sacred Music. 12.45 :—News. 1 :—Gramophone Concert from the Works of Offenbach. In the Interval, Billboard as a Barometer. 2 :—Concert of Gramophone Records. 4.30 :—The Five o'Clock Odeon. 5.30 :—Concert from the Sarah Bernhardt Theatre.—Symphony No. 1 (Brahms); Songs (Hue); La Jeunesse des Matines, (b) Sonnet mélancolique, (c) La Fiancée du Roi, (d) Le Bonnet de la Mesnière; Fantasia for Piano and Orchestra (Debussy); La Valse (Ravel). 7 :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 7.15 :—Economic and Social Notes and News. 7.30 :—Radio-Paris Circus. 8 :—Music. 8.30 :—Sports Review and News. 8.45 :—Radio-Paris Café Concert. 9.45 :—Interlude. 10 :—Concert by a Viennese Orchestra. 8.30 :—Concert of Military Music. 9 :—Concert of Operetta Music. 10 :—Hawaiian Guitar Music. 10.15 :—North African News. 10.30 :—Concert by a Symphony Orchestra. 11 :—Dance Music. 11.45 :—Picture Transmission. 12 (midnight) :—News.

VIENNA (516.2m., 20kw., and GRAZ (542.4m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (483.9m.), and LINZ (345.9m.).—9.30 a.m. :—Concert of Sacred Music. 9.55 :—Time Signal. 10.5 :—Concert by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra—England and Ireland:—Overture, Cockaigne (Elgar); Country Idylls On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring (Delius); Selections (Arthur Bliss); Processional (from Everyman) (Walford Davies); Selections (Arthur Bax); (a) Pan and his Flute, (b) Shepherd and Shepherdess. (c) Fanfare for Merry Friends; Enigma, Variations (Elgar); Landscape Pictures—(a) Tintagel (Arthur Bax), (b) Arts from The Wreckers (Ethel Smyth), (c) Grey (b) Arts from The Wreckers (Ethel Smyth), (c) Grey Galloway, a Scottish Ballad (McEwen); Popular Music. Children's Overture (Roger Quilter); Irish Folk Melody—Londonderry Air (Percy Grainger); Old English Dance—Shepherd's Hey (Percy Grainger); Country Dance Tune, Morris Programme Announcements. 12.10 :—Military Band Concert. 2 :—Time Signal. 2.5 :—Gramophone Records. 3.45 :—Talk. Famous Chess Players. 4.30 :—Concert of Chamber Music. 5.30 :—Talk. 6 :—South-German Literature, with Introductory Talk. 6.30 :—Time, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 6.40 :—Talk. 7 :—Recital from the Central Concert Hall. 7.30 :—Michael Kohlhaas (Heinrich Von Kleist), arranged for stage and wireless by Arnold Bronnen, followed by News, Light Orchestral Concert, and Announcements.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—9.15 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 4kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (480m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURG, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—
4 p.m. :—Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—
11.45 a.m. :—Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m., from 12 (midnight)-4 a.m., and by 2XAD on 19.34m. from 10.10 p.m. to 1 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

SUNDAY PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-morrow, October 19, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.30-10.45 a.m. :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 3 :—Church Cantata (No. 130), Bach (Lord God, we Praise Thee Joyfully), with Mary Hamlin (soprano), Doris Owens (contralto), Osmond Davis (tenor), Stuart Robertson (bass); the Wireless Chorus; Michael Mullinar (harpsichord), Leslie Woodgate (organ); the B.B.C. Orchestra (three trumpets, timpani, flute, three oboes, and strings), conducted by Stanford Robinson. 3.45 :—For the Children.—The Story of St. Mark and his Gospel, by the Rev. Dorothy F. Wilson, from Liverpool. 4 :—Missionary Talk, by the Bishop of Melanesia. 4.15 :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Frank Titterton (tenor). 5.15 :—A Recital of Lieder by Elena Gerhardt. 5.45-6.15 :—Science and Religion—4, by the Bishop of Birmingham. 6.30 :—A Religious Service in Welsh; Address by the Rev. David Williams, relayed from Carmel Calvinistic Chapel, Aberavon, Port Talbot.

8 :—A Religious Service; Address by the Rev. A. S. Huliah, from a Studio. 8.45 :—Appeal by Sir Selwyn Fremantle on behalf of the National Society for Epileptics. 8.50 :—Weather; News; Shipping Forecast. 9.5 :—Albert Sandler and the Park Lane Hotel Orchestra: Doris Cowen (contralto), Albert Sandler (violin), relayed from the Park Lane Hotel. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. 8-10.40 :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30 :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Joseph Farrington (baritone); Gertrude Johnson (soprano). 5-5.15 :—Bible Reading: the Letters of St. Paul, 12—Colossians ch. 1 and 2. 8 :—A Religious Service: Sermon by the Rev. B. F. Simpson, relayed from the Church of St. Anne, Limehouse. 8.45 :—National programme. 8.50 :—Weather; News; Regional News. 9.5 :—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Astra Desmond (contralto); Male Chorus; Stanley Riley (soloist). 10.30 :—Epilogue.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.),

Law Report, Oct. 17

SUMMARY

Mr. Justice Avory and a special jury continued the hearing of the action in which Mr. William Rowntree Horend, a marine engineer and shipbuilder, of Newry, County Down, Northern Ireland, claims from the National Provincial Bank, Limited, £1?2,000, part of a deposit or credit alleged to be held in trust for him, and, alternatively, damages for breach of contract. The defendants deny liability. (HOREND v. NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION

ULSTER RIFLES FOR CHINA: £92,000 CLAIM

HOREND v. NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE AVORY *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which reference was made to an alleged scheme by which rifles and ammunition, collected by the Ulster Volunteers before the War, were to be exported to China two years ago. The plaintiff, Mr. William Rowntree Horend, a marine engineer and shipbuilder, whose address appeared as Victoria Hotel, Newry, County Down, Northern Ireland, claims from the National Provincial Bank, Limited, £92,083, part of a deposit or credit alleged to be held in trust for him, and, alternatively, damages for breach of contract.

Mr. Horend's case is that in February, 1928, he was employed by the bank, who were acting on behalf of customers in Northern China, to obtain rifles, ammunition, and other military equipment for shipment to Northern China. He says that he obtained offers of a large quantity of military stores in Ireland, but that the bank repudiated him.

The bank deny liability. They admit that in 1928 they held £92,083 under instructions from the Bank of China, but they deny that they at any time obtained, or tried to obtain, military stores, or the shipment thereof to any destination abroad. They deny that Mr. Horend acted at their request or as their agent.

Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., and Mr. Cecil Hayes appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. J. G. Hurst, K.C., and Sir Robert Aske for the defendant bank.

Mr. Horend, further cross-examined, maintained that repeatedly passages in reports made to headquarters by the Cardiff branch of the National Provincial Bank supported his story.

Mr. Horend was questioned about a letter written to the bank on March 15, 1928, by the man who introduced the business to Mr. Horend in which it was stated that he (Mr. Horend) had telegraphed to Messrs. Sutherland [a firm of Cardiff shipowners], asking for their consent to a consignment of rifles.

Mr. HURST.—If you were acting on behalf of the bank, what was the reason for your telegraphing to Messrs. Sutherland asking for their consent to a consignment?—The statement in the letter must be untrue. I did not possess the material to which reference is made.

Mr. Horend agreed that in April, 1928, he wrote to the bank calling on them for the first time to fulfil what they had agreed to do.

Mr. HURST.—Was there any reason why, in making that first claim, you should not say what was true?—No.

Why did you not say a single word about what you now place before the Court as the real foundation of your case—namely, that Mr. Cordy [assistant manager of the Cardiff branch of the National Provincial Bank] had authorised you to buy the stores?—I do not think that there was any need for me to do so. I mentioned the bank and the letter of credit which I had been handed.

Why did you invent a reason which was not a true reason?—I see no invention.

"I suggest that you have been a fraud all through," said Mr. HURST a few minutes later, "and that this claim of yours is a dishonest claim which is inconsistent with the letter you wrote."

NO EXPENSE ACCOUNT KEPT

Mr. Horend admitted that he had not kept any account of the expenses which he said he had incurred in travelling to enable him to obtain the goods after the bank had appointed him as their agent. Those expenses amounted to £2,000.

Mr. HURST.—Is that £2,000 a sheer effort of your imagination?—No.

Is there anything by which my Lord and the members of the jury can check the figure?—Only my visits to different places extending from February, 1928, until November, 1928.

No account of any kind kept?—No.

Mr. Horend said that a Mr. Sidthorpe was going to finance him in purchasing a quantity of equipment.

Mr. HURST.—What is his address?—I don't know. He is dead now. (Laughter.)

Mr. John Sinclair, who said he lived in Glasgow and was the managing director and secretary of a company which had recently gone into liquidation, giving evidence for Mr. Horend, said that he had been associated in business with Mr. Horend for a number of years. In January, 1928, he was present at an interview between Mr. Horend and a Colonel Dempster.

As a result of that interview Mr. Horend went to Ireland, and on February 14, 1928, they both went to Cardiff and met Mr. Sutherland.

All three went to the Cardiff branch of the National Provincial Bank and met Mr. Cordy, the assistant manager.

"Mr. Sutherland said that we were there with regard to the deal in military stores for abroad," said Mr. Sinclair. "Mr. Cordy explained that there was a credit of £92,000 odd to enable guns and ammunition, which were wanted as quickly as possible, to be acquired. Mr. Horend said that he knew where the material could be found. Mr. Cordy said that he would give Mr. Horend a letter stating that the credit was there."

Mr. HAYES.—Did Mr. Cordy say what work he wanted Mr. Horend to do?—He wanted him to find the stores and to present the usual shipping documents. He said that the money would be handed over on presentation of the documents.

Mr. Sinclair said that Mr. Cordy prepared the letter which he had promised Mr. Horend. After Mr. Sutherland had approved the letter, Mr. Cordy put it into an envelope addressed to Mr. Horend and gave it to him.

Mr. Horend pointed out that the letter itself was addressed to Mr. Sutherland's firm. Mr. Cordy said that that was necessary because Mr. Sutherland would be the shipper of the goods.

Mr. HAYES.—What further conversation took place?—Mr. Horend asked where the goods were going to. Mr. Cordy said: "Cartagena, in Colombia."

THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL

About a week later, Mr. Sinclair continued, he and Mr. Horend visited the Colombian authorities. After a series of interviews the Colombian Government refused to allow the goods to be landed in their country.

Early in March, 1928, he (the witness) and Mr. Horend went to Cardiff and saw Mr. Cordy. They said that they wanted to know the destination of the goods and told him that the Colombian Government had refused to allow them to enter Colombia. Mr. Cordy thereupon said: "Well, we shall have to find some other port."

Mr. Cordy also said that they were not to take any notice of any statements that the £92,000 credit had been withdrawn. The bank held the money in cash and it would pay it against shipping documents.

When Mr. Horend explained that, if the equipment was bought from either the British or the Irish Free State Government, a deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase price would have to be paid before the goods would be allowed to leave the stores, Mr. Cordy said that there would be no difficulty in the money being available.

Cross-examined, Mr. Sinclair said that it was arranged that he and Mr. Horend should share "fifty-fifty" in the profits of the venture.

Mr. HURST.—If, by any chance, Mr. Horend should recover anything from the bank in this action, how much would you get?—I do not know.

You are keenly interested in this action?—I should not be here if I were not. (Laughter.)

Who was to buy this equipment?—I understood that the bank was to buy it. We knew no principals except the bank. They said: "You buy the goods; we have got the money."

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Mawby and Barrie; Messrs. Botterell and Roche, for Messrs. Vaughan and Roche, Cardiff.

At Brighton on Thursday James H. Gibbs, 37, a Post Office engineer, of Hythe-road, Brighton, was charged on remand with the attempted murder of his wife, Florence May Gibbs, on October 7. He was committed for trial at Sussex Assizes.

COURT OF APPEAL
THE

Sporting News

RACING

NEWMARKET MEETING CONCLUDED

SALMON LEAP WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Second October Meeting was concluded at Newmarket yesterday in warm, fine weather. For a last day of the meeting there was an excellent attendance of visitors. I have just learned that Wednesday's attendance for the Cesarewitch was a record for the meeting, and, incidentally, for Newmarket.

Yesterday's racing was begun at an early hour with a walk-over for the Whip by Lord Rosebery's Midlothian. I watched him finish his canter at the top of the town, and I do not think that I have ever before seen him look so well. He must have a fair chance of success in the Cambridgeshire with 7st. 9lb. to carry. This walk-over finished, the serious business of the afternoon was begun with the Southfield Stakes, for which, when betting was begun, the French-bred Popotte II. was an even-money favourite. Before the race was started she had weakened and started at 2 to 1. Coming across the Flat she was in front with Fairy Prince and going well and easily. Suddenly, when she passed the starting-gate for the five furlongs course, she faltered, and from being in front she was very quickly last, leaving Fairy Prince to go on and win rather easily from Son of Mint and Marlborough. Major Sneyd was so puzzled by the running of Popotte II., whom he trains, that he asked the Stewards to have her examined by their veterinary surgeon. Samples of her saliva were taken and sent to London for analysis. I had thought that perhaps she had hit the five furlongs starting-gate, but there were no marks on her to indicate that she had done so. Considerable consternation was caused in the Paddock just after this race when F. Darling, the well-known trainer, fainted. He had to be taken to hospital, but I understand that he was quite well last night and will be able to return home to-day and resume his usual work.

Many people who watched the race for the Prendergast Stakes at all closely arrived at the conclusion that the favourite, Truculent, should have won. As it was he was beaten by a short head by Phalarope, who came with a fine run near the finish to beat both the son of Saucy Sue and also Pharian. I believe that Truculent had been well galloped at Manton and was fully expected to win, but he was all at sea coming down the hill into the Dip, and it was not until he met the rising ground to the winning post that Dick was able to get him balanced. He then ran on so well that in another few strides he would have won. His forelegs suggested that he would not be able to come down hill, and the first time that he is started as a flat galloping course he is certain to improve on this form by seven or more pounds. Phalarope is by Phalaris out of a good mare named Daniella, but I feel convinced that at level weights, at which they met yesterday, he will never again beat the son of Saucy Sue and Teddy so long as the course is flat. I have so often pointed out in these Notes that the children of Friar Marcus are very much better as two-year-olds than they are as three-year-olds that it is only fair that I should point out that Sister Clover won the Exning Handicap with 9st. 2lb., and that she is a daughter of Friar Marcus. Ridden by Sirett, she ran on most gamely to beat Tefnut, who a furlong from the winning post promised to win. Cleveland was third. Reedsmouth, who had looked magnificent in the Paddock, was favourite, but he did not run as if he cared for racing and was in difficulties a long way from the finish. It is to be feared that the best has been seen of him.

There were 30 entries for the Kedington Claiming and Selling Plate and only three of them were not started. Captain Allison is to be congratulated on getting such a large field of two-year-olds away to a good start. It was half-way to the winning-post before it was possible to pick out any of the runners with a definite lead, and then I thought that Ausonia and Haggle were in front. However, both of them failed to stay home, and it was left to Young Ben to draw out and win from Minstrel, with Prince Evan third. Ausonia was fourth, and it is to be feared that she will not reproduce on a racecourse her home form. The winner, who won by half a length, was badly interfered with in the closing stages of the race, so that it is probable that he won with more in hand than might appear from the actual result. Yet there was no bid for him at the sale which followed his success and he goes back to Barling to be trained. That clever trainer will no doubt place him to win again, although apparently he has a forelegthat is not too sound. The market on the Kennett Stakes suggested that Amuse, who was running in a race for the first time, would win, and she started a good favourite. She ran well but not quite well enough, and in the end was beaten by Strongbow after a good race. I feel convinced that if Amuse had had previous experience of the racecourse she would have won. She was always galloping alongside Strongbow, but would never quicken to beat him, thinking, in my opinion, that she was doing all that she had to do. Golden Legend was third and Valediction, who had won easily at Alexandra Park, unplaced. I am afraid that that success has not increased her courage and that she is still rather lacking in the desire to win, as indeed are many other racehorses.

One of the most enjoyable and best October Meetings that I can recall was concluded with the Royal Stakes, among the starters for which was Parenthesis, who, after being second in the St. Leger, had failed at the last Newmarket meeting. When betting on the race was begun he was at very short odds, but as the time for the start approached the odds offered against his chance extended, and when the flag fell he was on offer at 3 to 1 against. He was quite well away, and coming down the hill into the Dip he was in front, but failed to hold off challenges from Salmon Leap and Silver Flare, the former of whom won by a head, with Parenthesis another head behind Silver Flare. It has to be admitted that Parenthesis was giving weight away all round, but even then, on the past records of the second and the first, he should have been able to beat them.

A one-day meeting will be held at Lingfield this afternoon, when what promises to be a good programme will be decided, the most important events being the Lingfield Oaks, which I hope will be won by Lord Glanely's Rose of England, and the Lingfield Handicap, which may be won by the French-bred Mignapouf.

LINGFIELD PROSPECTS

1.50.—RUSTIC SELLING NURSERY (5f.).—Rose Diamond failed at Newbury when well-backed. She was not well drawn at the start there, and, further, had not had a race for a very long time. She seems rather kindly handicapped here on her spring form. Larvite has been running in better company and is not without a chance on her Gatwick form when she was behind the Bruera colt. Squander filly never had a chance in her last race, but is remarkably well handicapped on her previous running. Then, in a nursery, she was set to give Go On 9lb. and finished in front of him. To-day the handicapper sets Go On to give the Squander filly 7lb. She is also well handicapped on her running at Newbury in June. At the weights SQUANDER FILLY must be my selection.

2.20.—CAGE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Several useful platers, such as the Roslina filly, Private Seal, Corbally Queen filly, and Bandaberg, can be started here. The winner, however, may be DAMERHAM, who ran well in his last race, which was a nursery. On that form he seems to me to be rather above selling plate form. If he were not started the winner might be Corbally Queen filly.

2.55.—LINGFIELD HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Poor Man, in spite of his large weight, is not without a chance. Timber stays well and is quite nicely handicapped, as is Tours, who ran well in the Welsh St. Leger. He might win, but he would be my selection only in the absence of the French-bred MIGNAPOUF, who ran quite well at Doncaster and also at the First October Meeting at Newmarket. The distances then were a mile, but I see no reason why he should not stay the mile and a half here, for he is by Ksar, whose other children mostly stay well.

3.25.—LINGFIELD AUTUMN OAKS (1¼m.).—Theresina finished in front of Rose of England at Newmarket in the summer, but she was then receiving a stone, and to-day's weights are level. Before that Rose of England had given Theresina a few pounds at Ascot and had beaten her. On the balance of form and at this afternoon's weights Rose of England should beat Theresina. The distance here should suit Quinine, but, according to the weights for the Free Handicap, she should not beat Rose of England. Phalarette ran well against Prince Paradise at Newmarket, and this easier course will suit her better than Across the Flat. Rose of England has to give her 16lb., which seems a lot, but using Prince Paradise and the Free Handicap I make Rose of England to have a few pounds the better of the weights. Rose of England, according to Mr. Dawkins, is 10lb. better than Prince Paradise, and he, on Newmarket form, is about 9lb. better than Phalarette, so that it would seem that Rose of England is about 19lb. better than Phalarette, who has to receive 16lb. Accordingly I choose ROSE OF ENGLAND to win from Phalarette.

4.0.—OCTOBER NURSERY (6f.).—This is a difficult and dangerous race with which to deal. Perhaps the winner will be MARIE DHU, who after a long absence from the racecourse, ran very promisingly in a nursery at Doncaster, and seems just as well handicapped here. The best of the others may be The Eccentric, who in a race over this course in the spring finished in front of Marie Dhu.

4.30.—NON-STAYERS' PLATE (1m.).—FLY LEAF seems certain to stay the distance of this race, for which she is qualified because she has never won over a mile. She seems, on account of her ability to stay, to be the best selection.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

The Lingfield Park Meeting to-day looks like providing a good day's sport. Headquarters will be represented in five of the six events and our runners should do well.

The Rustic Selling Nursery Gorse filly, Aspis filly, Anvil, Rose Diamond, and Golden Shower are at their best, and I look to ANVIL to win, as I believe that this easy course will suit her.

TROJAN PRINCE will be our only representative in the Cage Selling Plate. He has had a lot of racing this season, but is now as well as he has ever been. In this class of race he always requires a lot of beating.

In the Lingfield Handicap Poor Man is just the horse to carry a big weight, and he is now at his best. Ox and Ass has a chance. Mignapouf is a likely winner in the next few weeks. Timber will run well, but may not beat POOR MAN, who must be my selection.

In the Lingfield Autumn Handicap Rose of England is fully expected to carry her big weight successfully, but at a difference of 2st. Termite should beat her. The Stanley House filly stays well and her chance here looks a good one.

Our runners for the October Nursery will be Guiding Star and PESCARINA. The latter has been giving satisfaction in recent gallops and is likely to prove the better.

CATTERICK BRIDGE

PEDULAS FILLY has a big weight to carry in the Croft Selling Nursery at Catterick Bridge. However, she will require a lot of beating. CABMAN has a winning chance in the Barton Selling Plate. DESOLATION FILLY may win the Hurworth Nursery, and EILEANDONAN will require beating in the race selected for him.

CATTERICK BRIDGE SELECTIONS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

LEMING LANE PLATE.—CAVALRY CLOAK.
CROFT SELLING NURSERY.—DETERMENT.
PRESCHOATE PLATE.—JULIENNE.
BARTON SELLING PLATE.—CARMAN.
HURWORTH NURSERY.—LADY OF THE SNOWS.
BRIDGE PLATE.—POLO.

LINGFIELD PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.50.—THE RUSTIC SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	st lb
Go On (Sir M. McAlpine) ..... J. M. Bell	9 0
aARIADNE F, by Greenback (Mr. F. S. Buttery) ..... Fred Buttery	8 12
aGORSE F, by Ellangowan (Mr. J. St. V. Fox) ..... J. Jarvis	8 11
aCAUTIOUS CLARA (Mrs. F. Bruslane) ..... Golightly	8 11
aBOY BRAN (Mr. G. Roddick) ..... Thrale	8 8
aAASTA F, by Knight of the Garter (Mrs. A. Sadler) ..... A. Sadler	8 8
SQUANDER F, by Dark Legend (Sir W. Cooke) Read	8 7
GREY MORN F, by Square Measure (Lady Aylesford) ..... Douglas-Pennant	8 7
L'ARBE EPAIS (the late Mr. F. J. Benson) ..... F. Morgan	8 5
WRADDON CRANE (Mr. H. Johnstone) ..... Wilmot	8 4
aANVIL (Mr. J. S. Anderson) ..... C. Waugh	8 4
ROSE DIAMOND (Mr. A. K. Macomber) S. Darling	8 3
HEREDITY (Mr. F. L. Hill) ..... Hammond	8 3
LARVITE (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ..... Cundell	8 2
aGOLDEN SHOWER (Mr. A. K. Macomber) S. Darling	7 12
CURZON BELLE (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare) ..... V. Allden	7 10
NARNIA (Mr. V. P. Miss) ..... V. Smyth	7 7
BRANDYBALL F, by Glanmorin (Mrs. J. Howcroft) ..... W. Nightingall	7 7
aTISDOL (Mr. K. Miners) ..... Hobbs	7 7
PELNELL (Mr. R. Martin) ..... Martin	7 6
aVICA (Mr. A. Savile) ..... J. Beary	7 4
MILAD (Mr. W. Pearson) ..... Hanshaw	7 3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Go On, B. Carslake; ARIADNE FILLY, J. Childs; GORSE FILLY, H. Jellis; BAY BESS, —; ASPIS FILLY, T. Weston; SQUANDER FILLY, —; ANVIL, R. Perryman; ROSE DIAMOND, H. Scutter; LARVITE, —; GOLDEN SHOWER, G. Richards; CURZON BELLE, —; NARNIA, T. Bagley; BRANDYBALL FILLY, A. Wragg; TOGHIL, J. Simpson; VICA, F. Fox; CAUTIOUS CLARA, —.

2.20.—The CAGE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	st lb
HAMBULLIAN (Mr. R. Brendon) ..... Holland	8 11
TERRY (Mr. G. Gilbey) ..... Thrale	8 11
DAMERHAM (Mr. C. W. Gordon) ..... J. Jarvis	8 11
aTROJAN PRINCE (Mr. F. Leach, jun.) Leach, jun.	8 11
STEP LIVELY (Mr. C. M. Leigh) ..... Alden	8 11
aJOHN PRITCHARD (Lord Peartree) Leach, sen.	8 11
SILVER SOUND (Captain M. Wayland) ..... W. Nightingall	8 11
MOMETTE C, by Hapsburg (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... S. Wootton	8 11
aLOT'S WIFE C, by Orpheus (Mr. O. M. D. Bell) ..... O. Bell	8 8
EXODUS (Mr. W. A. Chanler) ..... Perse	8 8
SUNNY AMY (Mr. L. E. Cribbin) ..... Clancy	8 8
COMMON BLACK (Mr. N. Cuddy) ..... Kelly	8 8
NANCE (O'DONNELL (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) O. Bell	8 8
IMAGO (Mr. F. Darling) ..... F. Darling	8 8
ORANGE PEEL F, by The President (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... Pope	8 8
MELITHEA F, by Knockando (Mrs. N. E. Davis) ..... Clancy	8 8
PRIVATE SEAL (Mr. A. Dunn) ..... V. Smyth	8 8
TROUSTSTRAM (Sir H. Eley) ..... Templeman	8 8
ROSLINA F, by Winalot (Mr. D. M. Cant) ..... W. P. Lowe	8 8
CLEAN SLATE (Sir W. Gilbey) ..... T. Cannon	8 8
BUNDABERG (Lady Gold) ..... Dunstan-Pennant	8 8
SMOLENSK F, by Scherzo (Major A. E. Gould) ..... J. Colling	8 8
CORBALLY QUEEN F, by Rattle Axe (Mrs. G. Hartigan) ..... M. Hartigan	8 8
KARINE (Mrs. J. Hylton) ..... Killalee	8 8
WHEELRACE (Mrs. J. B. Jost) ..... T. Peck	8 8
ORANGELEA (Mr. F. Johnson) ..... Wilmot	8 8
GALLANT GIRL (Mr. J. H. Keep) ..... H. Smyth	8 8
CUDGEL (Mr. A. Lowry) ..... Hugh Bowser	8 8
GOOMADDEE (Mr. C. Mildenhall) ..... Leach, jun.	8 8
GOOD BOY WOP (Mr. M. Markham) ..... Barling	8 8
PETULA (Mr. Z. G. Michallinos) ..... Moloney	8 8
MISS CHAUCER F, by Fantomas (Mr. H. Fwood) ..... H. Leader	8 8
CHIQUITA (Mr. W. Godwin) ..... Private	8 8
RETRIEVER (Mr. J. H. T. Tory) ..... Tory	8 8
MISS PUFF (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... H. Smyth	8 8

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

HAMBULLIAN, S. Wragg; TROJAN PRINCE, H. Leach; STEP LIVELY, —; JOHN PRITCHARD, C. Adley; MOMETTE COLT, F. Field; LOT'S WIFE GELDING, —; ORANGE PEEL F., —; MELITHEA FILLY, T. Barber; PRIVATE SEAL, R. Dick; CLEAN SLATE, —; SMOLENSK FILLY, F. Beasley; CORBALLY QUEEN FILLY, G. Richards; GALLANT GIRL, F. Balch; PETULA, J. Streit.

2.55.—The LINGFIELD HANDICAP, a plate of 300 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st lb
aPOOR MAN (Major D. Dixon) ..... S. Darling	5	9 5
aOX AND ASS (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) Digby	5	9 0
aMIGNAPOUF (Mr. A. K. Macomber) Leach, jun.	5	8 13
aTOM (Captain A. S. Wills) ..... Bruce	5	8 12
VIRGO (Mr. H. Martin) ..... Nightingall	4	8 1
aTIMBER (Mr. M. R. Kayton) ..... Fred Buttery	4	8 0
TOURS (Mrs. A. Morley) ..... M. Hartigan	3	8 0
aMALLOCK (Mr. E. H. Gregory) ..... Golightly	4	7 12
TELEGRAPHIC (Sir M. McAlpine) ..... J. Bell	4	7 11
LINCOLNITE (Lord Ludlow) ..... W. Nightingall	5	7 10
DUFFY (Mr. H. Liddell) ..... V. Smyth	5	7 9
COLLODIAN (6h. ex.) (Mr. H. Martin) ..... W. Nightingall	3	7 6
ROI DE LEGENDE (M. J. Wilcox) ..... Braime	5	7 5
NOTICE BOARD (Colonel R. FitzGerald) ..... Walter Griggs	4	7 3
aSABINE SAILOR (Mrs. B. Rounsell) ..... G. L. Ward	5	7 0
BOUCHARDA (Mrs. F. Guinness) ..... A. Sadler	3	7 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

POOR MAN, F. Beasley; OX AND ASS, J. Childs; MIGNAPOUF, H. Leach; TOM, M. Beary; VIRGO, F. Lowrey; TIMBER, H. Wragg; TOURS, G. Richards; LINCOLNITE, J. Dines; DUFFY, F. Fox; NOTICE BOARD, J. Simpson; SABINE SAILOR, —; MALLOCK, —.

(Continued in next column)

CATTERICK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

2.0.—The LEEMING LANE WELTER PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and three furlongs.

	Yrs	st lb
aLIGHTS O' LONDON (Lord Carnarvon) ..... Dullea	4	11 11
SOLDAN (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	4	11 8
aELEANDONAN (Miss Paget) ..... A. Law	6	11 5
GREY HAWK (Mr. R. Dand) ..... Dand	5	11 0
SPRING BLOSSOM (Mr. J. Johnstone) ..... Davey	3	11 0
LITTLE GRAPHON (Mr. K. G. McLeod) ..... Boyd	5	11 0
JURE SCANDAL (Mr. W. Easterby) ..... Easterby	4	10 10
FOUNCE (Lady Wartenberg) ..... H. A. Brown	4	10 10
PERSIATTES (Mr. F. J. C. Pollitzer) F. Armstrong	4	10 10
PORTLAND (Captain G. F. Dunne) G. Armstrong	5	10 7
aDUKE OF FLORENCE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp	5	10 7
BLACK ENSIGN (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) Blagrave	4	10 7
ALAN MALONE (Mr. J. Beary) ..... J. Beary	6	10 7
OBVIOUS (Mr. J. M. Clayton) ..... J. Cannon	4	10 7
ZOHAB (Mr. G. Bartlett) ..... Gunter	4	10 7
TATTIE BOGLE (Mr. W. Binnie) ..... Binnie	4	10 0
IN THE CLOUDS (Mr. J. Johnstone) ..... Davey	6	10 0
aPOLITICIAN (Mr. H. Thomson) ..... C. Scott	5	10 0
KING'S WAIT (Mr. F. de Mestre) De Mestre	4	10 0
aCAVALRY CLOAK (Sir F. W. Tate) ..... Peacock	5	10 0

2.30.—The CROFT SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Seven furlongs.

	st lb
ADULATION F, by Ocjah (12lb ex) (Mr. S. Morris) ..... Viney	9 6
BOOK LOVER (Mrs. R. Lax) ..... Walls	9 0
DETERMENT (Captain A. B. Wilson) ..... Storie	9 0
DAMSON GEM F, by Desmus (Mrs. P. Ivall) ..... Ivall	8 12
aPEDULAS F, by African Star (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..... Storie	8 12
PIETON (Mr. R. A. Hollech) ..... Rimell	8 11
aWINSOME PRINCE (Mr. T. D. Peacock) R. W. Collins	8 11
JAWBREAKER (Mr. R. J. Colling) ..... R. J. Colling	8 10
WITCH HAZEL (Mr. C. B. O. Clarke) Barthropp	8 10
PROGARIAN (Captain A. F. Eley) ..... Eley	8 8
aMISS SHEAR'S (Mrs. N. Roberts) ..... Roberts	8 8
aSUN PET (Mr. G. T. Assell) ..... R. J. Colling	8 7
PET (Mr. S. McGregor) ..... Bullock	8 6
LA FERRONIERE (Mr. G. Carter) ..... G. Carter	8 5
Parkinson) ..... G. Armstrong	8 5
aSPLENDID II. (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan) M. Hartigan	8 5
aBRUCE ARMS (Mr. T. Simpkin) ..... G. Smith	8 5
KIPPER (Mr. Talbot) ..... Private	8 4
CRACKABERRY (Mr. S. B. Mason) ..... Drake	8 3
aPERFECT RECKON (Mr. F. W. Bowcher) ..... J. Renwick	8 2
NARROW ESCAPE (Captain J. Harrison-Broadley) ..... F. Waldron	8 0
HAWTHORN (Mr. H. D. Bazley) ..... Bazley	7 13

3.0.—The FRENCHGATE HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and three furlongs.

	Yrs	st lb
SAUSON (7lb. ex.) (Mr. B. Dennis) ..... Drake	5	9 0
IKEMATON (Lord D'Abernon) ..... Beatty	5	8 8
AULTDORE (Mr. J. C. Lund) ..... McCall	5	8 8
HERACLIDA (Major McCalmont) ..... Perse	3	8 6
aBRIGHT PERSON (Mr. J. Hanson) ..... J. Rickaby	4	8 4
FLIGHT LIEUTENANT (Mr. R. Dand) ..... Dand	4	8 4
aLADY VIOLET (Mr. M. H. Benson) ..... M. Hartigan	3	8 4
GOOD LAD (Sir T. Hanmer) ..... Peacock	6	8 2
BRIDD LASS (Captain J. R. Renwick) ..... J. Renwick	4	8 3
SCOTCH LASSENT (Mr. C. E. Howard) ..... Armstrong	3	8 2
FULFILMENT (Mrs. A. James) ..... Frank Butters	3	8 0
GOLDCOTE (Mrs. N. Roberts) ..... Roberts	4	8 0
GOODWOOD (Mr. F. R. Heath) ..... Morris	5	7 12
PERRY-MAID (Miss Lawson) ..... F. Armstrong	3	7 12
aJULIENNE (Mr. F. S. Jopling) ..... Peacock	3	7 11
MAPLEDECK (Captain J. Farr) ..... F. Armstrong	3	7 11
GULFAXI (Major H. T. Barclay) ..... J. Cannon	3	7 10
WHITE BUSH (Mr. G. Grier) ..... Marr	3	7 10
MARTIAN (Mr. H. A. Brown) ..... H. A. Brown	3	7 3
IMPERTINENCE (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	3	7 0

3.30.—The BARTON SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile, three furlongs, and 150 yards (to start at the seven-furlong post).

	Yrs	st lb
YOUR CALL (Captain D. P. Simon) Prideaux	5	9 0
ADEL (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave	5	8 12
aCARMAN (Major H. Musker) ..... H. Leader	5	8 12
aBLOOD (Mr. A. Dona) ..... C. Langlands	5	8 9
FAIR WEATHER JACK (Mr. A. E. Hartigan) ..... M. Hartigan	6	8 7
aANCHOR WATCH (Mr. W. Parrish) ..... Roberts	3	8 5
aLOUDEST LADY (Mr. J. Thomson) ..... Wight	5	8 5
PETARD (Mr. J. Herrington) ..... Renton	5	8 4
GLOBULE (Mr. M. Vasey) ..... Vasey	4	8 4
LOST DYNASTY (Mr. M. Lambert) ..... Storie	5	8 4
aROCK ALEX (Mr. G. Hunter) ..... Hunter	5	8 4
MR. BERTRAM (Mr. B. Dennis) ..... Drake	5	8 2
PHANTOM JIM (Mr. G. Crabtree) F. Armstrong	5	8 2
STARKADER (Miss M. Drake) ..... F. Armstrong	5	8 2
TARA MAN (Mr. T. Hodgson) ..... Cockton	4	8 1
TANTRUM (Mr. J. G. Thompson) ..... Peacock	4	8 1
aROCK BOTTOM (Mr. H. Lester) ..... J. Stott	4	7 12
BENEDICK (Mr. F. Hammond) ..... H. J. Colling	3	7 7
SPEAR BAY (Mr. R. W. Colling) ..... R. W. Colling	3	7 7

4.0.—The HURWORTH NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	st lb
MINETTE (Mr. V. P. Miss) ..... V. Smyth	9 0
LADY OF THE LEHAR C, by Twelve Pointer (Mr. T. D. Peacock) ..... Peacock	8 12
MADAME D'ARBLAY (Lady Wentworth) Pritchard	8 11
aFAIRY FRIEND (Mrs. Hutchinson) ..... O. Bell	8 9
SMOLENSK F, by Scherzo (Major A. E. Gould) ..... J. Colling	8 9
MEA CARA (Mr. P. A. T. Harmsworth) ..... Wall	8 9
BEZZELLOW (Mr. H. Crossman) ..... Pope	8 7
aDOMINATION F, by Dominion (Mr. H. Leader) ..... H. Leader	8 5
KENDAL'S FOLLY (Miss M. Marks) G. Armstrong	8 5
aLADY OF THE SNOWS (Mr. J. G. Thompson) ..... Peacock	8 5
BROWN APPLE F, by Ethnarch (Mr. Dawson Waugh) ..... D. Waugh	8 4
aPUNKAWALLA (Mr. A. C. Roberts) ..... Cole	8 4
SCOTCH PLUME (Mr. R. L. Glasspool) ..... C. Leader	8 4
BALMY BEAUTY (Lady Fitzwilliam) ..... Armstrong	8 3
HOWDITHIS F, by Cicerone (Mr. J. Hamer) ..... Carr	8 3
LYNDLEY (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	8 2
DANCING DOLLY (Lieutenant-Colonel Peerless) ..... Leader, sen.	8 2
PULL MEASURE (Sir L. Green) ..... R. Armstrong	8 2
TRACING (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... E. Day	8 2
aSTRATHMORE (Mr. T. Peacock) ..... J. Peacock	8 1
aFORELEY (Mr. E. M. Sykes) ..... Bellerby	8 0
CRAVENETTE C, by Trespasser (Mr. J. Sharp) ..... Private	8 0
REJECTED COURTESY (Mr. H. Bennett) ..... Reader	8 0
COMPOSER (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Bazley	7 13
aMOONLIGHT (Mr. W. Robinson) ..... Brook	7 13
INVITATION (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ..... Gunter	7 12
SUNNY AMY (Mr. L. E. Cribbin) ..... Clancy	7 11
HASTY BOUNTY F, by Hasty Knight (Mr. T. Hardiman) ..... M. Hartigan	7 11
HOCKEY ROSE (Sir George Renwick) ..... W. Renwick	7 9
FANCIFUL (Captain A. S. Wilson) ..... Storie	7 8

4.30.—The BRIDGE HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st lb
KERRY'S PINK (16lb. ex.) (Mr. J. L. Dunlop) ..... Peacock	4	9 5
aEILEANDONAN (Miss Paget) ..... A. Law	6	9 2
LAIRD (Mr. J. C. Lund) ..... McCall	5	8 13
GOSSOON (Mr. C. Clayton) ..... Cannon	4	8 11
aTHE TORCH (Mr. V. T. Thomason) F. Hartigan	4	7 11
HALALIE (Mr. R. J. Armstrong) R. Armstrong	3	7 7
aAVIO (Mr. T. Ridley Hall) ..... Beasley	3	7 5
SWANSBUCKLER (Major J. A. Craig) McGuinan	5	7 3
INFANTRY (Mr. B. H. Maugham) ..... Botterill	4	6 10

NEWMARKET RESULTS

12.15.—THE WHIP, D.I. (two miles and 118 yards).

MIDLOTHIAN, br c, by Son-in-Law—Lammermuir (Lord Rosebery), 4 yrs, 10st. ..... H. Wragg w.o.
(Trained by J. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

1.0 (1.4).—The SOUTHFIELD STAKES of 8 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. Last mile and a half of Cesarewitch Course.

FAIRY PRINCE, ro c, by Mieuxce—Riverside Fairy (Mr. F. W. Dennis), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... F. Fox 1
SON OF MINT, b c, by Son-in-Law—Lamb Mint (Mr. J. Brown), 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... F. Lane 2
MARLBOROUGH, ch c, by Blandford—Martagon's Pride (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Wragg 3

Thorburn (Major J. S. Courtauld), 4 yrs, 9st. 4lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Acera (Mr. M. V. Linde), 3 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Buewyn (Mr. W. M. Cazalet), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Crusader's Star (Mr. H. Pullitzer), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Popotte II. (Lady Ludlow), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... J. Dines 0
(Winner trained by Templeman, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Popotte II., 7 to 2 Marlborough, 5 to 1 Acera, 6 to 1 Fairy Prince, 100 to 8 Son of Mint, 20 to 1 each agst the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 14s. 6d.; places, 3s. 9d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 9,617 units; total place pool, 9,721 units.
Won by a length; the same distance separated second and third. Thorburn was fourth and Crusader's Star last.

1.30 (1.22).—The PRENDERGAST STAKES of 25 sovs. each, with 400 sovs. added; last two-year-olds' race; second to receive 100 sovs.; third 50 sovs. Rous Course (five furlongs).

PHALAROPE, b c, by Phalaris—Daniella (Mrs. A. James), 9st. 7lb. ..... T. Weston 1
TRUCULENT, b c, by Teddy—Saucy Sue (Lord Astor), 8st. 7lb. ..... Dick 2
PHARIAN, b c, by Pharos—Waladia (Lord Allendale), 9st. 3lb. ..... C. Elliott 3
Berrydale (Lord Woolavington), 9st. 3lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Philae (Mrs. L. G. Barbrook), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Stobhall (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Skibbereen (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder), 8st. 7lb. ..... P. Beasley 0
(Winner trained by Frank Butters, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Truculent, 100 to 30 Pharian, 6 to 1 Phalarope, 7 to 1 Berrydale, 100 to 6 each agst the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 9d.; places, 3s. 9d., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 8,638 units; total place pool, 4,665 units.
Won by a short head; half a length separated second and third. Berrydale was fourth and Stobhall last.

2.0 (2.2).—The EXNING WELTER HANDICAP STAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. Bruby Stakes Course (six furlongs).

SISTER CLOVER, br f, by Friar Marcus—Miss Sainfoin (Mr. C. Wadia), 3 yrs, 9st. 2lb. ..... J. Sirett 1
TEFNUT, b f, by Phalaris—The Sphinx (Sir J. Rutherford), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... F. Lane 2
CLEVELAND, b c, by Soldennis—Myra Blake (Lady Butt), 3 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Ray 3
Reedsmouth (Major D. McCalmont), 4 yrs, 9st 8lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
High Peak (Mrs. D. Crossman), 3 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Dark Brilliance (Mrs. M. Field), 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Merton Abbey (Mr. J. A. Dewar), 4 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... A. Wragg 0
Grandiflora (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Peruke (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Priamus (Mr. E. C. Nolan), 3 yrs, 7st. 8lb. T. Weston 0
(Winner trained by Mokony, at Jevington)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 2 agst Reedsmouth, 12 to 2 Sister Clover, 7 to 1 Tefnut, 8 to 1 each Cleveland, Priamus, Grandiflora, and Merton Abbey, 10 to 1 High Peak, 100 to 6 each agst the others.
TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s.; places, 5s. 3d., 7s., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,002 units; total place pool, 7,087 units.
Won by half a length; one length separated second and third. High Peak was fourth and Priamus last.

2.30 (2.33).—The KEDINGTON CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

YOUNG BEN, b c, by Junior—Ben Vane (Mr. R. F. Watson), 8st. 10lb. ..... Jones 1
MINSTREL, b c, by Orpheus—Jessamine (Sir A. Johnstone), 8st. 5lb. ..... T. V. Brown 2
PRINCE EVAN, ch g, by Rose Prince—Evans (Sir D. Brougham), 8st. 7lb. ..... W. Beary 3
Trojan (Mr. R. Markham), 8st. 3lb. ..... F. Field 0
Scotch Plume (Mr. R. L. Glasspool), 8st. 3lb. ..... J. Bresnan 0
Haggle (Mr. M. H. Benson), 9st. 3lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Mystic Star g, by Sir Galahad (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Balch 0
Flying Friar (Mr. G. Webster), 8st. ..... F. F

Sporting News
(Continued from page 5)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

UNIVERSITY FIFTEENS IN THE FIELD

The appearance of Cambridge at Twickenham, where, of course, their opponents will be the Harlequins, and Oxford's first match of the term, against the Old Merchant Taylors, on the Iffley-road ground, once more will add a certain zest to an October Saturday afternoon's Rugby football. More than ever almost, one hopes for at least one outstanding University side to extract the best from the leading clubs in England and South Wales.

Oxford have met with bad luck very early in the term, for both J. A. Adamson and N. M. S. Macpherson have suffered injuries that possibly will keep them out of the field for some time. Macpherson, who was given a Blue in 1928, was not available last season owing to a pulled leg muscle, and the same misfortune already has befallen him. Macpherson, though not particularly fast, has played on the wing, and, in this year's trials, was showing promising form in his original position at centre. For the moment, however, he must be left out of account and interest concentrated upon T. M. Hart, the Scottish international, and that attractive but so far rather disappointing South African, P. C. Alexander. There can be no disputing Alexander's possibilities, but, in all the matches that have mattered, he has failed to do himself full justice. The other South African, J. F. G. Krige, the son of the Krige of 1906, played a very moderate game in the final Oxford trial, and no one can dispute that, on form and experience, Hart and Alexander are well entitled to a first chance. They will have on their respective wings C. F. Cardale, the former Blue, who has gained in actual running speed by assiduous practice on the track, and A. E. Brookes, who, if a very weak defender, looks as if he could score a lot of tries in reasonably favourable circumstances.

Behind these sufficiently fast players will be H. Rees, a South African, who was tried originally at stand-off half and by no means failed there. It looks as if the Oxford captain, very wisely, is about to give his University every encouragement in building up the offensive spirit. Rees, from the full-back position, is fully capable of joining in, or indeed of setting up, an attack; in the absence of Adamson, it is a reasonable and sporting experiment, though one rather expects that if a reserve has to be found for Adamson it will eventually turn out to be J. D. Ronald, the Brighton full-back a player of exceptional promise.

At half-back there naturally will be W. Roberts, the Welsh player, in the stand-off position; his partner, to start with, at any rate, will not be the other Welsh international, D. E. A. Roberts, but the more robust Australian, N. K. Lamport. The probability is that Lamport will require a lot of replacing once he has settled down to our style of play. At forward Oxford have the rare good fortune to possess a really first-class player, and probably first-class leader also, in S. J. Hofmeyr. Other former Blues will include P. D. Howard, one of England's outstanding players, and A. G. Cridlan, W. E. Henley, and W. A. H. Druitt. The new men are H. S. Burrow, a Freshman, D. E. Pratten, and H. N. Kelly. Altogether a very likely side in attack, if of questionable value in defence.

The Cambridge side at Twickenham are likely to be severely tested, for the Harlequins, rather surprisingly, are carrying things all before them at the start of the present season. Cambridge, however, will have 10 of their 11 Blues available, and although both half-backs are new men in one sense, both also have had valuable club experience, L. H. Collison, for the Old Millhillians—and also Middlesex County—and E. B. Pope occasionally for Blackheath. J. A. Tallent, one notes, has not been asked to play in the stand-off position, to which at the last moment he had to move owing to the inability of Bowcott to play in the University match last term. Tallent will be in his original position of centre, along with G. C. A. Adams. R. W. Smeddle and H. E. Carris, also Blues, not unnaturally have been given their chance once more on the wing, but it will be surprising indeed if C. C. Tanner, who gained a cap for England last year and is a really brilliant runner, fails to find a place in the side eventually.

St. Mary's Hospital will play a team drawn from the employees of Messrs. R. A. Lister and Co., Limited, of Dursley, in Gloucestershire, at the St. Mary's Hospital ground, North Wembley, at 3 p.m. This is the first time one of the London hospitals has played an industrial team. The Lister team was formed three years ago, and the game has become very popular in the Dursley district, and three members of to-day's team, all of whom are full-time employees of the Lister firm, have played for the county. Last year, out of 29 matches, Lister's won 26 and drew one. This year they have won all their matches up to date, including one against Cinderford, the Forest of Dean club.

TEAMS AND FIXTURES

TWICKENHAM.—HARLEQUINS v. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. Askew (Durham and Emmanuel), back; R. W. Smeddle (Durham and St. Catharine's), A. J. Adams (Dudley and Pembroke), three-quarter backs; A. Sibert (Sherborne and Christ's), C. A. Davis (Mill Hill and St. John's), three-quarter backs; L. H. Collison (Mill Hill and St. John's) and E. B. Pope (Uppingham and Clare), half-backs; J. J. Embleton (St. Peter's School and Fitzwilliam House), C. Brook (Whitgift and Emmanuel), D. M. Marr (Fettes and Caius), G. M. Greenwood (Rugby and Christ's), A. W. Walker (Oundle and St. Catharine's), J. C. Watherston (Sedbergh and Corpus Christi), and A. R. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall), forwards.
OXFORD.—OXFORD UNIVERSITY v. OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS
OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—H. Rees (St. Andrews, South Africa, and University College), back; P. C. Cardale (Dulwich and Exeter), J. M. Hart (Dennistoun and Brasenose), P. C. Alexander (Grahamstown and Trinity), and A. E. Brookes (Hereford and Brasenose), three-quarter backs; W. Roberts (Cardiff High School and Brasenose) and N. K. Lamport (Sydney University and Balliol), half-backs; S. J. Hofmeyr (University of Capetown and University College) (captain), A. G. Cridlan (Uppingham and Worcester), W. E. Henley (Otago, New Zealand, and New College), P. D. Howard (Old Hill and Wadham), W. A. H. Druitt (Edinburgh Academy and Oriel), H. S. Burrow (Christ's, Brecon, and Balliol), D. E. Pratten (Brecon and Lincoln), and H. N. Kelly (Sedbergh and Exeter), forwards.
OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS'.—L. Brwster, back; A. N. Newell, J. F. Spragg (captain), R. G. Turnbull, and W. E. Burgess, three-quarter backs; T. D. Hedges and J. E. Doble, half-backs; J. C. Arnold, F. W. English, T. G. Blunsom, M. Vaughan, E. M. Wilkins, F. Andrews, R. F. Tebbutt, and P. O. C. Edwards, forwards.
BLACKHEATH.—BLACKHEATH v. LONDON SCOTTISH (3.0)
BLACKHEATH.—S. T. A. Radcliffe, back; D. E. Morris, L. H. Garrett, A. F. Hamilton-Smythe, and Sir T. O. Devitt, three-quarter backs; C. Hislop and F. T. Kemp, half-backs; H. H. C. Withers, M. S. Bonavesture, R. H. Charsley, K. J. McIntyre, A. L. Holland, W. E. Tucker, G. N. Wentworth, and G. Laing, forwards.
LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. E. Lorrish, back; I. H. Smith, D. M. Henderson, A. C. Niers, and C. F. W. MacIntosh, three-quarter backs; J. E. Anderson and R. N. Graham, half-backs; D. Roughead, J. Wyllie, A. F. McLeod, K. R. Mackenzie, D. J. Dryburgh, D. Thin, R. A. Duke, and P. Dall, forwards.
RICHMOND ATHLETIC GROUND.—RICHMOND v. ROSSLYN PARK (3.15)
RICHMOND.—D. F. Prain, back; W. A. H. Chapman, C. P. M. Green (captain), H. M. Holman, and J. W. Wainwright, three-quarter backs; E. Burgess and G. G. Aslett, half-backs; C. R. Hopwood, R. A. Allen, A. E. Wallace, A. H. Wigan, N. H. A. Martin, R. G. E. Hobbs, and F. W. B. Pasty, forwards.
ROSSLYN PARK.—R. W. de V. Hunt, back; A. P. Alston, R. L. Baker, I. R. McIntosh, and C. F. Cavendish, three-quarter backs; W. Collins and A. F. Woodhouse, half-backs; P. F. Cooper, G. V. S. Stillito, C. Lentz, R. Kendall, R. B. Hunt, R. E. Lyon, Hills, R. G. Forbes-Bassett, and W. R. Baena, forwards.
BIRKENHEAD.—BIRKENHEAD PARK v. BRADFORD (3.0)
BIRKENHEAD PARK.—F. C. Cockle, back; G. Powell, J. V. Richardson, S. G. Brabner, and N. E. White, three-quarter backs; D. Roberts and R. W. B. Charlesworth, half-backs; D. E. Law, R. C. Critten, N. Evans, J. A. Ledlow, H. C. Wild, H. H. Gibson, G. F. Pirie, and C. H. Thompson, forwards.
MANCHESTER.—MANCHESTER v. NEW BRIGHTON (3.0)
MANCHESTER.—H. Hurst, back; H. T. Thorp, D. Peat, G. A. Gaddum, and C. L. Francis, three-quarter backs; J. A. Openshaw and J. S. Wrigley, half-backs; J. H. Walker, A. A. Ball, J. E. Bryant, C. Gaunt, and R. H. Marchington, J. Kendal, L. Cousons, and R. E. Hudson, forwards.
OLDFIELD.—OLDFIELD UNIVERSITY v. OLD MILLHILLIANS (3.0)
UNITED SERVICES (CHATHAM).—OLD ALLEYNIANS v. OLD BLUES
UNITED SERVICES (CHATHAM).—Lieutenant-Commander Dawson, R.N., back; Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander Fewell, R.N., Lieutenant Mack, R.E., Lieutenant Kellett, R.E., and Lieutenant Harris, R.E., three-quarter backs; Lieutenant Burch, R.M., and A.C. James, R.A.F., half-backs; Lieutenant-Commander de Hunt, R.N., Lieutenant Wright, R.E., Lieutenant D. N. B. Hunt, R.E., Lieutenant Mason, R.E., Lance-Corporal Warr, R.E., Lieutenant Hulbaker, R.N., Flying Officer Patch, R.A.F., and Lieutenant Harvey, forwards.
OLD BLUES.—Dr. W. Nelson, back; T. G. Jennings, M. E. R. Weir, R. C. Oliver, and F. A. Jones, three-quarter backs; C. M. Malpas and G. N. Hooper, half-backs; J. H. Underhill, J. S. Bevan, C. K. Payne, F. S. Osborne, J. S. Harrison, D. C. V. Roberts, and K. D. Crook, forwards.
PORTSMOUTH.—UNITED SERVICES v. DEVONPORT SERVICES (3.0)
UNITED SERVICES, PORTSMOUTH (3.0).—G. G. Gading, back; D. St. C. Ford, C. M. Sladen, Slater, and Castle, three-quarter backs; Lieutenant Walker, half-back; A. C. G. Bartlett, H. C. Bruce, Walker, J. W. Forrest, Whitfield, Ewing, Arabs and Cavaye, forwards.
HOSPITAL.—GUY'S HOSPITAL v. OLD MILLHILLIANS (3.15)
GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Gardner, back; A. G. Johnston, J. C. Gaisford, T. Fitzpatrick, and Ashdown, three-quarter backs; W. H. Lowe and H. J. Rees, half-backs; A. Bell, C. G. Lowe, J. Stranaghan, R. Robins, H. H. Wilson, A. Lowe, R. Lowe, A. Johnson, and R. A. Hudson, forwards.
OLD MILLHILLIANS.—R. Bell, back; G. H. Mellis, R. F. Osborne, H. Leslie and C. Hall, three-quarter backs; H. Collison and A. Wigan, half-backs; J. Lapper, Hampton, R. F. Hall, J. E. Kennard and R. J. Edwards, forwards.
BEDFORD.—BEDFORD v. OLD ALLEYNIANS
OLD ALLEYNIANS.—E. C. F. Whitley, back; J. E. Pettifer, D. R. Frankford, A. E. Davies, and A. F. Wood, three-quarter backs; R. D. Miller and K. Andrews, half-backs; T. L. Foster, A. N. Dixon, A. F. Heppenstall, K. J. Stark, R. S. Hellier, K. E. Pettifer, G. Bethell-Jones, and F. King, forwards.
CHISWICK.—ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL v. WOLVERHAMPTON
ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—L. F. Bond, back; C. W. Massey, C. W. Crimmin, C. J. F. Pearson, and E. T. Norman, three-quarter backs; J. H. Caverhill and P. G. Lofthouse, half-backs; R. J. King, R. Klemin, N. Embleton, G. E. Delafield, E. H. E. Nicholls, C. H. Dixon, and K. O. H. Thompson, forwards.
BLACKHEATH.—A. R. G. Thompson, back; H. C. Douty, F. W. Hancock, W. Webber, and J. A. N. Giles, three-quarter backs; W. E. Millard and R. D. Stewart, half-backs; J. R. Worter, K. P. Turnbull, R. J. Brasnier (Captain), H. Carpmael, T. J. Mitchell, J. H. Walker, H. Brown, and A. W. Pullan, forwards.
WANDSWORTH COMMON.—OLD LEYSIANS v. U.C.S. OLD BOYS (3.0)
OLD LEYSIANS.—N. H. B. Thompson, back; K. B. Kliner, C. E. R. Taylor, C. M. Wake, and G. M. Philp, three-quarter backs; I. Lindsay and R. D. Holloway, half-backs; C. N. S. Boston, F. W. Holloway, H. S. Hetherington, A. Allison, C. M. Spink, T. S. Macfarlane, A. Lumsden, and N. C. Sargent, forwards.
U.C.S. OLD BOYS.—R. W. R. Moore, back; C. E. Brown, B. L. Sutcliffe, R. A. Amlot, and N. T. Riegels-dahl, three-quarter backs; G. MacKenzie and R. E. Whyte, half-backs; C. M. Wilson, D. A. C. Kelly, L. Wix, C. T. Avery, T. W. Parkes, H. L. Wilson, H. G. Loudale, and R. Allenander, forwards.
MOTSPUR PARK.—LONDON IRISH v. UNITED SERVICES, PORTSMOUTH (2.15)
LONDON IRISH.—G. M. Jevers, back; P. A. Gummer, W. B. Welch, F. S. Hodder, and J. Savage, three-quarter backs; J. L. Reed and D. C. King, half-backs; W. R. Collis, W. Morgan, H. E. Anderson, V. Smyth, S. McClean, A. E. Mathias, T. J. Little, and G. S. Hartt, forwards.
CHISWICK.—CIVIL SERVICE v. BANK OF ENGLAND (3.0)
CIVIL SERVICE.—A. G. White, back; H. W. Charman, I. Lohn, A. A. Groom, and J. K. Williamson, three-quarter backs; A. G. Lewis and J. T. Davies, half-backs; P. S. Grethe, M. C. Kirk, F. D. Hopkins, A. E. Keene, W. D. Kirkham, W. Davies, C. Broughton, and W. C. Rule, forwards.
HEADSTONE LANE.—OLD BRIGHTONIANS v. H.A.C. (2.45)
OLD BRIGHTONIANS.—J. D. Ronald, back; R. S. Baker, C. E. Barnard, J. B. M. Stableford, and A. R. T. S. Kilvelin, three-quarter backs; E. N. Jones and R. Hall, half-backs; S. Jennings, G. G. Cameron, C. J. H. Maaning, E. H. Stenning, C. A. Wootten, D. H. Fowlds, G. W. Summers, and G. S. Stephens, forwards.
H.A.C.—G. P. Smith, back; G. R. Riseley, J. Stone, R. T. Talbot, and G. F. Cocke, three-quarter backs; C. R. Dobbs and R. E. Carey, half-backs; F. N. Shoesmith, D. K. Rigby, J. McDermid, E. F. V. Lawson, A. B. Lea, T. Lubin, C. J. Wilson, and R. Danks, forwards.
PLYMOUTH.—PLYMOUTH ALBION v. OLD CRANLEIGHANS (3.0)
OLD CRANLEIGHANS.—H. A. Richardson, back; H. P. Jacob, C. E. J. Lambert, H. H. L. Lambert, and E. R. Reeve, three-quarter backs; G. R. K. Lee and A. Key, half-backs; H. S. Heard, J. E. Boynon, T. F. Miles, D. C. Shuter, M. A. Richardson, P. C. Geen, E. R. Key, and H. R. Mathys, forwards.
SOUTHAMPTON.—TROJANS v. BECKENHAM (3.0)
BECKENHAM.—A. E. Girard, back; M. F. Percy, E. P. Hindley, E. F. Gregory, and J. Paletti, three-quarter backs; D. O. Feney and J. A. Feney, half-backs; J. B. Forster, J. Squire, J. Bush, G. S. Crick, S. Harper, R. Martin, W. M. Denham, and R. G. Clough, forwards.
THORNTON HEATH.—OLD EMANUEL v. STREATHAM (3.0)
OLD EMANUEL.—W. G. McClelland, back; J. E. Farmer, J. J. Thaler, A. C. Heal, and G. R. Short, three-quarter backs; C. A. W. Towersey and E. F. Clinton, half-backs; W. E. Bevis, H. J. Hutchins, R. B. Noble, H. F. Butler, R. C. Austin, J. L. Turner, H. F. W. Wickert, and G. T. Clinton, forwards.
NEW BECKENHAM.—LLOYDS BANK v. LEGSBURY (3.0)
LLOYDS BANK.—A. H. Judd, back; A. G. King, E. J. Stanley, F. J. Hodges, and G. Crimp, three-quarter backs; R. Elvis and R. Thomas, half-backs; M. C. H. White, L. C. Ritchie, L. L. Dingley, C. C. Monkhouse, C. Featherby, P. H. Stacey, R. W. Emerson, and H. G. Parr (captain), forwards.
NEW BARNET.—TOC H. v. GUY'S HOSPITAL A (3.0)
TOC H.—D. R. Batchelar, back; J. Hall, D. A. Woosnam, H. H. Hill, and G. A. Cottrell, three-quarter backs; W. L. Odam and R. S. Paterson, half-backs; H. McKee, J. C. Tutte, G. Batchelar, A. J. Cooper, H. H. Taylor, H. R. Arter (captain), D. G. Madden, and G. K. Tattersall, forwards.
SUDBURY.—WASPS v. R.M.A. WOOLWICH
WASPS.—J. Saunders, back; R. T. Stevens, E. C. R. Hopkins, J. W. Bruford, and D. C. Meadows, three-quarter backs; J. Cooke and E. H. Jesus, half-backs; J. Gartuto, O. S. Runge, H. Fossett, J. Y. Broughton, J. G. Wigley, N. Compton, L. W. White, and R. M. Swyer, forwards.
PALMER'S GREEN.—SARACENS v. BARNET
BARNET.—L. W. Kennett, back; J. A. Stephens, L. R. Woolner, G. Fraser, and W. G. Dorald, three-quarter backs; E. R. Shears and D. J. Williams, half-backs; H. H. Kerr, E. L. Hayward, A. Brown, S. Henry, A. R. Cartwright, F. E. Williams, I. Macmillan, and D. E. Brown, forwards.
ESHER.—ESHER v. HOSHOUSE BANK (3.0)
ESHER.—P. Dee, back; C. Brooks, J. White, J. D. Heath, and Carter, three-quarter backs; E. D. Hart and L. Marsden, half-backs; G. W. Sherrard, E. Green, A. E. Nicol, F. Weller, F. Brooks, C. Broughton, and W. C. Rule, forwards.
TOOTING.—SUTTON v. TOOTINGDEC (2.45)
SUTTON.—R. H. Youngshand, back; B. Stevens, F. A. Ford, R. H. Letts, and J. Piggott, three-quarter backs; F. Davies and M. W. Phillips, half-backs; E. Hope, J. S. Pickard, J. Potter, J. H. Grace, F. O. Robson, G. A. V. Archer, B. W. B. Sharpe, and A. N. Other, forwards.
DON KENRICK HILL.—KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL v. K.C.S. OLD BOYS
KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—V. F. Hall, back; E. H. P. Lassen, L. K. Lyle, G. E. Davis, and A. Gillett, three-quarter backs; J. H. Easton and A. B. Sicolo, half-backs; G. A. Barker, R. D. Harding, J. U. Sutton, J. D. Moore, S. O. Jones, G. L. Livingstone, F. J. Platts, and H. H. Lyle, forwards.
K.C.S. OLD BOYS.—D. W. W. Horne, back; A. H. A. Cardew, R. J. Ridyway, J. L. B. Hardwicke, and W. B. Pollard, three-quarter backs; N. Wheway and M. V. Pirelli, half-backs; W. M. Frost, A. E. Cox, D. McGilchrist, J. A. B. Powell, L. M. Steers, R. H. Owen, A. D. Mercer, and D. A. Collier (captain), forwards.
MARBLE HILL.—L.C.C. v. LONDON IRISH "A" (2.45)
L.C.C.—J. W. V. Cudd; back; M. Phillips, Thomp-son, P. F. Worker, and C. Dixon, three-quarter backs; L. West and W. J. Dixon (captain), half-backs; F. C. Cole, S. P. Lucas, W. L. Whitaker, C. S. Tunmans, A. Coates, C. A. Hudson, J. M. Miller, and R. C. Gell, forwards.
HERNE HILL.—LONDON WELSH v. OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE WELSH (3.15)
LONDON WELSH.—T. J. Davies, back; W. T. Lewis, A. H. Jones, Ray Thomas, and A. J. Brookes, three-quarter backs; R. T. Lewis and W. C. Powell, half-backs; R. V. Howell, R. Ellis, W. A. V. Thomas, T. Davies-Cook, R. H. Garbett, R. Jones, R. Martin, and Idris Davies, forwards.
EDGWARE.—EDGWARE v. OXFORD UNIVERSITY GREY-HOUNDS (2.30)
EDGWARE.—R. J. Nash, back; T. F. Shann, A. W. Eustace, J. Mahoney, and H. W. Evans, three-quarter backs; W. J. Davies and C. Williams, half-backs; G. H. Winstone, J. E. Monk, G. L. Gunn, S. C. Howard, T. W. Daniel, R. Oliver, C. Browning, and W. Murphy, forwards.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY GREYHOUNDS.—C. H. M. Williams, back; W. O. Lindsay, J. A. Bain, L. J. Reid, and R. Hamilton, three-quarter backs; J. Bain and D. A. S. M. Mischler, half-backs; P. T. Cleghorn, G. V. Shillito, C. A. Richards, J. H. Barnes, T. L. Tanner, D. Russell-Roberts, H. M. Kelly, and I. Croft, forwards.
HERNE HILL.—HARLEQUINS v. WESTCOTT (3.0)
HARLEQUINS.—R. K. Bent, back; F. Whitmore, R. A. Aldred, G. P. Ashwell, and F. W. Pellant, three-quarter backs; Gwyn Rees and F. Salisbury, half-backs; W. A. Millers, R. M. Morris, E. Wood, A. Vine, B. Vine, T. P. Raban (captain), and D. R. Green, forwards.
STROUD.—STROUD v. WOODFORD (3.0)
WOODFORD.—P. B. Morris, back; J. L. Vosper, H. D. F. R. de Beitt, N. T. Chetwood, and C. D. Wilson-Arpott, three-quarter backs; H. M. Walker-Arpott and P. A. Whitaker (captain), half-backs; J. A. Smith, H. B. Jolly, J. S. Price, G. S. Seward, C. S. Price, J. V. Klein, R. R. Cripps, and G. Webster, forwards.
GUILDFORD.—GUILDFORD v. OLD RUTLISHIANS (3.0)
GUILDFORD.—H. Rothwell, back; R. Penfield, H. J. Rose, C. W. Jones, and R. B. Thomas, three-quarter backs; C. W. Swayne and J. C. Stanton, half-backs; F. P. Rosmine, A. MacDonald, and A. Wall, V. Jillard, T. B. Waugh, R. F. Lloyd-Jones, H. F. Ayers, and N. McG. Burns, forwards.
LOWER SYDENHAM.—BRITANNIC HOUSE v. OLD MID-WHITGIFTIANS
OLD MID-WHITGIFTIANS.—F. W. Fuller, back; H. A. Cox, E. Bonny, R. Bonny, and C. H. Saunders, three-quarter backs; H. Parker and G. G. Parker, half-backs; F. S. Rodgers, S. C. Cheal, A. Wall, T. Tredgett, W. J. W. Mockings, H. Birtles, E. E. Stepan, and R. C. Martin, forwards.
PORTSMOUTH.—PARK HOUSE v. 1ST WELSH REGIMENT
PARK HOUSE.—J. Hall, back; G. Hitchens, A. Cogley, A. T. Goade, and S. T. Lawrie, three-quarter backs; L. S. Yoxall and L. N. Roddis, half-backs; A. J. Trivass, A. J. Taylor, L. C. Lush, E. E. Weston, H. Hopkins, J. S. Pollard, F. Badger, S. C. Chaplin, F. O. Robson, G. A. V. Archer, B. W. B. Sharpe, and A. N. Other, forwards.
DON KENRICK HILL.—KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL v. K.C.S. OLD BOYS
KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—V. F. Hall, back; E. H. P. Lassen, L. K. Lyle, G. E. Davis, and A. Gillett, three-quarter backs; J. H. Easton and A. B. Sicolo, half-backs; G. A. Barker, R. D. Harding, J. U. Sutton, J. D. Moore, S. O. Jones, G. L. Livingstone, F. J. Platts, and H. H. Lyle, forwards.
K.C.S. OLD BOYS.—D. W. W. Horne, back; A. H. A. Cardew, R. J. Ridyway, J. L. B. Hardwicke, and W. B. Pollard, three-quarter backs; N. Wheway and M. V. Pirelli, half-backs; W. M. Frost, A. E. Cox, D. McGilchrist, J. A. B. Powell, L. M. Steers, R. H. Owen, A. D. Mercer, and D. A. Collier (captain), forwards.
MARBLE HILL.—L.C.C. v. LONDON IRISH "A" (2.45)
L.C.C.—J. W. V. Cudd; back; M. Phillips, Thomp-son, P. F. Worker, and C. Dixon, three-quarter backs; L. West and W. J. Dixon (captain), half-backs; F. C. Cole, S. P. Lucas, W. L. Whitaker, C. S. Tunmans, A. Coates, C. A. Hudson, J. M. Miller, and R. C. Gell, forwards.
HERNE HILL.—LONDON WELSH v. OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE WELSH (3.15)
LONDON WELSH.—T. J. Davies, back; W. T. Lewis, A. H. Jones, Ray Thomas, and A. J. Brookes, three-quarter backs; R. T. Lewis and W. C. Powell, half-backs; R. V. Howell, R. Ellis, W. A. V. Thomas, T. Davies-Cook, R. H. Garbett, R. Jones, R. Martin, and Idris Davies, forwards.
EDGWARE.—EDGWARE v. OXFORD UNIVERSITY GREY-HOUNDS (2.30)
EDGWARE.—R. J. Nash, back; T. F. Shann, A. W. Eustace, J. Mahoney, and H. W. Evans, three-quarter backs; W. J. Davies and C. Williams, half-backs; G. H. Winstone, J. E. Monk, G. L. Gunn, S. C. Howard, T. W. Daniel, R. Oliver, C. Browning, and W. Murphy, forwards.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY GREYHOUNDS.—C. H. M. Williams, back; W. O. Lindsay, J. A. Bain, L. J. Reid, and R. Hamilton, three-quarter backs; J. Bain and D. A. S. M. Mischler, half-backs; P. T. Cleghorn, G. V. Shillito, C. A. Richards, J. H. Barnes, T. L. Tanner, D. Russell-Roberts, H. M. Kelly, and I. Croft, forwards.
HERNE HILL.—HARLEQUINS v. WESTCOTT (3.0)
HARLEQUINS.—R. K. Bent, back; F. Whitmore, R. A. Aldred, G. P. Ashwell, and F. W. Pellant, three-quarter backs; Gwyn Rees and F. Salisbury, half-backs; W. A. Millers, R. M. Morris, E. Wood, A. Vine, B. Vine, T. P. Raban (captain), and D. R. Green, forwards.
STROUD.—STROUD v. WOODFORD (3.0)
WOODFORD.—P. B. Morris, back; J. L. Vosper, H. D. F. R. de Beitt, N. T. Chetwood, and C. D. Wilson-Arpott, three-quarter backs; H. M. Walker-Arpott and P. A. Whitaker (captain), half-backs; J. A. Smith, H. B. Jolly, J. S. Price, G. S. Seward, C. S. Price, J. V. Klein, R. R. Cripps, and G. Webster, forwards.
GUILDFORD.—GUILDFORD v. OLD RUTLISHIANS (3.0)
GUILDFORD.—H. Rothwell, back; R. Penfield, H. J. Rose, C. W. Jones, and R. B. Thomas, three-quarter backs; C. W. Swayne and J. C. Stanton, half-backs; F. P. Rosmine, A. MacDonald, and A. Wall, V. Jillard, T. B. Waugh, R. F. Lloyd-Jones, H. F. Ayers, and N. McG. Burns, forwards.
LOWER SYDENHAM.—BRITANNIC HOUSE v. OLD MID-WHITGIFTIANS
OLD MID-WHITGIFTIANS.—F. W. Fuller, back; H. A. Cox, E. Bonny, R. Bonny, and C. H. Saunders, three-quarter backs; H. Parker and G. G. Parker, half-backs; F. S. Rodgers, S. C. Cheal, A. Wall, T. Tredgett, W. J. W. Mockings, H. Birtles, E. E. Stepan, and R. C. Martin, forwards.
PORTSMOUTH.—PARK HOUSE v. 1ST WELSH REGIMENT
PARK HOUSE.—J. Hall, back; G. Hitchens, A. Cogley, A. T. Goade, and S. T. Lawrie, three-quarter backs; L. S. Yoxall and L. N. Roddis, half-backs; A. J. Trivass, A. J. Taylor, L. C. Lush, E. E. Weston, H. Hopkins, J. S. Pollard, F. Badger, S. C. Chaplin, F. O. Robson, G. A. V. Lee, A. F. Watson, and F. E. Furnacott, forwards.
HALE END.—OLD DUNSTONIANS v. LONDON HOSPITAL (3.0)
OLD DUNSTONIANS.—E. A. Edwards, back; E. G. W. Wood, J. H. Poynor, R. L. Palmer, and C. W. Rayner, three-quarter backs; E. G. Scott and J. D. Sheridan, half-backs; R. H. Greenacre, F. C. Mudr, R. D. Murrell, D. S. Murrell, F. A. Haines, P. Waller, and J. Waghorn, forwards.
CATFORD.—CATFORD BRIDGE v. CHARLTON PARK (2.45)
CHARLTON PARK.—F. P. Wilkes, back; W. H. Graham, R. E. Fisherwood, R. J. Collier, and R. E. Bailey, three-quarter backs; J. E. C. Peacock and G. L. Polson, half-backs; J. D. C. Thompson, H. Plummer, R. E. Quarterman, F. Whitehead, F. C. Campbell, R. E. Venn, R. D. Vickars, and C. E. Stewart, forwards.
BUSH HILL PARK.—UPPER CLAPTON v. MIDLAND BANK (3.0)
UPPER CLAPTON.—R. Roberts, back; G. E. Wells, M. W. Robinson, N. H. Cullen, and N. M. Clarke-Lees, three-quarter backs; A. V. Miller and M. Pagelle, half-backs; E. F. Noel, S. C. Tucker (captain), E. M. Blackey, H. E. Stearn, C. West, F. Wey, R. Finch, and J. F. Hurck, forwards.
MIDLAND BANK.—H. E. Goldsmith, back; P. J. Shaw, R. P. Dewey, S. S. Tiernan, and H. J. Irwin, three-quarter backs; A. S. Wilson and H. Herbert, half-backs; G. H. Masters, W. H. Glock, S. F. Burgess, W. Dykins, J. Wormull, P. C. Cahill, B. Parker (captain), and N. G. Butt, forwards.
MOTSPUR PARK.—POLYTECHNIC v. LONDON IRISH A (3.45)
POLYTECHNIC.—H. C. H. Wall, back; J. W. Lester, G. Enticknap (captain), E. C. Howcroft, and W. E. Mayman, three-quarter backs; M. Fryer and G. W. Jackson, half-backs; J. Taylor, H. F. Porter, W. Clark, O. A. Korensky, A. Abby, T. M. Parkin, G. E. Louder, D. Macfarlane, and R. T. Smith (selected from).
LONDON IRISH.—Halberby, v. Richmond "A"; Harrow v. R.M.C., Sandhurst; Cranleigh v. Old Edwardians; Old Haberdashers v. Old Paulines; Old Lancing v. Old Tonbridgians; Old Reptonians v. Old Rossallians; Old Wellingtonians v. Old Cheltonians; Old Whitgiftians v. Old Alleynians; Old Aldenhamians v. Old Bedfordians; Old Foresters v. Old Salopians; Old Carthusians v. Old Etonians; Old Harrovians v. Old Wykehamists; Brentwood v. Aegean League; Charterhouse v. Toc H; Highgate v. Old Reptonians; Lancing v. Army Crusaders; Malvern v. Liverpool Ramblers; Westminster v. Old Bradfordians.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Aston Villa and Arsenal, who stand at the head of the League Championship table, should find little difficulty in keeping there to-day. Aston Villa are to be engaged in a local battle with their neighbours, Birmingham, but the game is to be played on Villa Park, and that should ensure their victory. A large crowd is certain to assemble there, and Houghton, the young left wing forward, will be assured of a fine reception, since he has been honoured with a place in the English team to meet Ireland at Sheffield on Monday. It is gratifying to see merit so early recognized, though too often first hopes are not realized in the end.

There will not be as great a crowd at Manchester to see Arsenal play the United team, who have not won or even drawn a match this year. Last season Manchester United only escaped the ignominy of going down to the Second Division by playing better in their last few matches than they had done before. This year they have made a deplorable start. Many of their supporters who are anxious to see their team win and have requested the directors to introduce fresh blood into the side have threatened to boycott the match. It is a sad feature of sport to-day that people will only go to see the winning teams. The same is true in American sport, for recently one winning Chicago baseball team could draw 20,000 to 30,000 spectators to each match, while the other which had struck a bad patch could draw only a bare 2,000. The second has usually enjoyed greater success than the first till recent years. When a team is doing badly there is nothing required so much as encouragement from its followers, and it is encouragement from its followers, and it is particularly at the universities, that it is realized how much help to a side the spectators can give by well-directed cheers at the opportune moment. It is to be hoped that Manchester United's followers will rally to the team, and brighter days would then be more certain to come.

Chelsea are playing at Stamford Bridge once more, and Gallacher's return to the side will be welcome if he is in the mood. Crawford's success at outside right seemed to threaten a problem when Jackson should return from Gallacher's place to his own. That difficulty has not yet arisen, for Pearson, the outside left forward, was hurt last week and cannot play, so Jackson is to take his place. Many may think that Jackson is a versatile player to move so freely to different positions in the forward line, but Jackson is not necessarily a player of any one position. He is a rover and he is just as liable to be at the opposite side of the field as on the one where his name appears on the programme. He is a footballer and an opportunist. In his raids towards the goal, which he always makes his one objective, he goes wherever the ball takes him. He could play anywhere, and he would do as well in any position in which the authorities should choose to place him. Bishop will also be absent from the Chelsea side, but Ferguson, who takes his place, is a tried and experienced player. Derby County, who stand third in the division, may not keep their place, for they face Newcastle United at Newcastle; but Sheffield Wednesday, who seem to be coming once more into their own, should easily account for the other Manchester team.

Everton and Preston North End, who lead the Second Division, may remain in their places, but Everton will have to do well to win at Nottingham, while Preston North End have an easier matter in dealing with Plymouth Argyle at Preston. West Bromwich Albion, who are close to them, have a harder task at Southampton, where few visiting teams win. In the Third Division Notts County should maintain their unbeaten record, though they are to play at Newport. Northampton, who are five points behind, should easily overcome Walsall at Northampton.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BIRMINGHAM.—Aston Villa v. Birmingham (3.0).
BOLTON.—Bolton Wanderers v. Blackpool (3.0).
STAMFORD BRIDGE.—Chelsea v. Sheffield United (3.15).
GRIMSBY.—Grimsby Town v. Portsmouth (3.15).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield Town v. Leicester City (3.0).
LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool v. Leeds United (3.0).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester United v. Arsenal (3.0).
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough v. Sunderland (3.0).
NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle United v. Derby County (3.0).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield Wednesday v. Manchester City (3.0).
UPTON PARK.—West Ham United v. Blackburn Rovers (3.15).

SECOND DIVISION

BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Charlton Athletic (3.0).
BURNLEY.—Burnley v. Barnsley (3.0).
NEW BROMPTON.—Millwall v. Bristol City (3.15).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham Forest v. Everton (3.0).
OLDHAM.—Oldham Athletic v. Cardiff City (3.0).
PRESTON.—Preston North End v. Plymouth Argyle (3.0).
READING.—Reading v. Port Vale (3.15).
SOUTHAMPTON.—Southampton v. West Bromwich Albion (3.15).
STOKE.—Stoke City v. Barnsley (3.15).
TOTTENHAM.—Tottenham Hotspur v. Bury (3.15).
WOLVERHAMPTON.—Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Bradford City (3.15).

THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

BRENTFORD.—Brentford v. Coventry City (3.30).
BRIGHTON.—Brighton and Hove Albion v. Norwich City (3.15).
BRISTOL.—Bristol Rovers v. Watford (3.15).
SELHURST PARK.—Crystal Palace v. Fulham (3.15).
EXETER.—Exeter City v. Thames (3.15).
GILLINGHAM.—Gillingham v. Orient (3.15).
LUTON.—Luton Town v. Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (3.15).
NEWPORT

LIBERAL TRADE POLICY

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S WORK PLANS

LAND AND ROAD SCHEMES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

TORQUAY, OCT. 17

Mr. Lloyd George attended the third session of the annual conference of the National Liberal Federation this morning, and made a long speech in which he dealt chiefly with the problems presented by industrial and agricultural depression. He was unable to give any account of his conversations with the Prime Minister, or to reveal any Ministerial secrets, but the views he outlined to the delegates were, he said, fortified by those of Lord Lothian and Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree, who with him were chosen by the Liberal Party to make recommendations to the Government.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said he would wish to forget that that was a party gathering. They represented one fourth of the citizens of Britain—the last election demonstrated that fact—and, bound up with its well-being, they viewed the present state and prospect of their country not as political partisans, but as patriotic members of a great community. It was never easier or more tempting to make political capital out of the present state of the nation; but there was more important work to be done. Things looked bad and, unless he was mistaken, the country was in for worse. Let them look the facts in the face and apply their minds patriotically to the task of averting disaster.

We had at present over 2,100,000 out of work. The figures were growing; but the gravest fact was that underneath the sudden growth of the last 18 months was a solid mass of unemployed which had lasted in this country for 10 years. It was what he had called the "Refractory Million." If world depression vanished like a cloud to-morrow, there would still be the problem of the million to be dealt with in this country. That was due in the main to the failure of our export trade to re-ascend to pre-War heights. We were more dependent upon our export trade than any other country. Thirty per cent. of our manufactures were for export. We had still incomparably the greatest export percentage in the world. Our great international carrying trade had also suffered. So far we had only recovered about four-fifths of our pre-War international trade—perhaps slightly over—and our population was greater by millions, and our burdens by thousands of millions, than before the War. A still more serious fact to be reckoned with was the fall in our proportion of international trade. In 1922 it was over 14 per cent. Last year it was only a little over 10 per cent. The fall was due to the fact that nations were stimulated by the War to manufacture for themselves goods which formerly they purchased from us. We must reckon on that as a permanent factor in our trouble. As the most densely populated country in the world, we had to provide maintenance for a very much greater number of people in proportion to our area than any other great land. Our great international trade, built up under free trade, enabled us to do so with comparative ease up to 1914.

"WITHOUT PREJUDICE"

The situation was much too grave to make party capital out of it. We could only succeed by calling a truce to factiousness between and inside all parties on the issue and working together as a people. He would rule out of discussion nothing seriously put forward by serious people who had seriously thought them out. Others might say: "Would you be prepared to examine the question of tariffs without prejudice?" Certainly he would on one condition, that they also would be prepared to examine the free trade position without prejudice and in turn to review the working of all its methods and machinery. Whatever was decided, let it not be done in a panic. A frightened judgment was always a bad one. Let them examine the whole situation calmly. To Liberals he would say: "Do not act as if you were afraid of a re-examination of our fiscal system. We have nothing to fear. The more thoroughly it is examined the better for us; and, anyhow, it is going to be reconsidered, whether we like it or not." To others he would say: "Do not risk losing our great shipping and international trade without first of all finding out whether there is not a better way out of our difficulties."

He was going to point out the better way. It had this advantage for all parties, that it was not inconsistent with either or any of the several alternative fiscal systems proposed. To keep 1,000,000 men and women in idleness for years at an enormous expense constituted a national peril, and to find useful work for them to do was a national necessity. Could it be done? Emphatically, "Yes." (Cheers.) There were four essential conditions—(1) The work must increase the national wealth and efficiency. (2) It must stimulate, help, and encourage healthy industry. (3) Assuming that the work contemplated would ultimately have to be done in order to make the nation more efficient, then it ought to be accelerated and concentrated within the period of depression to equip our industries when the boom came to be ready to take full advantage of it. (4) Able-bodied men and women must accept the work for which they were physically adapted when it was offered to them by the nation, or they must be deprived of the dole.

The first thing was to remove every obstacle to the success and development of our industries. Many more men and women would then be enabled to find work in their own trades. The Government should at once call together a conference representative of all industries and commercial interests, employers, trade unions, banks, and distributive trades, and should put the whole facts before them. That conference should review the position and determine within a limited period what steps could be taken to increase our efficiency and reduce the costs of production in order to enable us to compete more successfully in the markets of the world. The banks should further be urged to agree on a policy of less restricted credit for financing industrial developments.

RUTHLESS ECONOMY

The problem of industry was to reduce the costs of production without lowering the standards of living of the worker. He agreed with President Hoover and leading industrialists like Mr. Henry Ford that this could be accomplished by greater efficiency in production and in marketing. But the Government itself must set the example by lowering its own costs. Expenditure was on too prodigious and too lavish a scale. We were even threatened with an increase in taxation. Not only must there be no increase—there should be a considerable reduction. He believed that with a determined effort this could be achieved, but not by ordinary Treasury methods. Exceptional methods must be taken and expenses cut down ruthlessly. The Government ought to follow the Australian precedent in this respect. Another precedent which was highly successful was that known as the Geddes Axe, whereby a number of business men scrutinised the whole of the Estimates and made proposals for cutting down. It was a scandal that 10 years after the War, with the Locarno and Kellogg Pacts, we should still be spending £110,000,000 upon preparation for war. The whole cost of unemployment ought to be scrutinised. One heard every day tales of unwarranted cadging on the dole—millions could be saved without impinging on meritorious claims. Economy—relentless economy—was an essential condition to industrial recovery. There were resolutions passed by the Labour Congress at Llandudno for additional pensions and family allowances, which in the present industrial and financial condition of this country would be sheer lunacy.

We must also revive the Trade Facilities Act, which helped so materially to reduce unemployment in 1922. We must revise and liberalise the conditions of our export credits so as to enable us to capture business like that which was available in Russia. Our timidity there was depriving us of millions a year of excellent business which would provide work, more especially for our engineering trades. Nothing would stimulate our industries more than such a readjustment of our taxation as would enable our industries to make deductions on a fairer scale for capital expenditure incurred in improving their equipment. All these things were essential preliminaries to any serious and effective attempt at dealing with the grave condition of our trade and industry.

A QUESTION OF SPEED

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded:—Before the last election we submitted to the country a detailed list of plans of this character which we suggested could be immediately put into operation, and which, if executed with energy, would in the course of a single year reduce the refractory million to normal proportions. They were all plans for necessary and useful work. We have since re-examined them in the face of official and other criticism, and the scrutiny to which they have been subjected has confirmed us in the conclusion to which we came upon the advice of some of the ablest experts available.

I am not in a position to reveal what passed between Ministers and ourselves either on this question or any other. I think I am entitled to say this, that in so far as the proposals made before the last election in reference to roads, telephones, drainage, and electricity are concerned, they are not challenged. The only difference of opinion is as to the speed at which they can be executed, and that, of course, is vital when you come to provide work for the unemployed. It makes all the difference whether a contract is to extend over five or 10 years, as far as the numbers engaged upon it are concerned. In substance their contention is that the obstacles are so great that they, at any rate, cannot go faster. Perhaps they are right. In these cases it is all a question of who drives the coach. We propose to press for more expedition and determination. The Government are finding employment for scores of thousands on the tasks we outlined when they ought, in our judgment, to be finding employment for hundreds of thousands. In submitting those proposals to the country we made it clear that we had others of a more far-reaching character, more particularly those which had already formed part of the published Liberal programme. The most important from this point of view are those which deal with the all-important questions of agriculture and housing. As proposals of a similar character were also adopted by the Labour Party, I assumed that there would be no difficulty in getting complete cooperation and ensuring immediate action upon that basis provided the necessary courage, capacity, and enterprise were forthcoming.

NEGLECT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. Lloyd George added that the Liberal proposals with regard to agriculture had been submitted in detail to the Government, and he was very hopeful that they would work in with the plans which the Minister of Agriculture was considering. Agriculture had been deposed from its proper position in the national economy by our phenomenal industrial development. We built up our gigantic wealth so rapidly and so easily by the supremacy which we achieved in other industries that we overlooked and neglected the most fundamental industry—that of the cultivation of the soil. We were now over-industrialised. This was the only country that had allowed the industry of land cultivation to go downhill. Even great industrial countries like Germany, France, Belgium, and the United States, while developing other and more remunerative industries, clung to the land. We, on the other hand, allowed our land to go out of cultivation, drew our best workers from the soil, and treated the agricultural industry with complete neglect and contempt, as if it were of no account. That was mainly the reason why we were the only country left with a problem of chronic unemployment. It might be said that those other countries had maintained their population on the soil by protective tariffs. That was not true, at any rate of Belgium, where the tariffs were quite negligible, nor of Holland, which, while it maintained a great international trade, had still 25.6 per cent. of its people on the land, and was substantially a free trade country. Denmark, with 34.8 per cent. of its population on the land, was also free trade. In Holland and Denmark the agricultural populations were highly prosperous. Even since 1921 our workers on the land had decreased by 108,000, and strong young workers from the country were still driving our town population on to the dole.

It was time to make a real national effort to restore the balance between agriculture and the other industries of this country. Our rivals, without our enormous margin to make up, were making gigantic efforts. In Italy, a land of cultivators, Mussolini was utilising the present difficulty of his country with regard to emigration and employment to reclaim millions of acres. The small family farm had withstood the agricultural depression with comparative success; yet the numbers of the small family farms had gone down steadily in recent years, in spite of the efforts to establish small-holdings in this country made in the first instance by Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman and Lord Lincolnshire, and afterwards by his (Mr. Lloyd George's) Government in 1919. This was largely due to the fact that the landowners of this country had not the necessary resources to build or keep up the equipment on those farms. He welcomed the announcement by Dr. Addison that the Government had decided to take direct action by the State to establish small farms and cottage holdings. Whether the action of the Government succeeded or not depended upon its scale, and on the finance and the drive put into it. There was more uncultivated and half-cultivated land here in this country in proportion to its size than in any other country in Western Europe. There ought to be schemes of reclamation and reconditioning on a large scale with a view to settling on the soil a very considerable number of men who would thus earn a healthy and happy livelihood. The State would buy the land, reclaim and recondition it, set up the necessary houses and buildings. It would also help, with its credit, the settlers to equip their holdings. He was opposed to the State finding everything. In Italy the State was giving the settlers a grant to assist them in equipment. We must once more revive the pioneer spirit of this country. In itself such a revival would enrich and strengthen the nation.

BETTER MARKETING

But they were told, and rightly, that there was no use increasing production unless the cultivators could sell their commodities. He quite agreed, and that was an essential part of the programme. Lord Oxford, when he was Prime Minister, appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Selborne to consider the marketing of agricultural produce. That Committee came to the conclusion that there were £200,000,000 worth of food bought by this country from across the seas that could be raised here, and Lord Selborne certainly did not qualify that statement by saying that it would be dependent upon tariffs; £200,000,000 in that day would be nearly equivalent to £300,000,000 to-day. We could not compete with the New World in the production of wheat, and nothing short of a tariff of anything from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. would enable us to do so. But that was not true of other products, such as dairy or pig products, as Denmark had most successfully demonstrated. The real reason why this overseas produce was beating us in our own markets was because of better marketing, grading, collecting, advertising, selling, and transport arrangements in those countries. In all these directions our arrangements were casual, haphazard, unbusinesslike, and ramshackle. The Minister of Agriculture had brought in a Marketing Bill. He (Mr. Lloyd George) was glad Dr. Addison had had the courage to bring in a challenging measure. He did not mind an element of compulsion, although he would have preferred incentives to cooperation, but if necessary a certain element of compulsion in the background would be helpful.

The State could help every branch of the industry in collecting as well as carrying commodities to and from the farm. At present we were paying a heavy subsidy to beet production. Mr. Baldwin had suggested subsidising wheat by means of a quota. The lowest figure he had heard mentioned would at present prices be equivalent to a subsidy of 50 per cent. That would be a heavier burden on the community than any tariffs that had ever been contemplated. Beet and wheat together did not represent more than 5 per cent. of the total production of our soil. Every help should be given to agriculture by means of transport facilities as well as rates. At present our transport system gave a distinct preference to foreign produce. Preference should, if necessary, be given to the home producer and not to the foreigner.

In other countries there were many holdings of one, two, and three acres which did not find employment all the year round for those who cultivated them, but which provided work for them when their labour was not in demand for other tasks. They provided a reservoir of labour which was available for large farms in the country, and in Belgium especially for the docks. The casual labourer, therefore, in those countries, when his services were not needed, was usefully employed on his own little plot, and need not receive the dole. In the Welsh quarries a number of quarrymen had their little crofts and when things were slack in the quarries they worked on their own land. It was the best way of draining the stagnant pool of unemployment. A development of that kind would increase the production and consumption of healthy food. He could not believe that these stale goods that came frozen from the ends of the earth were as good for the health of the community as the fresh produce of our own soil.

After some criticism of the Government's plans for slum clearance, and a description of new plans for combining an increase of housing with his road programme, Mr. Lloyd George said:—

But the initiative must come from the Government. An Advisory Committee should be appointed forthwith consisting of, say, half a dozen experts and representatives of the local authorities to confer with the Government Departments concerned and to make recommendations as to the best method for carrying out and for financing the work. Then a Development Department should be set up for the purpose of carrying out these schemes. The plans could either be carried out by the Department itself, or the choice of an alternative should be given to the local authorities to do it themselves. If it is undertaken by the State the State would have to find the capital. If it is undertaken by the local authorities the State might give assistance to the construction of the avenues or tubes necessary. The State would then recoup itself by a first charge on the enormous land values which would be created.

An example of the way in which new road construction increases the value of land is furnished by the experience of the Kingston by-pass. Here land which, before the road was first contemplated, had an agricultural value of £30 to £50 per acre only, had to be purchased for road construction at £250 to £300 per acre; and building land previously worth £300 per acre had to be purchased for the Merton connexion at an average of £1,250 per acre. Building land worth £100 per acre in 1921 was sold, when the road proposals became known, for £350, and is now offered at from £2,000 to £3,000. There is land worth £60 an acre before the road was contemplated which sells at £1,800 near the road and at about £600 for back land.

If the local authorities undertook the work, then naturally the first charge upon these reserves would be theirs, and in any event the surplus would go to them to assist them in cheapening fares and in the ordinary tasks of local government. It is very vital that not merely should there be facilities for enabling those who dwell in these suburbs to get to their work in the adjoining town quickly, but also cheaply, and we suggest that transport arrangements should be subsidized out of these land values which have been created by the expenditure and enterprise of the State.

FINANCE OF THE SCHEME

We propose that a National Development Loan be raised for the purpose of carrying out these operations. You may say "What about economy?" There is a great difference between cutting down current costs and investing capital sums in extension, re-equipment, and improvement of your works. The latter, if necessary, constitutes a truer economy than keeping old inefficient plant going in order not to save money. It is no use saying that money is not available. Our credit is the best in Europe. We have made enormous sacrifices in taxation and in trade in order to restore it. Let us make the best use of it in order to increase the restoration of our own country ere it is too late. Our financial reserves are greater than those of any country in Europe. The two issues that were put before the market this week were over-subscribed 30 or 40 times. This year, at the present rate, we should be raising £100,000,000 for investment abroad in enterprises practically none of which would bring any return to our trade. We raised £8,000,000,000 for the War. We have still £4,000,000,000 invested abroad. A loan representing less than one month's expenditure during the War—that is, £250,000,000—would enable us to prosecute schemes of amelioration and development through with energy for two years from the date at which we were able to start off. You could find work in this winter for half a million of men, and as soon as the necessary legislation was carried through you could make arrangements which would raise that figure to at least three-quarters of a million. Unemployment is costing us £100,000,000 a year; we are now actually borrowing to pay the dole. The loan will reach over £70,000,000 by Christmas. We can borrow for idleness but not for useful, healing work. And this is "sound finance."

You could raise your money on the security of the State. To give it a special character you could allocate special assets as collateral security. In addition to the Road Fund, there would be the land which had been purchased and improved and equipped for the purpose of a settlement. I do not anticipate that you would get a full economic return on the land which would be equal to the interest and sinking fund paid by the State, but the collateral advantage of the community would be infinitely greater than that, and at worst you would have a return of 2½ per cent. on the land. Then you would have the enormous site values created by State expenditure and enterprise. At the end of two years these assets would enable you to raise further funds to complete and extend the tasks undertaken without resorting to ordinary taxation. At the end of two years you could review the situation with regard to the state of trade and employment at that period. If the depression were over and we recovered our trade, there would be no labour available for further developments on a great scale. But if we had not quite struggled through, then we could extend the operations for another two years until we had quite completed the undertakings which are so essential to the restoration of our countryside; the housing of our people in healthy surroundings, and the re-equipment of our industries. (Cheers.)

"PROTECTION NO REMEDY"

Mr. D. M. MASON, who opened a general discussion, said that as a party they must emphasize the supreme importance of retrenchment.

LORD LOTHIAN asked whether it was conceivable that by any system of protection they could get a change of industry in this country that would absorb 2,000,000 unemployed. Protection was no remedy, and world protection was at the root of the disease. The issue for all nations was a reconsideration of protectionist policy. Referring to Imperial preference, he said that two of the greatest Dominions in the last few months had heavily increased their duties against British goods. There was no Empire free trade about at this moment. If it was the policy of the Dominions to exclude British goods, what was the use of saying they were going to add a little more to the tariffs against foreign goods? It was curious, too, with raised tariffs that alterations in the fundamental fiscal system of Great Britain should be suggested. They should watch very closely proposals for a quota.

SIR DONALD MACLEAN moved a resolution which declared that the burden of taxation must be drastically reduced. To ensure public economy the motion laid down that no new outlay ought to be undertaken unless it is productive; more stringent and effective means of controlling the estimates should be devised; existing methods of taxation should be revised and new forms of taxation should be introduced, particularly the taxation of land values, which would transfer burdens from industry to monopoly. Sir Donald said that the Tory Party was ruled out on the question of economy by its own record, while Mr. Snowden this week had made a lamentable confession of failure. The position was desperately serious; yet, as trade declined, expenditure rose. The nation would look in vain to the House of Commons as a whole to carry through anything like an adequate reduction of national expenditure. They must appoint a committee which would undertake the task of bringing about at least a 10 per cent. reduction, and apply rigid and ruthless measures. They must rationalize the industry of Parliament and Government by shutting down unnecessary departments and revising expenditure all round. Only in this way would they make any impression on the ever-increasing mass of the nation's expenditure.

DR. BETTY MORGAN, who seconded, said that the Labour Party had been brought up on the gospel of spoon-feeding and was temperamentally opposed to economy.

The resolution was carried after enthusiastic supporters of the taxation of land values had secured the adoption of an amendment which put their view more definitely into the text of the motion.

ELECTORAL REFORM

The final resolution included in the manifesto on policy was concerned with constitutional reform. This called for a better method of election, preferably by the system of proportional representation, a drastic reform of the procedure of the House of Commons, and the establishment of the principle that a Prime Minister should not be able to claim a dissolution whenever the House of Commons differed from him.

MR. ISAAC FOOT, M.P., the mover, submitted that reform of election and reform of Parliament were inseparable. Liberals to-day had to bring the same courage to the perfecting of Parliamentary institutions as was shown in the establishment of the institutions in earlier years. The case for proportional representation would be shown by the fact that in the three counties of Durham, Glamorgan, and Lanark in the last election Labour secured 833,000 votes and 40 seats; the Conservatives, with 403,000 votes, obtained one seat; and the Liberals, with 358,000 votes, had no seat at all. The disparity might work another way on some other occasion, and he would not give the figures for Cornwall—(laughter)—but, however it worked, it was unfair to the community.

MR. ERNEST BROWN, M.P., who seconded, spoke of complaints about the limitations of a minority Government. There had, he said, been minority Governments before the present one, and the problem presented was one for statesmanship, a fair mind and an absence of vanity. It was a problem of realizing what the House of Commons would or would not do. He believed that at elections many people did not vote on positive lines, but voted against somebody or something. Unless they could obtain a House of Commons which really represented the desires of the people Parliament was bound to lose the support of the people.

SOUTH PADDINGTON BY-ELECTION

LORD BEAVERBROOK HECKLED

Candidates
- Sir Herbert Lidiard (U.).
- Miss Dorothy Evans (Lab.).
- Mrs. Neil Stewart-Richardson (United Empire).
- Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor (Empire Crusade).

LAST ELECTION.—Commodore H. D. KING (U.), unopposed.

Considerable disorder marked the meeting at the Paddington Baths last night at which Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor was invited to stand as the Empire Crusade candidate in the South Paddington by-election.

There was a large attendance, over which Lord Beaverbrook presided. His entry to the hall was greeted with cheers and "booing," and his speech was subjected to much interruption. After two people had been escorted from the hall, that section of the audience which disagreed with him became quieter, and Vice-Admiral Taylor, who announced his acceptance of the invitation to become a candidate, had a cordial reception and spoke with little interruption.

Towards the close of the meeting there was uproar. Lord Beaverbrook read a resolution supporting Vice-Admiral Taylor, but his voice could hardly be heard in the insistent demands for more questions. The resolution was put and loudly cheered, while members of the audience advanced to the platform trying to ask questions. The meeting closed in some confusion, a section of the audience singing the National Anthem while a speaker was trying to move a vote of thanks to Vice-Admiral Taylor and Lord Beaverbrook, which never reached its logical conclusion.

LORD BEAVERBROOK, after explaining the objects of the Empire Crusade, said that they would no doubt expect him to say something about Sir Herbert Lidiard. Sir Herbert Lidiard had promised, at his adoption meeting, that he would vote for duties on foreign foodstuffs. It would have meant going into a different lobby from his leader. His election address was quite a different thing. That promised complete and unquestioning loyalty to the leaders of his party. What had happened between those two conflicting promises? (A voice: "You tricked him in the first place, and you know how you did it.") He did not think that Sir Herbert Lidiard himself would set up that defence. It was not a consultation with his own Conservative Association that made Sir Herbert Lidiard change his mind. It was a visit to the Conservative Central Office. The result was that the first promise was inexcusably and shamefully broken. (Cheers.)

CRITICISM OF MR. BALDWIN

That was what he had had to deal with all along during this movement. Sir Herbert Lidiard had learnt at Mr. Baldwin's schools—he knew the marks. Time and time again Mr. Baldwin had accepted the policy of the Empire Crusade and had promised to advocate it. Last March he made a compromise, of which the principal feature was the Referendum. (A voice: "You suggested it.") It was an expedient he suggested, but disliked, thinking the policy was worth it. He thought that they had Mr. Baldwin on their side when he made that deal with them. (A voice: "In your hands.") But, after the Referendum, and as late as May, Mr. Baldwin's Central Office was distributing leaflets giving arguments against the whole policy for which the Empire Crusade stood. ("Shame.") Was that a broken promise?

"What Mr. Baldwin thinks is that he has managed to slip out of our hands again. He is the champion of all backsliders. We believe we have brought him to grace. We lift up our voices in the hymn of rejoicing. And we have hardly got through the first lines of the hymn before we see him crawling down the aisle again."

Last week Mr. Baldwin promised a response to the appeal of the Dominion Prime Ministers. He said that he accepted their proposals. This week they had his acceptance; it was another illusion lost for those who still believed in Mr. Baldwin. He offered nothing of any practical use. (Hear, hear.) The quota was not what the Dominions asked for, and was unworkable. (Hear, hear.) Lord Beatford, one of Mr. Baldwin's colleagues, had said so. (A voice: "We do not want food taxes.") Mr. Baldwin knew both these facts as well as he did.

What was it they were aiming at? They did not aim at any movement to break a political party. Their object was to make a cause. They would save a party in the process of making their cause. (Hear, hear.) It was only by adopting their policy that the Conservative Party in the country could find salvation and cohesion. They represented the real spirit of the Conservative Party. Sir Herbert Lidiard had no right to stand in that constituency as a candidate for the Conservative Party. This was their opportunity; it almost seemed as if it were sent from Heaven. It meant that new measures would be carried by new men; it meant, if they were successful, that they would get rid of the "old gang" which had been dragging them down—(cheers)—and that new men would lead the nation. (A voice: "Not from Fleet-street.")

After Vice-Admiral Taylor's speech, Mrs. Dent presented to him a letter, signed by 300 members of the Crusade and electors, asking him to stand as candidate.

Among the questions asked was:—"What does Lord Beaverbrook think of Lord Rothermere running a candidate at this election?" The question was not answered.

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

SIR S. HOARE ON ATTITUDE OF CONSERVATIVES

SIR SAMUEL HOARE, M.P., addressing Oxford University Conservative Association last night, said that for many months Conservatives had been thinking anxiously of India. They had not underrated the gravity of the events on the North-West Frontier, and they had followed with the severest reprobation the attempts to destroy law and order in several towns and districts of the interior.

Believing that peace, order, and justice were the foundations on which the prosperity of India depended, Conservatives had given the British Government and the Government of India their fullest support in the action they had taken against chaos and disruption. Being Conservatives, they were naturally cautious people. They were afraid of phrases that they could not understand. They disliked promises that they were not sure they could fulfil. But, because they were cautious, it must not be supposed that they were unsympathetic to Indian desires or were prepared for a moment to repudiate pledges given in the past.

He would only say that he did not regard the Conference as a battle-ground between Indians and British. He did not wish to see the Indians on one side of the table and the British on the other side, each mobilised and organized against the other. He wished to see the Conference a Round-Table Conference in spirit as well as in name, a Conference in which they would freely and sympathetically discuss very difficult problems and try to reach agreements on merits and not on racial lines. The phase upon which we were emerging was not a war between Great Britain and India, but rather, as he hoped, a new chapter of cooperation in which we should both face facts with practical and sympathetic minds, and make a worthy attempt to remove the causes of difference between us and to harmonise the aspiration of the East and the West.

THE OFFER OF THE DOMINIONS

Sir R. Mitchell Banks, speaking at Stroud, Gloucestershire, last night, said that whatever differences there might be in the Conservative Party in matters of detail, they all enthusiastically accepted in principle the offer made by the Dominions. The Dominions could supply us with nearly everything we wanted. Why should we not buy from them in preference to foreign goods? We were told that everything is going to cost more, particularly bread. Frankly he did not believe it. He believed that for any small sacrifice this country had to make we should be more than recompensed.

Speaking at a dinner of the Bromley Conservative Association last night to celebrate his victory at the recent by-election, Mr. E. T. CAMPBELL, M.P., said that Bromley Conservatives had a good deal to be proud of, for the policy which he then advocated, especially that part which referred to Empire economic unity, had proved to be the very one which was to be adopted by the party as a whole, and on which the General Election would be fought.

UNIONIST POLICY

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON DOUBTS REMOVED

Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, speaking in Birmingham last night, said that when he took over the chairmanship of the party he found that there was all through the party a great deal of unrest and dissatisfaction. He would not say how much of that discontent was created by certain newspapers owned by Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook. It would flatter those Press Lords altogether too much to attribute the unrest entirely to their machinations. No doubt behind it there was a genuine feeling among a great many staunch and steadfast members of the Conservative and Unionist Party that they did not understand clearly what the policy of the leaders was, and that they did not feel satisfied that they knew how far they meant to go along the paths they had marked out for themselves.

He fancied that such people did not realize that there were quite a large number of points in the programme of the party on which it was impossible to lay down any definite lines until the Imperial Conference had assembled and we began to get some idea of what was in the minds of the representatives of the Dominions. Since the Conference began, since the Dominion Prime Ministers had made it clear what they had come here to seek, nobody could accuse Mr. Baldwin of want of promptness or want of decision and clearness in the statement which he issued actually on the very day after those pronouncements had been made.

He (Mr. Chamberlain) was quite satisfied, from the information which had come to him every day, that the statement Mr. Baldwin made last week, and the one again which he had made this week, had gone a long way to remove any doubts that were existing, to take away any misunderstandings, if misunderstandings there were.

In view of the unemployment returns and the trade position, surely every consideration of prudence and common sense would demand that we should begin to reduce our national expenditure and taxation. Yet the present Government had already imposed fresh taxation upon the industry of this country amounting to over £46,000,000 a year, and if there was going to be a deficit on the Budget at the end of the present financial year it would probably mean still more taxation next year. Even now Ministers were tickling the ears of their supporters by promising them fresh expenditure on social services, on education, on roads, which the country literally could not afford at the present time.

TIME FOR PROMPT ACTION

It was the first duty of the Conservative Party to make clear to the country that, although it was true that their numbers were too small to enable them to pull down this mischievous and reckless Administration—although their experience told them that Liberals who ought to join them in the attack invariably ran away at the critical moment—at any rate, they could use their power to tell the country what ought to be done, to say what they would do if they had the opportunity. Sooner or later the country would indicate its wishes in a way which even the present pachydermatous and complacent Ministers would not be able to ignore.

Mr. Baldwin's letter to him showed that the Unionist Party had been prompt to adopt its policy and bring it in accord with the new times. The present was not a time for waiting, for investigation, for committees, and commissions. It was a time for prompt and vigorous action. It was because he was so impressed by the necessity for speedy action that about a month ago, when he was addressing a great rally of the Junior Imperial League in London, he put forward a proposal which had now been incorporated into the programme of the party—a proposal for an emergency tariff. From the day when that emergency tariff came into operation business men would feel again that they could venture to put capital into British enterprise, and the British workman would say that the tide of unemployment had turned at last. The issue that was going to be put before the country was a simple one, as to whether we wanted the Empire or not. There could be only one answer to that question from Englishmen and Englishwomen.

THE WHEAT QUOTA

SIR H. SAMUEL'S CRITICISM

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P., speaking at a Free Trade demonstration at Torquay last night, said that the nation was witnessing a comedy which might be called "The Boggling of Mr. Baldwin." Mr. Baldwin on Thursday made his thirteenth or fourteenth pronouncement of policy. He declared for economy in almost exactly the same words as in 1924 and the year afterwards.

But, while Mr. Baldwin urged economy, Mr. Churchill urged the House of Commons to repudiate the Naval Treaty with the United States and Japan and to engage in fresh expenditure upon armaments. Mr. Baldwin had said: "We are asking the country for a free hand in safeguarding, a free hand which we intend to use." Protectionists of to-day were in the same dilemma that British protectionists had been in for the past 100 years. If agriculture were to be left out, it was subjected to intolerable inequality; if it were brought in, they were raising the cost of living by Act of Parliament for the working-class population. Mr. Baldwin had long been engaged in a pathetic attempt to escape from this dilemma. His present proposal of requiring a fixed quota of British and Canadian wheat was open to exactly the same criticism as the food taxes. Either it would be of no advantage to the British and Canadian wheat grower, or else it would raise the cost of bread by Act of Parliament above what it would otherwise be.

A quota would affect only 3 per cent. of British agriculture. It was said that if it were adopted farmers would grow more wheat. That was probably true. They would be assured of a certain profit at the expense of the consumer, but was it a wise thing to do to tempt a farmer away from branches of agriculture which were more profitable in this country at the present time? The right policy for agriculture was that which had been declared by Mr. Lloyd George that day. Mr. Bennett's proposal to the Imperial Conference was very vague. He (Sir Herbert Samuel) greatly regretted that we should be drawn into debates of this character with the Prime Minister of one of the Dominions, with the inevitable result of bringing economic bargains into the political sphere. It was the danger to Imperial harmony and unity from these controversies which made many who had taken a keen and life-long interest in the promotion of Imperial development and unity regard the whole tendency as one fraught with grave peril.

MR. CLYNES ON STATE SERVICE

"NO BOTTOMLESS RESERVOIR OF WEALTH"

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary, speaking at Manchester yesterday, said that enormous mechanical advance had been made in this country, but he was afraid that they had not made the same degree of advance in adjusting the economic and social life of the nation to the needs of the people. There was a need to attach more importance to the quality of life as well as to the quantity.

He was glad that the State was meeting its obligation to the people more and more. In time of war the State called on the people to work and serve and, if need be, to die, and it was only right and proper that in days of peace people should call on the State to do its best for them. On the other hand, it should always be remembered that people must not take without giving. They could not get without serving. There was no bottomless reservoir of wealth out of which they could draw inexhaustible sums.

Speaking at a later meeting, Mr. Clynes said that there was a Left Wing in the Labour Party, but it was now clear that there were several sections in the Tory Party flying every way at once. They were trying to reconcile the irreconcilable. National interests were subordinated to sectional claims, and old and discredited doctrines were trimmed out in new garments and offered under alluring titles.

The national flag was again being used on Tory posters, and even the Imperial Conference had been requisitioned by the Tory leader to serve a party purpose during a General Election, whenever that might be. The Labour Party could look with unconcern on these futile endeavours. In national affairs the Labour Party had an unassailable record, and it was now universally admitted that the unemployment with which we were afflicted was due to world causes which would not have arisen had Labour doctrines been approved before the War and at the time the peace settlement had to be arranged.

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Letters to the Editor

THE STATE OF TRADE

MR. SNOWDEN AT THE MANSION HOUSE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should think that most of those who heard Mr. Snowden at the Mansion House on Wednesday must have marvelled at his calm effrontery (with no wish to be rude I can think of no other word) in basing the major part of his optimistic hopes for a recovery in the near future on the fact that 100 years ago British trade bounded into prosperity after being in as parlous a state as it is now.

Mr. Snowden could hardly have selected a weaker argument, seeing that the conditions of Europe and the world were totally different from those of to-day. We were then practically the only manufacturing and exporting country; we had had no disturbing enemy invasions and were ready to take full advantage of the era of steam and railway communications then beginning. It was only 15 years after Waterloo and the close of the Napoleonic wars. There was no commercial Germany, no manufacturing Czechoslovakia, no agricultural Denmark, no manufacturing developments in America, Holland, Belgium, France, or Northern Italy. No vegetables were imported in daily cargoes from across the Channel; Dutch and German potatoes were not suddenly dumped in immense quantities on our markets to the destruction of the latter, and there was no competing in foreign markets with the products of Oriental labour from India, Japan, and elsewhere.

There was no disorganization of prices through the wholesale dumping of Russian produce—the results of cheap conscript labour. Not a word from Mr. Snowden about all this—he must have entertained a very uncomplimentary opinion of the intelligence of the distinguished City of London audience gathered to meet him.

Faithfully yours,
DENBIGH.

Clifton, Deddington, Oxon, Oct. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer is reported in your issue of to-day as describing, in a speech last night at the Mansion House, the expenditure of £111,000,000 a year on the fighting Services as "wholly unremunerative and wasteful," whereas, he described the cost of unemployment of £100,000,000 a year as merely "unremunerative."

Such a description of the security afforded to the country and Empire by the devotion to duty and skill of the *personnel* of the fighting Services amounts to nothing more than a gross insult. Are the services rendered by men in the fighting Services of less value than that of the unemployed and unemployable, and to be ranked as of negative worth? Apart from immense improvement in their health and physique, the educational and vocational training given in the fighting Services is of very considerable value to the country.

Is expenditure on the means by which law and order are maintained to be considered as wasteful by a Cabinet Minister? Does Mr. Snowden consider the expenditure on the Police Force and on education also as "totally unremunerative and wasteful"? Even if a money value is to be given to everything, what would the credit of the country be worth without the law and order which secures it? A motto, given in jest to a certain battalion during the War, might well be a "true word" for Mr. Snowden to hang up in his office, "No advance without security."

Yours faithfully,
T. N. HOWARD.

Woodhayes, Woodlands, near Southampton, Oct. 16.

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough seek your valuable assistance in giving publicity to a grave danger threatening the Eastern Chapel of the Cathedral. This chapel is a well-known, and in some respects unique, specimen of Tudor architecture. The country could ill afford to lose it.

Briefly, the danger is this. The beautiful ceiling of the chapel, with its fan vaulting, is not intended to sustain more than its own weight and would almost certainly collapse under heavy pressure from above. The timber principals of the outer roof are fractured and decayed. At certain points they have sunk to within an eighth of an inch of the upper surface of the priceless vault. Movement, as observation shows, is still going on.

There is only one way of dealing with the situation. A new roof must replace the present dangerous structure. The restoration committee, having been advised by Mr. Leslie Moore, the Cathedral Architect, that the work cannot be delayed beyond the spring of next year, appeals for £4,000 to carry it through. The contractors are Messrs. J. Thompson and Son, of Peterborough.

Donations should be sent to Mr. G. J. Gray at the Chapter Office, Peterborough. Contributions may also be paid into any branch of the Midland, Barclays, National Provincial, and Westminster Banks.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. G. SIMPSON, Dean of Peterborough.

The Laurel Court, Peterborough.

☞ An illustration of the Eastern Chapel will be found on page 16.

INDIANS IN KENYA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your leading article of the 15th inst. dealing with Kenya, you have said certain things about the Indian community there which call for remark. You say their claims to political representation are far less well-grounded than those of the Africans or Europeans. But why? Is it to be supposed that they are intruders? Then you assert that the common roll is meant as a sop to Indian nationalists. On the other hand, we believe that it is for the benefit of Kenya as a whole. Indians, you admit, are entitled to the protection of the Imperial Government and also to a hearing of their special point of view. We are entitled to more. In Kenya particularly we must have a voice proportionate to our influence and importance. It is true that the actual position of India in the Commonwealth of Great Britain is still far from that of the equal partnership which theory allows. But it is in that direction that things are moving. The bulk of one political party in this country and many individuals of note in other parties are working to establish one citizenship throughout its domain. While the efforts of others may delay the consummation they cannot defeat it, for it is in accordance with the spirit of the new time.

Yours, &c.,
V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

Granville Hotel, Bexhill-on-Sea, Oct. 16.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

CONTROL OF THE THAMES

POLLUTION AT OXFORD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with the greatest interest the scheme for the reconstitution of the Thames Conservancy Board as outlined in *The Times* of October 14, and it appears to me that while all possible sources of contamination and drainage are to have many spokesmen among the new Conservators, the river itself is in danger of remaining voiceless and unrepresented. Out of the 31 Conservators who are to meet "from April 1 next," only two, the nominees of the Metropolitan Water Board, have any *ex-officio* interest in pure, clear water, and even these two, be it whispered, will probably resign themselves to the adoption of one of the methods of the water beauty-specialist, known as "chlorination."

The pollution of the river water at Oxford has been steadily increasing. A long broad belt of oily scum may frequently be seen fringing one bank or the other according to the direction of the wind; the plumage of the swans gets sullied by a greasy black high-water mark, and thirsty dogs refuse to drink the water. Will the two representatives of the Ministry of Transport be able to restrain the practice of draining tarred roads into the river, or to withstand the importunity of the builders and users of powerful speed craft for traffic? I doubt it.

The deepening of the river bed and the destruction of water plants and clear-running reaches where fish spawned and young fry thrived has been a very costly and a mistaken policy. What is sorely needed are Conservators who will conserve the Thames for its own sake, for its beauty and its natural qualities, unscathed by the contaminated effluents of urban districts. No Board is likely to be effective in the paramount duty of conservation unless it has upon it members charged with the sole, but most important, duty of safeguarding the fisheries and the countryside of our greatest river.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. T. GUNTHER.

Oxford.

AN IMPERIAL CURRENCY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I see that Lord Meichett in your issue of to-day raises the question of whether the monetary system under which this country is working may not be due for revision. I would suggest that the present time, while the Imperial Conference is sitting, might well be a favourable moment. Not only would it benefit ourselves, for our present currency appears to many to be not sufficiently flexible, but if we could standardize the currency and exchange throughout the whole Empire I am sure that the benefit would be real and lasting. After all, the first attribute of a Commonwealth of Nations should be the possession of common wealth. Wherever the American flag flies the dollar is a dollar, and wherever the French flag flies the franc is a franc, but the pound sterling adopts many values and strange disguises as soon as we leave these shores.

I am aware that the exchange question must be settled first, which may necessitate the formation of a Commonwealth Bank and the pooling of our Imperial resources to ensure an adequate and stable supply of gold. Without being able to claim any expert knowledge in economics I cannot help being struck by the fact that the French have stabilized the franc at a value not far from that of the Egyptian piastre, and that the success of their economic policy may possibly have some lessons to teach us. From that therefore I would like to make a suggestion, purely tentative, that we might evolve an Imperial currency on somewhat similar lines:—

Coin	Nature	Approximate value
One pound = 5 crowns	Gold and paper	5 Canadian dollars
	Gold, silver, and paper	1 Canadian dollar
= 10 florins or half-crowns	Silver	½ dollar or 10 Egyptian piastres
= 100 shillings	Nickel	1 Egyptian piastre
= 1,000 pennies	Nickel or copper	1 Egyptian millième

Or conversely:—

	10 pennies	= 1 shilling
	10 shillings	= 1 florin
	2 florins	= 1 crown
5 crowns or	10 florins	= 1 pound

A copper coin worth 5 pennies might be minted to suit the penny-in-the-slot machines, and if convenient, silver coins worth 2½ shillings and 5 shillings respectively. But I would humbly beg that the silver coins be minted with a good proportion of silver, which should be easy with silver at the present price, and not give the miserable appearance of our present nickel alloy silver coinage. It is all very well to say that with a gold standard silver coins are only tokens. Credit depends a great deal on appearances, to say nothing of the destructive effect the present coinage exercises on the linings of our trouser pockets.

Yours, &c.,
APSLEY.

Petty France, Badminton, Glos, Oct. 15.

FOLK-MELODY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On October 4 *The Times* Musical Critic, in his review of the current number of *Music and Letters*, discusses at some length my essay concerning the usage of "real" and "synthetic" folk-melody in "original" composition. He suggests that in commenting adversely upon Stanford's first Irish Rhapsody I have selected what is now an easy task, implying, if I read him correctly, that at an earlier date I should have found the process less easy. If your Critic means that it is less difficult to judge a composition in measurable retrospect than at the time of initial production I am inclined, in a general way, to agree with him, though one must disallow any rider which automatically proportionates ease of criticism to lapse of time. If he wishes to convey that I should have lacked the courage to decry in Stanford's lifetime what I do not hesitate to oppose after the composer's death let me assure him that I do not invariably wait until a composer is dead before venturing upon any dispute with regard to his music nor did I deliberately do so in the present case. It so happens that the greater part of my work is concerned, in one way or another, with composers who are still very much alive and well able, if need be, to answer for themselves. I trust that this fact may be accepted in my favour against any suggestion that fear of Stanford's tongue or pen has caused me to stay my hand until an easy moment. Your Critic says that he can hear the bludgeoning reply from the composer which I should have had to counter 10 years ago. There he has me at a disadvantage. I am not psychic, so far as I know; and if your Critic has access to information through this power I must warn him that I cannot compete with his supernatural privileges.

It is stated in *The Times* review that Vaughan Williams is spared from the lash. This strikes me as rather an inadequate, and possibly misleading, summary of my argument, even allowing for the compression which exigencies of space in *The Times* demand. May I suggest to your Critic that the application of Dr. Walker's very reasonable ethic scarcely merits dismissal as a negation of unimportant bearing? My comments upon the methods of Delius and Grainger, which appear to have escaped the notice of the reviewer, in some measure anticipate, and are considerably in agreement with, the arguments which your Critic employs in the last three paragraphs of his article.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT H. HULL.

Rockfield, Limpsfield, Surrey, Oct. 16.

STREET LIGHTING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a public lighting engineer of many years' experience with the street lighting of several of the important thoroughfares in London, I was particularly pleased to read the letter of Mr. H. A. Courtenay, and am in thorough agreement with his views. I am also a motorist, and have noticed with regret the recent tendency in street lighting to use fittings which are in effect virtually motor-car headlights mounted on columns. It cannot be overemphasized that the interests of motorist and pedestrian are the same in respect of street lighting, and no street lighting is good for the pedestrian which is not good for the motorist. The recent development referred to has the result of giving a relatively poor visibility with the maximum of glare. The question of glare is one of the most important problems which face the engineer dealing with street lighting, and he is given little or no assistance by those responsible for the surfaces of our modern roads. The black shiny surface of these roads makes the street-lighting problem an extremely difficult one, especially when these surfaces are wet. It therefore makes it very necessary that the engineers in charge of street lighting, and the committees to whom they are responsible, should make a careful choice among the many lighting units obtainable which will give an ample distribution of light with the minimum of glare.

Yours faithfully,
STREET-LIGHTING ENGINEER.

October 14.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

VIEWS ON MR. BALDWIN'S PRONOUNCEMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On Thursday last there appeared in the public Press a statement of the views and intentions of Mr. Stanley Baldwin as leader of the Conservative Party. It is understood that on Tuesday there was a meeting with some of his colleagues in the late Government, the names of whom are not given to the public. Of course, this statement of policy on momentous questions has no authority to bind the party until it has been submitted to, discussed, and accepted by a party meeting of the members of both Houses of Parliament.

I am yours faithfully,
JOHN GRETTON.

35, Belgrave-square, S.W.1, Oct. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Thank heaven at last economy heads the programme of the Conservative Party, as reported in your issue of to-day. It now remains for them to translate their words into deeds.

Your obedient servant,
CLANWILLIAM.

51, Cadogan-square, S.W.1, Oct. 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The timely declaration of Conservative policy which appears in your issue of to-day will no doubt fail to satisfy those to whom the taxation of foreign food appears to be an end good in itself. Those, on the other hand, who are more concerned with the preservation of agriculture than with political theory of any kind must be thankful for the appearance of a scheme which offers at once so good a hope of immediate help and, at the same time, so large a measure of agreement between the various political parties. It has been the tragedy of agricultural politics that, when one party comes into power, it undoes any work of a controversial nature which its predecessor may have done, and thus afflicts our greatest industry with the instability which is the farmers' chief bugbear.

To the man who thinks of nothing but party there may be something confusing in the Labour Party's adherence to the quota system, first set out in your columns by Colonel Ruggles-Brise, M.P. To the farmer this adherence is a message of hope.

From the point of view of agriculture, the note of premature criticism sounded by Lord Brentford must, on this account, be unfortunate in so far as it is influential. The system of guaranteed prices and a quota (or guaranteed market) has nothing to do with those schemes of bulk purchase and import boards with which Lord Brentford evidently confuses it. The "thousands of inspectors, hundreds of committees," and "thinly disguised Socialism" are spectres with which a term at the Home Office might naturally haunt the mind, but they have nothing to do with the scheme under discussion, which is a matter of arrangement with a few millers. The answer to this sort of argument is to be found in *Milling* for September 27. In that organ of the flour-milling trade the quota system put forward by Colonel Ruggles-Brise is praised as offering the maximum of help to farmers combined with the least disturbance to normal trade.

The prevention of dumping in the fruit, vegetable, and other sections of agriculture is a matter quite distinct from the arable situation which the quota system primarily concerns. The Conservative programme gives, I am glad to see, a definite assurance that dumping in these departments will be stopped, and no good purpose can be served by Lord Brentford's criticism of the quota system for wheat on the ground that it does nothing for the fruit-grower. The Factory Acts might, with equal justice, be criticized on the same score.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. S. MORRISON.

The Manor House, Withington, Glos, Oct. 16.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I do not propose to answer the points raised by Lord Hugh Cecil in his letter, which you have printed in your issue of to-day, but I should like to tell him that I agree with him that in the matter of Reunion and on the question of receiving the Sacrament from non-episcopalian ministers, each of us must "obey what we believe to be His will."

I, myself, am looking forward in the near future to the privilege of receiving Communion in a Presbyterian church, at the hands of a Presbyterian minister, and I would ask Lord Hugh Cecil to believe that in doing so I may be as sincerely following the guidance of God for myself as he is in refraining from so doing.

Yours very truly,
H. R. L. SHEPPARD.

The Deanery, Canterbury, Oct. 17.

A TELEPHONE INSTALLED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have just heard that my extension telephone is at last installed. This good news will undoubtedly hasten my recovery from a slight operation, while it will further enhance the reputation of your journal as a medium for getting things done.

I feel it is only due to the Post Office to state that I have since learned, to my astonishment, that the cause of all the delay has been our otherwise estimable local council. For reasons, which, apparently, the members considered to be in the public interest, they have all these months resolutely refused to give permission for the necessary pole to be erected. It required a sort of ultimatum from the Solicitor to the Post Office, inspired presumably by my letter published in your issue of September 30, to make them realize another point of view.

My thanks to you, Sir, for your invaluable assistance, and my apologies to the Postmaster-General; and may his short reign prove long enough for him to institute the other reform for which I asked—the speeding up of the night service!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. N. LEAK.

8, Bulstrode-street, W.1, Oct. 17.

AN ANGRY OWL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many, no doubt, in common with myself, will have been interested in the letters you have published as to eagles attacking deer, but so far none of your correspondents has recorded a case of an eagle attacking a man. May I put on record a case where, not an eagle, but a Great White Owl attacked at the same time myself and a native who was accompanying me?

This happened in the year 1896 on the Dovrefjeldt, in Norway, when I was going to fish a lake some 3,500ft. up in the mountains, and on my way passed a Great White Owl which was sitting on a rock about 30 yards from the path we were taking. Our presence seemed to have considerably annoyed the bird, which possibly regarded the mountains as sacred to the lemmings and himself. Anyway he ruffled up his feathers and croaked loudly at us as we passed. I, in return, picked up a stone and tossed it at him, which only seemed to increase his ire, for, with head thrust forward and hackles bristling, he continued to challenge us as we passed on. We had gone perhaps a hundred yards when, the sun being almost directly behind us, I saw a shadow advancing on me at tremendous speed, and facing round found our friend the owl coming straight for my head. I had a split-cane rod, unmounted, in my hand, and with this, in the excitement of the moment, I struck as hard as I could at the owl. He, on his part, slightly swerved so that he missed my face, and I in turn missed him by inches. Had he struck me at the pace at which he was going he must, I should think, have knocked me down, or, at any rate, have given me a pretty bad headache; while if I had hit him I should have wrecked my rod. The owl was evidently out for blood, for, quite undeterred by his encounter with myself, he struck my man, who was walking about 12 yards in front, full on the head, denting in the bowler hat he was wearing, and sending it flying many yards away. Naturally my man turned round and asked me somewhat indignantly why I had struck him, and for answer I pointed to the fast-retreating figure of the owl.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
JOHN FORT.

Sutherland House, Hythe, Kent.

Points from Letters

MALTA AS AN AIRPORT

From a London telegram dated October 7 we learn that the departure of the Dutch air liner from Sofia to the East Indies was delayed by the refusal of the Turkish authorities to sanction the transit of Dutch aeroplanes generally unless certain conditions were complied with. This news brought very forcibly to my mind the vital necessity of having an "All-Red Route" for our Imperial airway services, if such unpleasant possibilities are to be definitely removed. When such a hitch may occur to a well-organized service in these days of peace, one wonders what might not happen should a state of war exist between Continental Powers on whose cooperation the safety and continuance of our aerial communications with the Empire depend under present conditions.

In such an emergency do we not run the risk of having to suspend our Imperial services for the want of a "Red" junction between England and Egypt? As Lord Strickland observed in the House of Lords, the cost of the construction of the airport in Malta would be about the same as that of an ordinary cruiser, which is usually scrapped after a few years. Captain Bernard has given a practical demonstration that the non-stop flight England-Malta can be easily and safely effected.—Mr. J. OLIVIERI MUNROE, Grahamstreet, Sliema, Malta.

SKIDDING FROM WORN TIRES

A good deal has been said lately about the slippery surface of our roads. I was nearly run into a few days ago by a skidding car. I came to the conclusion, however, that the tires were to blame and not the road, and I made it my business to inspect the tires on a large number of parked cars. Some of them, in my opinion, were not safe because the treads were entirely worn through, and I consider motorists using such tires are endangering not only their own lives but the lives of others. Tires are so cheap nowadays that there is no excuse for running them in this condition.—Mr. R. WESTLAKE, Chilbolton-avenue, Winchester.

A FRENCHMAN ON ENGLAND

Mill's comments on the French writers, which are quoted by Sir Hugh Bell, suggest comparison with Taine's observations on the state of society in England, which appear in his "Histoire de la Littérateur anglaise" (1863). They are too lengthy for citation here, but the following impression appears relevant enough:—

Libre à chacun d'agir ainsi: les ouvriers peuvent se ligner contre leurs maîtres; on affet, leurs associations enveloppent toute l'Angleterre. A Preston je crois, il y eut une lutte qui dura plus de six mois. Ils firent parfois des émeutes mais point de révoltes; ils savent déjà l'économie politique, et comprennent que violenter les capitaux d'est supprimer le travail.

—DR. F. J. W. FOLLIOT, London, W.1.

STEEL PROTECTION IN INDIA

Mr. Graham, at Edinburgh, reiterated his belief that reorganization would enable the iron and steel trades to recapture the export trade. At present British corrugated iron sheets are very cheap. As a result the Tata Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, Limited, of India, have applied to the Indian Government for an increase of duty or bounty to enable them to undersell the British sheets. The Indian Government have instituted an inquiry, and in pursuance of their fiscal policy it is expected they will grant the necessary protection. Will Mr. Graham explain how reorganization, or rationalization, will help to recapture the export trade against such treatment?—Mr. A. HALL, Manchester.

LAND VALUATION BILL

As regards the building of houses, the legislation of 1909-10 produced, within the Metropolitan Police area, that is within 15 miles of Charing Cross, the following result:—

	Number of new houses built	Mileage of new streets
1904-8 ..	99,242	226
1909-13 ..	51,713	125

(Summarized from the reports of the Commissioner of Police for the years 1912 and 1914, pp. 21 and 14.) It may be supposed that results were similar throughout the country, with a corresponding loss of employment, ruin of builders, disturbance of values, and shortage of houses. What is to be gained by repeating this?—Mr. J. E. ANSELL, 4 Glenloch-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

PLAIN SPEAKING

John Stuart Mill (Autobiography, p. 284) records that when he was a Parliamentary candidate for Westminster in 1865 he was taxed at a meeting, chiefly composed of the working classes, with a passage from a pamphlet in which he had said that the working classes, though ashamed of lying, were yet generally liars. He admitted the authorship and his admission was greeted with vehement applause and proved no obstacle to a successful candidature. May we not be equally plain-spoken now with advantage? Instead of saying that costs of production and overhead charges are too high, attributing to something abstract what is really attributable to men and women, ought we not rather to say that you and you and you and you ask for too high wages, salaries, fees, rent? Plain speaking will be appreciated now, as it was two generations ago.—Mr. A. A. LEA, "Thomason," Camberley.

BEDFORD SCHOOL

In your obituary notice of Mr. J. S. Phillpotts it is stated that "it is possible that this school (*i.e.*, the Norman or pre-Norman foundation) is identical with the school which . . . was endowed by Sir William Harper in 1566." May I point out that the continuity of the existing school since the earliest times is made practically certain by the fact that Edmund Greene, the first headmaster of the school as endowed by Sir William Harper, was also the last headmaster appointed by the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty" of Bedford, to whom the school was handed over by the Prior of Newnham on the dissolution of the monasteries in 1540.—Mr. H. GROSE-HODGE, Headmaster, Bedford School.

THE WORKS OF LULLY

There was a tiny but not negligible slip in the article on "The Works of Lully" last Saturday. It is not "by the generosity of an American lady" that the great undertaking of a complete edition at last became possible. Mrs. Dyer is an Australian, and she has before this made many contributions towards valuable musical activities, several of them designed to help the British composer to gain recognition in Australia. There is some excuse for the slip, even if it is not a mere printer's error, since the subsidy of music by wealthy individuals has unfortunately come to be looked upon as a typically American form of generosity.—Mr. PERCY A. SCHOLES.

RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS

I have read with interest Sir Arthur Stanley's remarks in his address to the Institute of Transport as to the desirability of securing the active support of railway shareholders for their own undertakings. I raised this question at the last general meeting of the L. and N.E. Railway. The chairman's reply was:—

It is rather curious that this proposal which Lord Monkswell has advocated for organizing the shareholders should be put before the board of a company which is probably the only chairman who has ever tried to organize shareholders. I admit that I tried. It began about 1910, and I admit that it has been a failure. If Lord Monkswell can succeed where I have failed in organizing the shareholders into a real and genuine organization of all the shareholders of this country, he will have my blessing. I formed an Association which is now the Scottish Railway Stockholders' Association, but it was not a success. I will not go the length of Lord Monkswell and I will not describe the shareholders as a "helpless rabble."

I need hardly say that Mr. Whitelaw's words fail to convince me.—LORD MONKSWELL, 69, Cambridge-terrace, W.2.

WATERSPOUTS IN THE CHANNEL

Waterspouts are by no means so uncommon in British waters as is perhaps sometimes supposed. Last November, Mr. J. Crichton gave a list of 18 observed round our shores during the period 1920-28 inclusive. Of these 12 were seen in the Channel or Thames Estuary, and 11 were accompanied by thunderstorms in the neighbourhood. They occurred in every month saving the period January-March, inclusive.—Miss CICELY M. BOTLEY, F.R.Met.Soc., Guildables, 17, Holmesdale-gardens, Hastings.

LICENCE FOR HERALDIC DEVICE

Your correspondent, Mr. Cross, is attacked by our arch-enemy the tax collector for advertising the British lion on his hotel notepaper. What, then, must be the sum levied from all the small schoolboys who wear a heraldic device on their sports coats? Surely it is time that this blight on this interesting art were removed. There is scope for an immense amount of work for engravers, painters, handyworkers, and others if it were given free play. The art, even if abused, can take care of itself.—BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. LAMBARDE, Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

THE CROWN PIECE

Sir John Brickwood's plea for the return of the silver crown piece will, at least, have the hearty support of all numismatists. First introduced in 1551, by Edward VI., it seems a pity to dispense with a coin which has been issued for general currency by every successive sovereign (except for the brief periods of Mary I. and William IV.) down to the reign of Edward VII., and is of proved utility. Surely it would be better to revive the good old crown piece rather than the double florin, that Jubilee upstart, which has always been unpopular and whose half-sister, the florin, made her "graceless" appearance in 1849.—Mr. DENYS E. BOWEN, Orleh, Derbyshire.

LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, OCT. 17

FOREIGN OFFICE APPOINTMENTS

FOREIGN OFFICE, JULY 1

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—E. H. Seccombe, Esq., to be his Majesty's Consul-General for the Republic of San Marino, to reside at Leghorn.

AUGUST 7

The King has been pleased to approve of:—Mr. H. L. Walsh, as Consul of the United States of America at Moncton, New Brunswick; Mr. N. K. Huysmans, as Vice-Consul of the Netherlands at East London, Union of South Africa; and Señor Don Pedro Lousarry Dávalos, as Vice-Consul of Peru at Toronto.

SEPTEMBER 3

The King has been pleased to approve of:—Señor Dr. Don Luis M. Márquez, as Consul-General of the United States of Venezuela at Dublin for the Irish Free State; Ato Paulos Manasseso, as Consul of Ethiopia at Jerusalem; and Mr. E. A. J. Stahl, as Consul of Sweden at Vancouver with jurisdiction over British Columbia.

SEPTEMBER 8

The King has been pleased to approve of:—Mr. A. P. Neilmapius, as Consul of Czechoslovakia at Johannesburg, for Northern and Southern Rhodesia; and Mr. A. D. Charles, as Consul of the Netherlands at Madras.

OCTOBER 1

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint:—J. C. S. Bennett, Esq., C.M.G., M.C., to be a First Secretary, in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

OCTOBER 6

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ADMIRALTY, OCT. 13

R.N.

Cd. Gunner J. E. Mitchell to be Lieut., with seny. of Sept. 24; Cd. Gunner G. H. Collins to be Lieut., with seny. of Sept. 26.

R.N.R.

Payr. Comdr. (Registrar Class) J. G. Dendy, M.B.E., placed on Retd. List (Oct. 20); Act. Sub-Lieut. F. W. W. Fitzroy to be Sub-Lieut., with seny. of April 30.

OCTOBER 14

R.N.

Sub-Lieut. D. McI. Russell to be Lieut., with seny. of Aug. 1.

R.N.V.R.

Payr. Sub-Lieut. E. H. Taylor to be Payr. Lieut., with seny. of Sept. 4.

OCTOBER 15

R.N.

LIEUTS. TO BE LIEUT.-COMDRS.—R. R. Graham, L. C. Windsor, D. F. Evans, R. T. Hamilton, P. R. Besley, C. B. Tidd, L. V. G. Chapman, A. C. Coithurst, W. E. Holt, T. G. McGregor, A. N. H. Keene, J. C. Dobie, S. Africa; and Señor Don Pedro Lousarry Dávalos, as Vice-Consul of Peru at Toronto.

SEPTEMBER 3

The King has been pleased to approve of:—Señor Dr. Don Luis M. Márquez, as Consul-General of the United States of Venezuela at Dublin for the Irish Free State; Ato Paulos Manasseso, as Consul of Ethiopia at Jerusalem; and Mr. E. A. J. Stahl, as Consul of Sweden at Vancouver with jurisdiction over British Columbia.

SEPTEMBER 8

The King has been pleased to approve of:—Mr. A. P. Neilmapius, as Consul of Czechoslovakia at Johannesburg, for Northern and Southern Rhodesia; and Mr. A. D. Charles, as Consul of the Netherlands at Madras.

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LIEUTS. (ENGRS.) TO BE LIEUT.-COMDRS. (ENGRS.)—R. J. Cooper, J. C. Adamson (Oct. 15).

Lieut. (E.) J. F. S. Wilson to be Lieut.-Comdr. (E.) (Oct.

'ARMY' AND THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY'S DISPLAY

TRANSPORT PROBLEMS IN THE DOMINIONS

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

The object of the Army in to-day's demonstration before the representatives of the Dominions will be the same as it was in 1926, to make available, for the use of the whole Empire, the results of progress and experiment in our little Expeditionary Force of professional soldiers. Four years ago I said that everything that was shown was either experimental or obsolete; the time had not come for standardizing and for ordering expensive material in large quantities. That statement holds good almost to the same extent to-day.

The first part of the demonstration, when the nature and somewhat surprising performances of certain Army mechanized vehicles will be shown, will be held in the neighbourhood of Miles Hill in the Long Valley at Aldershot. Luncheon will be taken at the Staff College at Camberley, and the afternoon will be spent in more detailed inspections and in explanations of the progress that has been made (towards meeting civil as well as Army requirements) through the more intimate association in research work of our fighting forces with scientists.

The policy of the present Army Council has evidently been to apply, wherever possible, the principle of keeping as close touch as possible with the needs of civil life. From the military point of view this is obviously an advantage as it facilitates the expansion of our little Army in emergencies. From the civilian point of view it is also advantageous, because money that is expended on research is pooled. We can take as an example the six-wheeled lorry, of which a sample was first shown four years ago. This lorry is adaptable for use on good roads, on bad ones, and for cross-country transport. The same applies to tractors pulling instead of carrying the weights. In this year's demonstration there will be shown samples of the six-wheeled lorries which have now been standardized in the British Army and which are also in commercial use with the aid of a subsidy. The same type is being used commercially all over the world. There will be other six-wheeled lorries, made by nearly all the leading firms in this country.

A ROADLESS TRAIN

Powerful tractors, drawing instead of carrying the load, with six, and in one example with eight, driving wheels, will be seen hauling loads up steep banks resembling the approaches to "drifts" in South African watercourses. The application of the six-wheel principle will also be shown in a saloon type of motor-car to travel either across country or on roads. In the tractor class, I gather that a miniature roadless train will appear. This seems to me to furnish a possible substitute for the little branch lines that feed certain railways. It will, perhaps, appeal most strongly to dwellers in out-of-the-way spots in less developed countries and should interest some of the delegates.

Best of all, for the peace and quiet of the inhabitants of what remains of rustic England, where the roar of the passing "motor-bike" is resented, I should put the silent-running machines which I gather will be in view. Other items of wide interest should be the non-skid devices, the tires that are proof even against bullets, and the engine-cooling radiators which are suited to the tropics and to rarefied atmospheres at high levels. The general lesson, from the civilian point of view, seems to be that our Army is leading the way to solving the problem of transport in the Empire, and thereby to fulfilling Mr. Rudyard Kipling's saying: "Transportation is civilization."

So far I have not touched on the subject of armoured fighting vehicles and artillery tractors. I hope to do so in detail in my report on the demonstration. The spectators will see samples of new medium and light tanks which few soldiers in this country have as yet had an opportunity of inspecting (our present medium tanks are obsolete and our "light tanks" are not light tanks at all; they are now being tried for various other uses). On the last occasion the visitors were much struck by the spectacular performance of the self-propelled "dragon," carrying an 18-pounder field gun. I should say that this year they will be still more impressed by a little Vickers 2-ton tractor, with a chassis similar to that of the new light tank, for transporting field guns. The advantage of uniformity in chassis is obvious, and this powerful little tractor may have other uses in haulage.

CONSUMPTION OF EGGS IN ENGLAND

FIRST CONSIGNMENT FROM SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa sends its eggs to this country only in the winter season, when home supplies are short. The first regular consignment reached London yesterday, and at the warehouse of Mr. James Gillanders, Tooley-street, representatives of the High Commissioner of South Africa, the Empire Marketing Board, and of the trade witnessed a demonstration of the testing which the eggs undergo before being shipped and on arrival in this country. In South Africa the collection and transportation of the eggs are supervized by the South African Poultry Association. Within 72 hours of being laid they must be delivered to the cooperative depôt, where they are tested and graded, and then "cool-stored" for shipment. They are not pickled nor frozen, and as sold here are said to be fit to be boiled, poached, or fried in the same way as new laid eggs. Last year 138,291 cases, each containing 360 eggs, were exported to this country from South Africa. This season an increase of 10 per cent. is anticipated. The demonstration was carried out by Mr. Forsyth, of the South African Poultry Association.

On inquiry at the Board of Agriculture it was ascertained that the number of eggs produced in England and Wales in 1929 was 1,864,000,000. This figure relates only to eggs from agricultural holdings exceeding one acre. There are no means of ascertaining the extent to which hens are kept on smaller holdings and in back yards and gardens, but as a rough estimate it is assumed that an addition of one-third to the production on agricultural holdings would be reasonable. Imported eggs in 1928 numbered 3,176,000,000. Denmark was the largest exporter to this country with 640,000,000, and the Irish Free State next with 621,000,000. Notwithstanding the traditional English breakfast of bacon and eggs, this country is said to be far behind other countries in the consumption of eggs. In the United States the consumption is from 240 to 280 per annum per head of the population, as compared with from 120 to 130 in this country.

RESCUING BOY BATHER FROM A SHARK

DECORATION FOR A BRAVE MAN

The King has conferred the Albert Medal upon Mr. Robert Murray Kavanaugh, of Darlinghurst, New South Wales, for gallantry in saving life.

On the evening of January 12, 1929, Colin J. Stewart, a boy of 14 years of age, was bathing at Bondi Beach, New South Wales, some 50 yards from the shore, when he was attacked by a shark, which inflicted serious injuries to his right side and hip. Kavanaugh, aged 22 years, who was bathing a few yards from Stewart, without hesitation swam to his assistance, and had almost reached him when the shark made a second attack on Stewart. Undeterred by the danger to himself, Kavanaugh secured hold of Stewart and struggled with him towards the shore. He had gone a considerable distance when he was met by two other men, and together they carried Stewart to the beach, where he was given medical attention and then conveyed to hospital. Stewart, however, succumbed to his injuries the following morning.

Every seat has been reserved and no further tickets can be issued for the one hundred and third Anniversary Festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation on November 12, under the presidency of Mr. C. H. St. J. Hornby.

NEW DECORATION AND MEDALS

THE AUXILIARY MILITARY FORCES

The *London Gazette* published last night contains two Royal Warrants instituting a new decoration and medal for award to officers and other ranks respectively of the Territorial Army and all other auxiliary military forces throughout the Empire in which the service rendered is of a voluntary or part-time character. The Warrants are dated September 23, 1930, and come into effect from that date.

At present there are three separate decorations and five medals which may be awarded to officers and other ranks of these forces:—The Territorial Decoration and the Territorial Efficiency Medal; the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration and the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal; the Volunteer Officers' Decoration and the Volunteer Long Service Medal; the Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal; and the Militia Long Service Medal.

The existing conditions of award vary considerably and have caused difficulties in administering the regulations for the grant of the various awards. It has been thought desireable to reduce the number of these decorations and medals, and the new decoration and medal have been instituted to provide in substitution throughout the Empire one decoration and one medal only for long and efficient service in auxiliary forces, with standardized conditions of award, and to recognize thereby the Imperial character of such service. The new decoration and medal are to be styled "The Efficiency Decoration" and "The Efficiency Medal."

The design of the Efficiency Decoration, which is similar to the existing Territorial Decoration, consists of an oak wreath in silver tied with gold, having in the centre the Royal Cipher and Crown in gold; the ribbon is green with a yellow stripe down the centre. The decoration will bear a subsidiary title to denote the Force in which the recipient qualified for the award, and this subsidiary title will be inscribed on the bar-brooch from which the decoration is suspended. The service required to qualify for the decoration is 20 years' commissioned service on the active list of the Forces mentioned, but, as defined from time to time in regulations, half the time spent in the ranks may count and war service may reckon twofold. Officers on whom the Volunteer Officers' Decoration, the Territorial Decoration, or the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration has already been conferred may not count any service in the Force in which they qualified for any of these decorations, as qualifying service for the Efficiency Decoration. Officers of the Territorial Army who are awarded the decoration will be entitled to the letters "T.D." after their names, like those at present awarded the Territorial Decoration, and officers of other Auxiliary Military Forces throughout the Empire will be entitled to the letters "E.D." Separate regulations, in amplification of the Royal Warrant, will be made for the Territorial Army and for the Auxiliary Military Forces of each of the Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates, and India.

The Efficiency Medal is of silver, oval in shape, with the Royal and Imperial Effigy on the obverse and the inscription "For Efficient Service" on the reverse; the ribbon is green with yellow stripes down the edges. The subsidiary title denoting the force in which the recipient qualified for the award of the medal will be inscribed on the mount of the medal. The medal will be awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Militia, the Territorial Army, or other auxiliary military forces throughout the Empire, who complete 12 years' efficient service, and clasps will be awarded on completion of 18 years' and 24 years' service. The service qualifying for the medal and clasps must be continuous, except in special circumstances provided for in the Royal Warrant or defined in the regulations. The award of the medal or clasps will not entitle recipients to the addition of any letters after their names. Separate regulations will be made in amplification of the Royal Warrant, as in the case of the decoration.

THE LONG SERVICE MEDAL

Another Royal Warrant published in the *Gazette* deals with the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct (Military) for whole-time service of soldiers in Regular or permanent forces throughout the Empire. This Warrant is also dated September 23, 1930, and comes into effect from that date. The existing regulations, governing the award of the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct to soldiers of the Regular Army at home are contained in the King's Regulations and the Royal Warrant for the Pay, &c., of the Army, and the grant of similar medals to soldiers of the permanent forces of the Dominions, Colonies, and India is governed by a Warrant of Queen Victoria dated May 31, 1895. The conditions of award, however, are not identical throughout the Empire, while the designs of the medals and the ribbons vary, and the purpose of the new Royal Warrant is to provide for the grant of a medal under standardized conditions for soldiers of all the permanent military forces throughout the Empire.

The medal, which is similar to the existing medal for Long Service and Good Conduct for the Regular Army at home, is of silver with the Royal and Imperial Effigy on the obverse and the inscription "For Long Service and Good Conduct" on the reverse; the ribbon is crimson, edged white. The medal will bear a subsidiary title, denoting the Force in which the recipient qualified for it, and this will be inscribed on a bar attached to the mount of the medal. The medal will be awarded to warrant officers, non-commisioned officers, and men of the Regular Army and other Permanent Forces of the Empire who complete 18 years' service as defined in regulations, whose characters and conduct have been irreproachable, and who are recommended by their Commanding Officers. There will be separate regulations in amplification of the Royal Warrant for each of the Forces concerned.

INCREASED USE OF ELECTRICITY

LOWER PRICES IN LONDON

The official returns rendered to the Electricity Commissioners show that 833,000,000 units of electricity were generated by authorized undertakers in Great Britain during the month of September, 1930, compared with 755,000,000 units in the corresponding month of 1929, an increase of 10.3 per cent. During the nine months of 1930 up to the end of September, the amount of electricity generated by authorized undertakers was 7,721,000,000 units, compared with 7,291,000,000 units for the corresponding period of 1929, representing an increase of about 5.9 per cent.

The remarkable development in the use of electricity in the London and Home Counties Electricity District is recorded in the report of the Joint Electricity Authority for that area for the year ended March 31 last, which was issued yesterday. The number of units generated during the year was 2,175,491,000, representing an increase of 15.6 per cent. on the figures for 1927-28, and 39.7 per cent. over 1926-27. The units generated by the undertakings comprised in the authority's return represent approximately one-fifth of the generation by authorized undertakers in Great Britain.

The number of units sold to consumers during the year (excluding bulk supplies to authorized undertakers) was 1,758,752,078, an increase of 17.7 per cent. on the sales during 1927-8 and 42.5 per cent. on the sales for 1926-7. Sales for lighting and domestic purposes increased 22.6 per cent. during 1929-30 over the previous year, compared with an increase of 10.7 per cent. in power sales.

Revenue received in respect of the sales of current (excluding bulk sales) amounted to £13,445,000 during 1928-9, compared with £13,011,000 during the preceding year, when 264,871,000 fewer units were sold. Average prices per unit sold during 1928-9 show decreases for all classes of supply compared with the previous year. These reductions applied to the 1928-9 sales show that the reduction in charges to consumers during the year amounted to a total of approximately £2,098,000.

POSTMAN SENTENCED

Sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed by the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday on FRANCIS ERNEST CHENERY, 25, a postman attached to the Eastern District Office, who pleaded "Guilty" to obtaining two sums of £3 and £2 by means of a forged Post Office Savings Bank withdrawal form and stealing Savings Bank deposit books, Post Office Savings Bank deposit books.

Mr. Forster Boulton prosecuted. Chenery pleaded that he started with the idea of clearing up a small debt. He had "been a bit of a fool," he declared.

SLUMS AND TOWN PLANNING

MUNICIPAL POLICY

The conference on slum clearance arranged by the Association of Municipal Corporations was continued yesterday in the Central Hall, Westminster, under the chairmanship of Lord Islington. About 600 representatives of large municipalities were present.

In a paper which he submitted to the conference, ALDERMAN HENRY PRINCE, chairman of the Housing Committee of Wandsworth, stated that, although the general volume of overcrowding had decreased in London, there were indications, comparatively small in number, that the worst forms of overcrowding had shown a definite increase. Some of the reasons given for this were that tenants in areas which were desired for rebuilding for commercial purposes were given lump sums to give the owners vacant possession. Another reason given was the exceptional development of light industries in districts outside the county boundary.

Owing to the diminution of the numbers employed in the heavy industries in the north, this development had further complicated London's housing problem, for it was a well-known fact that the provincial, when he came to London and was genuinely seeking work, got a job, and also managed to get some kind of housing accommodation, with a celerity which astounded the Londoner. The promised new Town Planning Bill should provide for the complete co-ordination of town-planning powers in the Greater London area.

DR. RAYMOND UNWIN said there was need for rational town planning in the London area. Commenting on the designs of houses built round the large towns, he said many of those built by municipalities were a credit to them, and even their worst compared well with what the speculative builder was doing. The standard of design of the houses that were being built round the big towns was a disgrace to the builders and a degradation to the people who lived in them. The greatest part of the ugliness was due to the patching on to buildings of so-called ornaments. It was a disgrace to a people who had the finest tradition of good, simple cottage architecture in the world that they should allow the designs of their buildings to degenerate to such a low average that it was a positive pain to go about in the new roads and streets and to see the way in which they were disfigured for want of design. We could design better, it was our duty to do so, and it did not cost more. The well-planned, well-arranged cottage was in itself an elegant thing, and it was the easiest thing in the world to maintain.

Mr. A. W. SMITH, secretary to the Corporation of Bristol Housing Estates, said one of the difficulties of rehousing the slum population was the mental attitude of many people who had resigned themselves to squalid surroundings, an attitude which could be expressed in the phrase, "Here I am and here I remain." It was not enough to rehouse those people; new interests had to be aroused in them, and facilities provided for social intercourse. ALDERMAN D. B. FOSTER (Leeds) suggested that gardens should be attached to the houses to which slum dwellers were removed. Work in the garden and contact with Mother Earth would have an excellent influence upon those people.

Mr. FRANK HUNT, who spoke of the special difficulties of housing reform in the London area, said that, with the best will in the world, full preparation of London's housing programme for the next five years would be impossible within the time fixed by the Housing Act.

A resolution was passed, in view of the special circumstances of London, requesting the Housing Committee of the association to consider the desirability of making representations to the Minister of Health and the London County Council as to the necessity for fixing a later date for the submission of the quinquennial statement referred to in Section 31 of the Housing Act, and the possibility of a conference on the subject between the London County Council and the Metropolitan boroughs.

Resolutions were also passed assuring the Minister of Health of the determination of the authorities represented at the conference to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Housing Acts of 1924 and 1930 to eliminate slums and provide sufficient housing accommodation as soon as possible; and urging that town-planning powers should be granted by Parliament in respect to built-up areas.

GIRLS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

WORK OF "DEADENING MONOTONY"

The Royal Commission on the Civil Service met at the House of Lords yesterday, when evidence was given on behalf of the Association of Headmistresses by Miss I. M. Drummond (headmistress of the North London Collegiate School), Miss D. E. de Zouche (headmistress of the Girls' High School, Wolverhampton), and Miss E. A. Jones (County Secondary School, Clapham).

In the statement which they submitted it was suggested that the examinations for writing assistants in the Civil Service should be confined to a lower age than the present standard of 16. The work usually required of the writing assistant was deadening in its monotony, and the prospects of promotion were small. Those who entered for this examination from the secondary schools did so under the pressure of difficult financial circumstances at home, and because parents believed success in it to be the means whereby a girl might put her foot on the lowest rung of the ladder which she might climb if she would. Unfortunately, the hope of promotion was most often doomed to disappointment. Promotion by any other means than examinations was so slow that a mind might be already dulled by monotony before the opportunity of more interesting work arrived.

MRS. WINTRINGHAM, a member of the Commission, asked why girls were not attracted to the Civil Service.

Miss Drummond.—Partly general monotony, and partly the difficulty of transferring from one kind of work to another. Money is not such a great consideration.

So far as the clerical examination was concerned, the statement suggested that the age limit should be raised slightly—from 16 to 17 as at present to 16½ to 17½. Two of the greatest objections to entering the Service as clerks were the monotony of the work and the segregation of boys and girls.

Miss Drummond said that one girl told her she spent the whole day taking cards out of a case and putting them back in alphabetical order. By 4 o'clock she felt exhausted.

The association urged the opening of all grades in the Civil Service equally to men and to women, and the selection of the best person for each post, irrespective of sex.

The Commission adjourned until Monday, November 10.

SEIZURE OF POST-CARDS AND BOOKS

BOW-STREET MAGISTRATE'S DECISION

Sir Chartres Biron gave his decision in an adjourned summons at Bow-street Police Court yesterday calling upon HENRI BONNAIRE, a wholesale dealer in art picture books and post-cards, of High Holborn, W.C., to show cause why a large quantity of alleged obscene books and post-cards seized at his premises should not be destroyed. It had been contended by the defence that the works in question were art studies, and were not obscene.

The case arose out of the prosecution of a trader in Leather-lane market for selling picture post-cards which, he stated, had been supplied to him by Bonnaire. Mr. E. B. Knight prosecuted for the Commissioner of Police. Mr. E. H. Blain defended.

SIR CHARTRES BIRON said that since the last hearing he had selected seven photographs and four books from among the very large number seized, which he was prepared to hold were indecent. If an undertaking was given not to expose or sell those which he had selected he would allow the prosecution to be withdrawn on payment of costs. These matters were not easy to decide. The mere fact that some of the publications offended against a certain standard of taste did not make them in themselves indecent in the sense which a prosecution of this kind required before a destruction order could be made. Although many were of doubtful taste and might even be suggestive it was difficult for him to hold that they would tend to corrupt anyone. The publications were imported from abroad, and it had to be remembered that in some countries a different view was taken from that obtaining in England.

Mr. Blain said that, although Bonnaire did not subscribe to the view that any of the publications were liable to corrupt persons of stable morality, he would give the undertaking asked for.

The MAGISTRATE thereupon allowed the case to be withdrawn, and awarded the prosecution £10 10s. costs.

MINERS' WELFARE FUND

OWNERS AND MEN TO DISCUSS FUTURE

THE PENSIONS PROPOSAL

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The future of the Miners' Welfare Fund is to be the subject of immediate discussions between the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation. The fund has been in existence for 10 years. Its principal source of income is a levy of a penny a ton on output. Since 1926 there has been a supplementary income from the royalties levy, but this has to be applied entirely in the provision of pithead baths. The output levy will cease at the end of this year unless Parliament determines otherwise.

There is, however, general agreement that the Welfare Fund, in some form and for some purposes, should continue. Assuming therefore that it will continue, two questions arise. First, what is to be the future scale of the fund? Second, what are to be its objects?

On the part of the miners there is no thought of reducing the fund but rather is there a desire to enlarge its objects so as to include the provision of retiring pensions. The coalowners—who have probably not contemplated the provision of retiring pensions—are of opinion that, in view on the one hand of the large amount of welfare work that has been done, or is planned for early execution, and on the other hand of the economic difficulties of the industry, the output levy need no longer be as much as a penny a ton. For recreational objects the fund has already spent, or set apart, £3,790,000; for health services, £2,445,000; for pit welfare, £1,318,000; for education, £716,500; and for research, £669,000.

NO CUT-AND-DRIED SCHEME

The Miners' Federation has not got a cut-and-dried scheme for retiring pensions, but an outline. It is estimated that between 50,000 and 60,000 miners over 60 years of age are employed in or about the mines, and that possibly another 10,000 are among the unemployed. The desire of the Federation is to offer an inducement to the men of 60 and over to retire. A State scheme of pensions for all at 60 is wholly impracticable, and, of course, the State could not discriminate in favour of miners and neglect other sections of the community. The Miners' Federation therefore realizes that, if an attempt is to be made to provide for some of the largo amount of surplus mining labour by pensioning the older men, the means must be provided by the industry itself. Opinion in the Federation is fairly evenly divided, but there is a majority for using a large proportion of the proceeds of the welfare levy to retire the older men and make room for a similar number of younger men who now draw unemployment benefit. Retiring pensions would not be paid to men receiving unemployment benefit.

A million pounds—which is rather more than the annual yield of the output levy—would not provide an inducement to between 50,000 and 70,000 men to retire from industry. Moreover it is not suggested that the whole amount of the levy should be devoted to pensions. What additional funds could be made available? Some of the miners would say, without hesitation, that the levy on royalties should be increased. They calculate that a 1d. levy on royalties would produce the equivalent of a 5s. a week pension for the men over 60. But the plan does not rest on that basis alone. In South Wales the miners are suggesting joint contributions by the owners and the miners. In several other districts the miners are believed to be ready to contribute to a voluntary pensions scheme. But before details are examined the principle of using any part of the Welfare Fund for pensions must be settled. As matters stand, both in respect of the administration of the fund and the state of feeling among the miners, the initial proposal of the Miners' Federation will probably be that the provision of pensions should be made an additional object of the fund, and that each district should be left to decide for itself whether or not to use the fund in that way.

RESOURCES OF THE FUND

What the resources of the fund are and what it has accomplished can be indicated by figures from its latest balance-sheet. Up to the end of last year the total receipts from the output levy had amounted to £8,847,261, and interest to £733,614, making the total credits £9,580,875. The royalties welfare levy has yielded in four years £778,000, and interest to the amount of £92,771 has brought the total income to £870,771. The total credits from both sources at the end of 1929 were, therefore, £10,451,646. This year's receipts have still to be brought into the accounts. Appropriations made up to the end of last month came to a total of £9,108,776 and actual payments to £7,934,901. The difference between receipts and appropriations is therefore in round figures £1,342,000, and between receipts and actual expenditure £2,517,000. But it is not the case that all the unappropriated funds are free for disposal. A large amount is earmarked for definite uses, and at the end of last year, for example, when the unspent balance of the fund was £2,221,000, only £856,332 could be regarded as not definitely allocated. At the end of this year the unallocated balance will probably be a corresponding amount. It is necessary to bear in mind that each coal-mining district is entitled to four-fifths of the contributions to the output levy for expenditure within the district. Only one-fifth goes to the general fund.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES FOR NON-SMOKERS

GREAT WESTERN'S NEW SCHEME

It is announced by the Great Western Railway Company that, in future, 25 per cent. of the passenger compartments on all its trains will be specially labelled and allocated for non-smokers. The other 75 per cent. will be labelled "Smoking" as at present.

The new label, which will appear on all non-smoking compartments, is triangular in shape, with 5½in. sides. The words "No Smoking" are carried out in red letters on a cream background, and surrounded by a narrow red border. Very strict observance of the rules in regard to smoking in non-smoking compartments will be observed. The labelling of the compartments will begin within the next few days, and will be carried out at all the company's locomotive and carriage works throughout the system.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT NEAR SHEFFIELD

ONE MAN KILLED AND TEN INJURED

One man was killed and 10 others were injured through the breaking of a steel wire rope in a shaft at the Brook House Colliery, near Sheffield, early yesterday. The shaft had been newly sunk, and the injured men were sinkers engaged in excavation work.

The men were on a scaffold, which was suspended 40ft. from the bottom of the shaft by two steel wire ropes, and when the accident happened they were thrown to the bottom. After falling 20ft., one of the men managed to grasp a flimsy flexible tube used for conveying compressed air to a machine on the scaffold. He climbed up the tube, which was in constant danger of breaking, to the top of an 18in. wall, which had been built up the side of the shaft. He clung to the wall, 40ft. above the bottom, until help came.

Two men, named Arrand and Handley, of Beighton, descended the shaft in a hoppit and brought the men up two at a time. The hoppit, which is a metal vessel shaped like a bucket, was lowered by means of a rope attached to its handle.

The name of the man who was killed is Wilton Beaumont, 46, of Manvers-road, Beighton. The injured persons were removed to a hospital at Sheffield, suffering from severe injuries to their backs, arms, and legs.

GENEALOGIST TO THE ORDER OF THE BATH

It is announced in the *London Gazette* that the King has appointed Mr. Alfred Trego Butler, M.C., Portcullis Pursuivant, to be Genealogist to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in the room of the late Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B.

ROAD SURFACES

EXPERIMENTS ON KINGSTON BY-PASS

The Minister of Transport announces that during the last few weeks road surfacing work has been in progress on the Kingston by-pass between Robin Hood Gate and Coombe-lane. This work has been arranged for by the Technical Advisory Committee on Experimental Work of the Ministry of Transport in collaboration with the county engineer of Surrey County Council, the Asphalt Roads Association, the British Road Tar Association, and the Road Emulsions and Cold Bituminous Roads Association, Limited.

Eleven test sections have been laid, incorporating different methods of modern road construction. The purpose of the tests is to obtain comparative data for different road surfacing materials, their first cost, maintenance cost, and length of life on a road carrying fast and heavy traffic. In view of the fast nature of the traffic, it was decided that sections should measure not less than 220 yards in length. While the work has been in progress the processes of manufacture have been watched and checked against the specifications submitted, careful observation has been kept of all details which might affect the life of the materials, samples of the ingredients and of the mixed materials have been taken and are being examined and tested at the Ministry's Experimental Station, Harmondsworth.

Arrangements have been made to check the volume of traffic passing over the experimental sections by taking a traffic census every thirteenth day; vehicles travelling northward and southward will be recorded separately, and distinction will be made between pneumatic tired vehicles and those equipped with solid tires. The finished surfaces will be inspected frequently, records will be made of the appearance and development of any defects which may occur, and full details of any repair works will be noted. Regular tests will be made to compare the resistance of the different surfaces to skidding under a wide range of weather conditions.

For the convenience of highway authorities and other interested persons who may wish to inspect the test sections, the limits will be indicated on the site by concrete markers.

CONGER AND SEA HORSES AT THE ZOO

BIRTH OF A CAPE BUFFALO

Captain R. R. Davies, of Treborth, Bangor, offered to present some salt water fish to the Aquarium if a keeper and large tank were sent to him. Last week Vinall, the overseer, went to Bangor and has brought back successfully some pollack and a fine conger eel over 30lb. in weight. The conger, like other eels, has the odd habit of not being comfortable unless part of the body can be inserted into a hollow in the rocks, a pipe, or some other receptacle which gives the sensation of supplying protection. It is unnecessary for the cavity to be large enough to contain the whole fish, which seems quite content even if the head and tail both protrude.

Another officer of the society went to Paris in the beginning of the week to meet a supply of sea horses captured at Arcachon and brought to Paris by the night train. From Paris they came by aeroplane. Examples of these curious fish are usually brought to the Aquarium twice a year, in late spring, when they appear off the coasts of France, and in late autumn, when they depart for deep water. The spring arrivals seldom live very long and appear to be exhausted by the effort of spawning. Specimens of the autumn consignment are usually larger and certainly are much more hardy.

There have been two valuable additions by birth among the mammals in the Gardens. The Cape baffalo have bred again, the calf this time being a male. For several years only females have been born, so that the change of sex was desired. The American bison have also had a calf, the animal being a female, which was also what was desired, as here and at Whipsnade there are plenty of bulls.

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended October 4 were 1,223,063, making a grand total sold of 985,762,032.

SHOTS AT POLICE-SERGEANT

JUDGE'S WARNING TO ARMED CRIMINALS

Sentence of 10 years' penal servitude was passed by MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, on ARTHUR JOHN COX, 28, shoemaker, who was found *Guilty* of shooting at Police-sergeant Frederick Muggeridge with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and attempting to discharge a pistol at Police-constable Frederick Bertram with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The jury found the prisoner *Not Guilty* on counts charging him with shooting at Sergeant Muggeridge and attempting to discharge a pistol at Police-constable Bertram with intent to murder.

Mr. Eustace Fulton and Mr. Frederick Levy prosecuted; Mr. Anthony Hawke appeared for the defence.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. LEVY said the outstanding feature was the conspicuous bravery of the two police officers, Sergeant Muggeridge and Police-constable Bertram. On the early morning of October 4 a woman living at Lee was awakened by a noise and found that the lower part of a window in her house was open, and she saw a man disappearing. She communicated with the police. Police-sergeant Muggeridge and Police-constable Bertram, who were in a motor-car, saw the man. Muggeridge got out of the car and went towards the prisoner, who started to run. The sergeant pursued him, and the prisoner turned round and said, "Stop, or I'll fire," and he fired a pistol. Muggeridge continued to follow him, and the prisoner fired three more shots. The prisoner climbed a fence, and Muggeridge was able to strike him with a truncheon. Bertram, who joined in the chase, saw Cox coming out of a garden gate, and the constable heard the click of a pistol trigger, but the pistol did not go off. Bertram tackled Cox, and he was eventually secured. The prisoner said: "When I come out my one object will be to kill policemen."

There was found on the prisoner what he (counsel) might almost term a young arsenal. In addition to the revolver, another pistol, which turned out to be a dummy, was found on him, together with a chisel, a knife, 13 blank cartridges, an electric torch, and a mask.

The prisoner, in the witness box, denied the charges. He said he did not shoot at Muggeridge with intent to murder him or to do any harm, but simply to frighten him. The prisoner said he did not point the revolver at Bertram but pointed it away from him.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT, in passing sentence on the prisoner as above stated, said the two police officers deserved the highest commendation for the determination and courage with which they pursued him. It would be an unfortunate thing in this country if the use of firearms became common, and he thought it the duty of the Court to visit such conduct as the prisoner's with condign punishment. He hoped the sentence would have some effect in deterring others from carrying loaded revolvers when they pursued their vocation of burglary.

HIGH PRICES FOR FISH

RESTRICTED DELIVERIES AT BILLINGSGATE

Owing to the stormy weather lately prevalent around the north coast of Scotland there have been restricted deliveries at Billingsgate market, with the result that fish has been very dear. The price in the retail stores and shops has, of course, reflected this tendency. Thus, the average retail cost of soles was yesterday 2s. 3d. a lb. and that of plaice 1s. 1d. Lemon soles were exceptionally dear, realizing as much as 1s. 5d. a lb. retail.

Best turbots, which fetched in the wholesale market 1s. 2d. for the large fish and 1s. for the small, were sold retail at the fairly reasonable rate of 1s. 2d. a lb. Mackerel was scarce, mainly because of the rough weather. It fetched about 6d. a lb. in the retail shops. Herrings, from Yarmouth, were plentiful, realizing at wholesale rates from 2s. to 3s. a stone and commanding a retail price of about 5d. a lb.

A notable feature was the small supply of large haddocks. There were brought into Grimsby yesterday 1,500 "kits" (or 10 stone) of the small variety, compared with only 90 "kits" of the large. These sold retail at an average price of 6d. a lb. Whiting fetched, wholesale, 3s. to 4s. a stone, being retailed at the reasonable value of 6d. a lb., a whole fish fetching about 1s.

News in Brief

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Drake, of Westbury-avenue, Wood Green, celebrated their golden wedding yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Giffard Hooper, of Crofts Lea Park, Ilfracombe, will celebrate their diamond wedding to-morrow.

Lady Haig at Swansea yesterday went down a coalmine and saw ex-Service men working. The arrangements were made by the local branch of the British Legion.

The Southampton County Borough Council has approved a grant to the governors of King Edward VI. School, Southampton, for building a new school to accommodate about 600 boys.

The Secretary of State for Scotland has appointed Mr. Robert Alexander Johnson to be Clerk of the Peace for the county of Zetland, in place of the late Mr. Archibald Sutherland.

The Duke of Connaught yesterday visited Warley Barracks, Brentwood, Essex, and inspected the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards. The battalion will leave for Egypt on November 15.

The Prince of Wales will visit East Ham for the first time on December 8 for a football match between Tottenham Hotspur and West Ham United. The entire proceeds of the match will be given to the British Legion.

The trial of Albert Allen, 28, of Mytholmroyd, near Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire, charged with the murder of Phyllis Crummy, of Ovenden, Halifax, was postponed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday until Tuesday.

Robert James Hammond, 31, formerly secretary and accountant of the Anchor Line, Glasgow, was sentenced at the High Court, Edinburgh, yesterday to five years' penal servitude for misappropriating, between November, 1928, and August, 1930, sums amounting to £34,000 belonging to his employers.

Herman Clarke, 61, a British subject, The Avenue, Sherborne, Dorset, was remanded at Bow-street Police Court on Thursday on a provisional extradition warrant accusing him of larceny in the City of Troy, United States, where he had carried on business in the name of Kavanah and Clarke as a stockbroker.

Sentence of 15 months' imprisonment in the second division was passed by the Common Serjeant (Sir Henry Dickens, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court on Thursday on Reginald Brown, 41, a traveller, and formerly a police-constable in the Metropolitan Police, who pleaded "Guilty" to four charges of converting three sums of £100 each and one sum of £45 to his own use and benefit.

Sentence of six months' imprisonment was passed by Mr. Justice Wright at the Central Criminal Court on Thursday on Sydney Hewetson, 22, grocer's assistant, who pleaded "Guilty" to assaulting Miss Lilian Stobell with intent to rob. The prisoner was charged in the first count of the indictment with throwing corrosive fluid with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty" to that charge and the prosecution did not proceed upon it.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Charity Commissioners propose to establish schemes for the regulation of certain military charities. (p. 3)

Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum seeks information relating to his ancestors. (p. 1)

A reward of £4 is offered for the recovery of a diamond floral earring, lost in London. (p. 1)

An assistant solicitor is required in the offices of the Oxford County Council. (p. 3)

A reward is offered for a black leather handbag and contents, lost in Little Grosvenor-street, London. (p. 1)

KEYS OF COUNTY OFFICES MISSING

The locks on all the doors in the offices of the Essex county accountant at Chelmsford were replaced yesterday by new ones in consequence of the discovery on Thursday night that the keys had been stolen. They were in their usual place during the day, but were not to be found at night. A large number of people visit the offices daily to renew motor and other licences. A watch was kept on the offices during Thursday night, but nothing unusual happened. A few nights ago the caretaker's dog was found dead from poisoning.

DRINK *better* CHOCOLATE

Making a fine cup of chocolate was once a delicate and difficult business. Now, with the coming of Cadbury's 'Cup' Chocolate, you can make at home a pot of chocolate worthy of a *cordon bleu*. Open the gay tin, and you will find it full of the softest chocolate flakes. Taste a little as it is; have you ever known such a flavour? Brew your chocolate. Then, as you sip this bland and heartening drink, ask yourself: Have I ever tasted better chocolate?

11d. per ½ lb. tin
1/9 per lb.

CADBURY'S 'CUP' CHOCOLATE

FREE SAMPLE

of Cadbury's 'Cup' Chocolate will be sent if you fill up the attached form and post it (halfpenny stamp if envelope is unsealed) to CADBURY, BOURNVILLE (DEPT. 'S')

Name _____

Address _____

24C. 18.10.30

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

NO TIPS AT SELFRIDGE'S

By CALLISTHENES

We in this Store dislike the tipping system. We believe it has a bad effect on business. It distorts the relations with the public. It is an anachronism, a relic of the days when tradesmen and shopkeepers and attendants had not learned to distinguish clearly between charity and wages.

Most people dislike giving them. There is an uncertainty about the amount and a personal element in the calculation which is irksome even to those to whom the payments in themselves are negligible.

There are places where the system is rampant. If you go to lunch there will be a tip to the man who takes your hat—one of the most unreasonable of all tips—a tip, probably a big one, to the waiter, perhaps to two waiters, then a tip to the man who opens the door of your car. The total amount, paid day after day, may become considerable, but more than the irritation of these additions to the main payment is the irritation at the compulsion of the custom.

We believe, too, that many men and women dislike receiving them. They have to like it, of course, if it is part of their livelihood, but we believe that the great majority of men and women workers nowadays have too much self-respect, are too business-like, to enjoy receiving in a haphazard and furtive way what ought to be given them regularly and openly as the reward for their work.

From the very beginning this Store has set its face against the system.

There are no tips in this House in any Section. Every member of the Store is paid a wage which makes tips unnecessary. The wage is definitely calculated to replace the tipping system where it has been customary. The standard wage for that class of work was taken and to it was added the amount which might be expected in tips and the wage paid in this Store is the total of the two.

It is not for us to say that no one in this Store ever has received or ever will receive a tip. What we can say is that it is flagrantly against the rules of this House and, in view of the wages we pay, conspicuously unfair.

All who work in this Store have given us their word that they will neither solicit, expect, nor be willing to receive tips. The public who come here may know assuredly that they are not to spend, nor in any Section expected to spend, a penny other than appears on their bill.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

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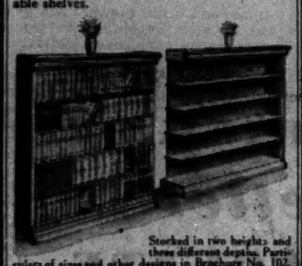
Inexpensive. Grows with your needs

MASTERCRAFT Portable shelving adapts itself to the varying heights of your books. Portable and Extensible, it can be added to at any time. It is economical, durable, perfectly rigid and of handsome appearance. Fitted with adjustable shelves.



Stocked in two height; and three different depths. Particulars of sizes and other designs in Brochure No. 102.

DWARF HEIGHT
Initial Bay 4 ft. 6 ins. high, 3 ft. 2½ ins. wide, with 4 adjustable shelves 8 ins. deep - - - £4 17 6
(Back 10/- extra.)

FULL HEIGHT
Initial Bay 7 ft. 6 ins. high, 3 ft. 2½ ins. wide, with 6 adjustable shelves 8 ins. deep - - - £6 17 6
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Dwarf Oak Bookcases
Initial Bay 3 ft. 9 ins. high, 2 ft. 9 ins. wide. £1 15 9

This beautiful Brochure FREE!

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MUSIC TRADES SCHOOL

A CENTRE OF RESEARCH

The annual presentation of awards to students at the Music Trades School was made by Mr. R. P. Brasted, chairman of the Federation of British Music Industries, at the Northern Polytechnic last night. The school is definitely associated with the music industry, which looks to the institution to provide it with ready-trained craftsmen and salesmen.

The school arose out of the difficulties with which the industry was faced during the War. It began with a class of 13 students in 1915, and to-day has from 100 to 120 day students and about 150 evening students. The curriculum includes instruction in piano manufacture, organ building, violin making, and the manufacture of band instruments, as well as wireless apparatus, and radio gramophones.

The trade advisory committee, which consists of representatives of every section affiliated to the Federation of British Music Industries, recognised some time ago that radio and the production of sound by means of the gramophone were an exact science, lectures on which did not wholly meet the needs of the students. "Instruction accordingly covers not only radio principles, but practical illustration of the use of fixed and portable sets, lay-outs, components, and the application of electricity to gramophones. For this purpose, demonstrations are given by experts from well-known firms of manufacturers. Both craftsmen and salesmen are thereby assured of sufficient technical knowledge to render efficiently any after-care that the customer may require. To-day the trade is not only assured of a highly-trained technical staff, but of an equally efficient outdoor staff.

The school has gradually become the recognised research centre for the industry, which sends its difficulties to the technical staff to deal with. When, some time ago, the London County Council decided to adopt a standard piano for future purchases, the school was entrusted with the creation of the model, including drawings and specifications. The work was carried out by students under the guidance of the staff, who have had the satisfaction of learning that other educational bodies have applied from time to time to be allowed to use the same model.

Entertainments

THE STYLE OF LULLY

VALUE OF COMPARISON

The older criticism was fond of justifying or rejecting new processes of musical thought by referring them to precedent. There was reason in the method, even though its too rigid application was apt to obscure just what was most valuable in the new, its newness. Wagner made his Hans Sachs expose its danger once for all when he declared of Walther's trial song before the Masters—

Sie fand ich neu,
doch nicht verirrt;
verliess er uns're G'leise,
schritt er doch fest
und unbeirrt.
Wollt ihr nach Regeln messen,
was nicht nach eurer Regeln Lauf,
der eig'nen Spur vergessen,
Sucht davon erst die Regeln auf!

Present-day criticism tends to reverse the old habit. This is an age of revivals in which we are rediscovering the values of innumerable works by forgotten composers. We are inclined to judge them by current standards just as our predecessors were inclined to judge new works by their current standards. Whenever an old composer is brought back to light by republication or performance someone is heard declaring that his work is "surprisingly modern." But there is less sense in this than there is in the discovery that a new man for all his newness is in line with the classical masters. It is as true of the old as of the new that the business of criticism is to find out what rule the artist actually obeys, and while it is probable that the later will embody something from past practice, nobody means to suggest the possibility of the reverse, an influence of the later mind on the earlier. What they do mean is that they are surprised to find that the older composers understood how to use some detail of style or technique which they had imagined to be the property of a later time.

That may or may not be worth noting; it depends on the place which the said detail takes in the earlier composer's method of expressing himself, and also on the estimate which his own time gave to his work. The free chromaticism, even amounting to the obliteration of tonality, in certain of the madrigals of Gesualdo, Prince of Venosa, for example, is worth comparing with the "atonal" experiments of certain composers of to-day. A field for thought is opened up by placing the formative principles which guided the early seventeenth century composers beside those of the early twentieth century ones. When, on the other hand, M. Prunières takes the trouble to inform us in his preface to Lully's *Cadmus et Hermione* that a certain song (quoting a phrase of two bars) is like an echo of the Belgian National Anthem of 1830 we are merely inclined to smile at the childishness of the observation. It may be so, but even if it is, it means nothing. There is, in point of fact, another phrase in the recitative which has the shape of Mendelssohn's "Ye people rend your hearts," and a trumpet tune not unlike Handel's "The trumpet shall sound." Certain common idioms of melody lie all along the route of the musical progress, and their appearance in one era or another is entirely fortuitous. M. Prunières is also at pains to discover premonitions of Beethoven in Lully. One of them, a short passage from a chorus, when reduced to a pianoforte score and not quite correctly transcribed, does look a little Beethovenish, it is true, but the coincidence, even in so far as it is real, is not illuminating.

This passage, however, happens to be one which points to a real characteristic of Lully's own style. M. Prunières has mentioned, what could hardly escape the attention of the most cursory reader, the fact that Lully, unlike the Italians, reserves vocal ornaments for special effects. His normal rule alike in recitative and air is to set the text with one note to each syllable. It is this which gives such precision to his declamation of the words (a quality which endeared him to his French audiences) and also results in a certain musical dryness. But more than that, he carries the method into the choruses of this opera by making the four-part choir continually declaim words in a single rhythm. He refuses all that dispersal of rhythms between the parts which belongs to polyphony, and the passage, the massed chords of which M. Prunières finds to be like Beethoven, comes as it does because of his refusal of the polyphonic art. It is the climax of a number in the prologue hymning the triumph of the sun:—

Répandons le bruit de sa gloire
Jusques au bout de l'univers.

Here if ever one might expect the polyphonic outburst, and for the first word he does make a tentative gesture in that direction by letting one voice have a "lead" before the entry of the other three together. But the second line, which is the alleged Beethovenish one, he repeats in rapid semiquaver chords, so that no syllable may be missed, and he depends on the rise of his bass through a diatonic scale and the bustle of the other parts moving simultaneously to produce the necessary sense of climax.

If we have appreciated the rule which Lully set himself and its purpose, the passage is seen to be most effectively written. If we have not, we are likely to complain of its poverty in comparison with the polyphonic climaxes of other masters—Purcell, for example. It is here that the French and English masters, Lully and Purcell, appear most strongly contrasted. Purcell, with the traditions of the madrigal and the older Church music in his bones, was ready, however much of the dramatic style he may have learnt from Lully, to break up his surfaces by means of a freely moving polyphony. The instances in *Dido* are numerous. His "Go revel ye cupids" is a close parallel emotionally to Lully's "Répandons"; the laughing choruses of the witches and "Haste, haste to Town," show applications of the same method to different stage situations. These contrasts become the more significant if we compare Purcell's witches' scene with Lully's scene for "L'Envie" in the prologue and realize thereby the close similarity of their dramatic methods in other particulars. Purcell was led by sudden flashes of inspiration. Lully, with a very clear conception of what he needed to do, refused for the most part brilliant escapades. He is extraordinarily consistent in the use of his chosen method to the best purpose possible. If he occasionally lights on something which is like somebody else either before or after him it is of no consequence. It is peculiarly true of him that the style is the man.

BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC

The report of the Principal of Battersea Polytechnic on the work of the institution for the session 1929-30 shows that the number of individual students was 3,194, of whom 469 were full-time students. There were 1,671 examination successes during the session, 40 students obtaining degrees of the University of London. The work of the Polytechnic covers a wide range of subjects, including science, engineering, hygiene and public health, arts and crafts, music, domestic subjects, and gymnastics.

SAVOY THEATRE

"THE LYONS MAIL"

By CHARLES READE

Joseph Lesurques	MARTIN HARVEY
Dubosc	..
Courriol	CHARLES CARSON
Chappard	EDMUND GWENN
Fouilard	ERIC HOWARD
Durochat	A. E. MORRIS
Jerome Lesurques	J. FISHER WHITE
Derval	FREDERICK MOYER
Didier	JOHN S. BURTON
Jolliquet	M. CAMERON
Commissary of Police ..	PAUL BARRY
Julie	MURIEL MARTIN-HARVEY
Jeannette	N. DE SILVA

Try as we would, we found it difficult to grow excited over the first act of this old melodrama last night. The reason for our listlessness was that alike in the plotting at the café and in the robbery of the mail at the roadside inn we were seeing more of Dubosc than of his double. To the audiences of a former generation this must have been a reason for excitement. The Dubosc of Irving was no doubt, a terrific apparition, but Sir John Martin Harvey has neither the momentum nor the force to place such an apparition before us. His Dubosc is the carefully composed drawing of a ruffian, but a ruffian whose ability to drain a pint of rum at a draught seems to be rather a sign of weakness than of strength. The play, so long as it was dominated by Dubosc, reproduced only a flicker of life, and until the second act had opened we were in danger of regarding its feeble existence as a fresh tribute to the legendary art of Irving.

But in the second act, when Lesurques was accused in the bosom of his family of the dreadful crime, Sir John Martin Harvey brought the piece triumphantly to life. Confronted with proof upon proof of guilt, the good man's incredulity was something that could be felt in the theatre. His Lesurques was a man walking in a dream of horrors only half realized, and we were shown how the reality of his danger slowly destroyed the fabric of his dream, leaving him nothing but his sense of innocence. From that scene till the end, the play held the audience, and with the momentum thus gained the actor contrived to make the end of Dubosc exciting enough. Neither Mr. Charles Carson nor Mr. Edmund Gwenn seemed quite easy as the confederates of Dubosc, but they skilfully assisted Miss de Silva to enhance both villainy and heroism. Mr. Fisher White played the noble old father with all the dignity that the part needs, and without a touch of bluster.

"JOURNEY'S END"

AN ITALIAN ADAPTATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, OCT. 16

Last night at the Valle Theatre, Mr. Sherriff's play *Journey's End* was performed, under the title *Il gran Viaggio*, for the first time on the Italian stage.

Signor Picasso, who both produced the play and took the leading part, as well as Signor de Stefani, its translator, are to be congratulated on a success which they merited as much by their courage as by their technical ability. To re-create in another language, with actors of different nationality and histrionic traditions, a work notable for its almost photographic reproduction of trench life in the British lines and for its effect on such peculiarly English types as those presented by the author, was a task which might well have given them pause. Public school hero-worship, the Englishman concerned for the good opinions of his womenfolk, our well-known admiration for the gallant officer who is rendered only the more attractive by his weaknesses—these are sentiments and reactions which, however moving and significant they may be for a London audience, are, to Italians, as strange as is the Anglo-Saxon habit of studied casualness both of language and behaviour in the face of terrible events. There was the further danger that the play, with its lack of rhetoric and heroic posing, might have seemed to a Fascist public *défaitiste*, or even pacifist. This possibility, it may be gathered, had been present also in the mind of the producer, and among the few "cuts" in the acted text were the friendly references to the enemy and the story of the wounded German soldier carried into the British trenches from No Man's Land while his fellows ceased fire. Similarly, the terrified Hibbert was accepted by most of the audience as the inevitable villain of the piece, and so Stanhope's confession of a kindred feeling seemed to many somewhat out of place.

These conflicting currents are reflected in the lengthy and enthusiastic criticisms published in to-day's newspapers. While one writer courageously declares that "war does not admit of rhetoric and is very different from the way it is imagined and sometimes described," another critic finds it strange that the protagonists never mentioned "the Motherland." The rhetorical tradition will, one imagines, die hard, and, in spite of Signor Picasso's excellent rendering, certain ironical phrases, such as Stanhope's "Then we advance and win the War," were taken by a large section of the audience quite literally. Similarly, Osborne is made to read before the fatal raid not Lewis Carroll but Shakespeare.

The production of the play reflected the greatest care both in the action and in the technical correctness of the scenery and the uniforms. It was enthusiastically received by a large audience, which included the British Ambassador and many members of the British colony.

CONCERTS

MR. ALFRED READ'S RECITAL

Mr. Alfred Read, who gave a recital at the Wigmore Hall on Thursday night, is a singer of considerable accomplishment. It was good to hear the vocal tone so steadily and evenly maintained in Schubert's "Nacht und Träume," and this showed that there cannot be much wrong with the control of breathing. Well phrased, too, were Brahms's "In stiller Nacht" and "Wie melodien zieht es mir," while if a baritone voice is really hardly suitable for "Der Schmied" (it cannot produce the ring of a soprano which the music needs), Mr. Read certainly sang it in an emphatic and effective style. The programme was long but well varied, and there were a goodly number of English songs, including Purcell's "I'll sail upon the Dog-star," Parry's "Why so pale and wan," and others of Armstrong Gibbs, Peter Warlock, and Malcolm Davidson. "Autumn," by Norman Peterkin, which was given a first hearing, is a rather gloomy song with a suggestion of a heavy hand in the mixing of the atmospheric colouring. Mr. Harold Craxton accompanied with great point.

MR. CUTHBERT REAVELY

The singing of Mr. Cuthbert Reavely at the Grotrian Hall on Thursday night had a certain downright vigour to recommend it in the suitable type of song, but in those of sentiment or of a reflective nature it was found to be wanting in *finesse*. Mr. Reavely's technique further showed the limitation of unevenness in smooth tone-production, the lower register being far better controlled than the upper, while he was not able to vary the colour sufficiently. He has a strong baritone voice worthy of a surer method and sounder style. He was accompanied by Mr. Irvin Hinchliffe.

SIR W. JOWITT ON THE FUTURE OF INDUSTRY

SIR WILLIAM JOWITT, Attorney-General, speaking at a luncheon at Leeds yesterday, said he believed that in 100 years' time the ordinary working week would be one of three days. He had returned from a recent visit to the United States of America with a confused impression. One conclusion he had reached was that the future of industry lay in a much greater standardization, and that the workers must more and more perform mere robot tasks. It was inevitable, therefore, that the worker would take less and less pride in his work. To counteract this tendency it was up to the employer to care for the education, physique, health, and outside interests of his employees. American employers, one and all, had told him that they thought our employers were absolutely behind the times. If we were going to get out of the wood, Sir William Jowitt added, it was no good for everybody to turn to the State. People had to work out their own salvation.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 4

ART EXHIBITIONS

CHINESE WORKS

The special feature in the present exhibition of Chinese works of art at the galleries of Mr. John Sparks, 128, Mount-street, is a collection of the delicate Ying Ching ware of the Sung Dynasty; a flowerlike stuff of great fragility—though stonelike hardness—with incised decoration in which the blue glaze collects to make a deeper, though still translucent, stain.

In many of the pieces the likeness to a flower is accepted with a suggestion of petals in the form. "Large Vase" (32) has more substance than one associates with the ware, but it is particularly fine in colour, and Nos. 35 and 39 show a remarkable contrast, of boldness and slightness, in the incised decoration. There are some choice examples of Chün Yao, with a purple splash on lavender-blue, and celadon, and one magnificent "Tz'u Chou" jar (22), with a summary brush decoration of conventional birds in red on a black ground, in pottery; and then the tale of ceramics is carried on through Ming, Kang Hsi, and Ch'ien Lung, with technical quality surviving even if the peculiar "living" appeal of the earlier wares has disappeared.

In both terra-cotta and wood there are some striking examples of sculpture. "Large figure of a Court Lady" (10), with its bold, contrary curves of sleeves and robe, has the arrested movement of a "Gabriel" from an Italian Primitive, and the wooden "Figure of Kwanyin" (23), apart from its fine general composition, has an extraordinary suggestion of soft weight, as of thick silk, in the hang of the drapery. No. 25 is a bronze Khmer head from Siam; "Hanging lamp" (2) has fantastic little figures on the framework recalling Gothic pleasantries; and there are several other early Chinese bronzes.

MR. ALEXANDER WALKER

Mr. Alexander Walker, who shows water-colours and etchings at the Twenty One Gallery, 15, Mill-street, Conduit-street, is an artist who wins approval by his feeling for the country rather than by his compositions—though the water-colour "A Gathering Storm" has an exciting movement in the sky. Compared with the other drawings, it suggests that Mr. Walker might sometimes with advantage trust to impulse rather than observation, particularly since his memory must be well stored with rural facts. Working in Essex, Mr. Walker is very definitely of the East Anglian school, closely naturalistic, but not laboured in his methods. "Thaxted—Evening," "Winter Sunshine," "An Essex Landscape," and "Sunrise" are all good water-colours, full of the spirit of place. In etching Mr. Walker has an excellent style for his purposes, never wasting a line in his realization of detail. "Landscape with Starlings," "A Summer Day," and "Windswept Firs" are three good examples.

THE SALE ROOM

MODERN MANUSCRIPTS

Sotheby's have arranged an interesting five-days' sale of books and manuscripts, starting on November 10. Of the printed books mention may be made of a nearly complete set of the Kelmscott Press publications, the property of Miss H. M. Brophy, of Margate, and a long series of presentation and other "association" copies of the works of Dr. R. Bridges, the property of the late Sir Herbert Warren, President of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Scattered throughout the sale are numerous autograph manuscripts and letters of modern authors. One property consists of three R. D. Blackmore items, among them the manuscript of his novel, "The Maid of Sker," on 264 pages quarto, the author's first novel, originally thrown aside and finished later; there is also the manuscript of his poem, "Cuckoo Song," on one page quarto, accompanied by the author's correspondence with the Macquoids from 1878-98, and mostly referring to his novels. There are two Rudyard Kipling manuscripts, both fully signed, one of "The Last Chantey," on two pages quarto, first published in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, June, 1893, and the other of his famous hymn, "Recessional," on one page quarto. A fine series of letters from Dickens to his sister-in-law, Georgina Hogarth, and others extends to 40 lots, in one of which the author states, May 16, 1859, that he has bought "Household Words" and its stock for £3,550. Another property contains a remarkable collection of over 600 letters from George Eliot to Mr. and Mrs. Bray, 1842-77, utilized by Mr. Cross in his biography, but none has been printed *in extenso*; it is described as the largest and most important collection of George Eliot letters extant, and is the property of Miss Elsie Druce, niece of George Eliot's husband, the late J. W. Cross. In the same property there is also a series of seven letters from her to her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, of Winkworth, 1839-40, and in one of these is the following striking passage:—

I cannot give you a hopeful account of my spiritual state, for of late I have been much exposed to temptation from contact with worldly persons, and that traitor within the love of human praise has opened the door to too many compliances with what is likely to make me less hungry for heavenly blessings, by enabling me to derive a temporary enjoyment from what is merely earthly. I have great need of your prayers and I fear not that I shall be denied them. . . .

BRITISH MUSEUM BOOK CATALOGUE

Messrs. Sotheby's first book sale of the season, held yesterday and two previous days at 115, Chancery-lane, was noteworthy as including a complete set of the British Museum Catalogue of printed books in the Library—the most monumental attempt of its kind in the history of libraries, public or private. The publication began in 1883, and, with the General Supplement, extends as far as 1905, there being 447 parts in the set sold yesterday, which was bought by Messrs. Quaritch for £235. Few "sets" of books are more difficult to complete than that of the British Museum Catalogue of books, for nearly all the earlier parts have long since been out of print. The set which has now changed hands came from the Anderson Free Library, Woodside, Aberdeen, from which also came sets of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages," and other publications of purely antiquarian interest. A few books from the library of the late Sir John Fagge, of Dover, included a sound set of S. Purchas, "Hakluytus Posthumus," 1625-26, in five volumes, which fetched £56 (Maggs).

BRITISH FILMS IN THE DOMINIONS

SPECIAL SHOW FOR VISITING PRIME MINISTERS

The Dominion Prime Ministers and delegates now in London will attend a special performance of British talking films at 8.30 on Wednesday evening, November 5. The performance, which will probably be given at the New Victoria Cinema and will also be attended by Mr. MacDonald and other members of the Cabinet, is designed to promote the marketing of British films in the Empire.

The presentation of these films is being organized by the Film Makers' Group of the Federation of British Industries, and a special sub-committee is now being formed by this body to select the pictures to be shown. It will not be possible to show more than two or three films, and the sub-committee will make the programme as representative as possible. A certain number of tickets will be available for members of the public. It is proposed to devote the proceeds of the show to British and Dominion charities.

VARIETY ARTIST'S DEATH IN DRESSING-ROOM

Mr. Gordon Saunders, variety artist, a member of Mr. Will Hay's company, was found dead in his dressing-room at the Palladium last night shortly after the completion of his performance in the sketch *Out of Bounds*. Mr. Saunders, as soon as he entered the dressing-room, telephoned for a weak cup of tea. The waitress who took it to him found him lying face downwards on a couch. Mr. Saunders, who lived at Queen's Club-gardens, W., was an old member of Mr. Will Hay's company. He specialized in old men's parts. His age is given as 45. Mr. Will Hay said that Saunders was last night playing as well as he ever did in the new sketch, and he never complained about being unwell. After the first performance a notice was posted inside the theatre that owing to sudden illness Will Hay and Company would not appear, and another turn was substituted.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS and RALPH LYNN.

APOLLO. (Ger. 8970.) 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30.
THE OUTSIDER.
ISOBEL ELSOM. "A beautiful performance."—*Dy. News.*
HAROLD HUTH. "Leaps into fame."—*Mg. Post.*
NORMAN McKINNEL. "Acting that thrills."—*Mail.*

CAMBRIDGE. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2.30, 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat. 2.30. (Tem. Bar 6056.)
BEATRICE LILLIE in
CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE.
A Revue by Ronald Jeans and Rowland Leigh.

COMEDY. TO-NIGHT, 8.30. Ger. 8978.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARY CLARE. MALCOLM KEEN.
LAST PERFORMANCE.

CRITERION. 2.30 & 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
THE IRISH PLAYERS in
THE FAR-OFF HILLS.
A Light Comedy by Lennox Robinson. (Ger. 3844.)

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 2.30, 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
A NEW MUSICAL PLAY.
ELDORADO.
DESIREE ELLINGER.
MIMI CRAWFORD — DONALD MATHER
OSCAR ASCHE — JERRY VERNO
MAI BACON — MARK DALY

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. (Temple Bar 5122.)
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinées, WED. and SAT., 2.15.
"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."
Zillah Bateman. Margery Binner.
Jack Hobbs. Ellen Pollock. Henry Hewitt.

EVERYMAN. EVGS., 8.15. Sat., 2.30. Hamp. 7224.
THE WILD DUCK.
By Henrik Ibsen. Milton Rosmer, Sybil Arundale.

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30. Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE.
LEON M. LION presents
"STREET SCENE."
By Elmer Rice.
"Most thrilling and unusual play."—*News-Chron.*

GRAFTON. Tottenham Court-road.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
UNUSUAL VARIETY.
Plays. Opera. Sketches. Ballets. Songs.
Wed. & Fri., at 2.30. Museum 1424. Café opens 6.30.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. MATS. WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London.
EVGS., 8.15. WEDS., THURS., SATS., 2.30.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in association with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES
In a New Musical Comedy
"SONS O' GUNS."
With ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.
Box-office 10 to 10. (Ger. 0648.)

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., TO-DAY and WED. 2.30.
2nd Year of CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production,
BITTER SWEET.
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

LITTLE. (Tem. 6501.) LAST 2 PERFS.
MARY NEWCOMB in
JEALOUSY.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 9.

LONDON PAVILION. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Mats., TUES. & THURS., 2.30. (Last 2 Weeks.)
CHARLES B.
COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.

LYCEUM. Temple Bar 7817. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
"TRAFFIC."
By NOEL SCOTT.
"The Thriller that makes you Gasp for Breath."
Mary Clyne and Dennis Neilson-Terry.
Mats., Weds. and Thurs., at 2.30.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.40.
EVGS., 8.40. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. (Ger. 3886.)
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"LET US BE GAY."
A Comedy in 3 Acts, by RACHEL CROTHERS.
"MISS TALLULAH BANKHEAD AMAZES THE TOWN ONCE MORE."—*Daily Herald.*

LYRIC, Hammersmith. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30. (Riverside 3012.) MATS., WED. & SAT., at 2.30.
MARRIAGE À LA MODE.
By John Dryden. Poet Laureate.
GEORGE HAYES. HERBERT WARING.
ATHENE SEYLER. ANGELA BADDELEY.
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 2.30, 8.30 sharp. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
ALICE DELYSIA and RAYMOND MASSEY
in
TOPAZE.
A Comedy from the French of Marcel Pagnol
by Benn W. Levy.

PALACE. (Ger. 6834.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinées, WED. and SAT., 2.30.
FRANZ LEHAR'S New Musical Play,
"FREDERICA."
With LEA SEIDL and JOSEPH HISLOP.

PHŒNIX THEATRE. Temple Bar 8611.
Charing Cross-road and Phœnix-street.
NIGHTLY, at 8.45. Mats., To-day and Thurs., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
and NOEL COWARD in
"PRIVATE LIVES."
By NOEL COWARD.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER and
GERALD du MAURIER
in *"CYNARA."*
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON.
ANN TODD. DORICE FORDRED.
CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Mats., Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES. TO-DAY, 2.15 & 8 sharp.
SHAKESPEARE'S
RICHARD III.
BALIOL HOLLOWAY. NANCY PRICE.

QUEEN'S THEATRE. (Ger. 9437.)
TO-DAY, 2.30. Evgs., 8.15. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE-ST.
By RUDOLF BESIER.
Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies.
Marjorie Mars, Scott Sunderland, Joan Barry, Cedric Hardwicke.

ROYALTY. (Ger. 2690.) 8.45. Th., Sat., 2.45.
TWO TO ONE.
From the Comedy of Du Flers and De Caillavet.
HUNTLEY WRIGHT. DAISY MARKHAM.

ST. JAMES'S. Lessee & Mgr., Gilbert Miller.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. WED., SAT., 2.30. (Ger. 3009.)
FERENC MOLNAR'S COMEDY
THE SWAN.
EDNA BEST, Eva Moore, Henrietta Watson.
C. V. France, Maurice Evans, HERBERT MARSHALL.

ST. MARTIN'S. At 8.30. Tues. & Fri., 2.30.
PETTICOAT INFLUENCE.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR. Robert Holmes, Morton Selten, Frank Allenby, Jane Millican, DIANA WYNYARD.

SAVOY. EVGS., at 8.30. Tem. Bar 8888.
Props.: Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessors: Exc. of H. B. Irving. Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
MARTIN HARVEY
as LESURQUES and DUBOSC in
THE LYONS MAIL.
EDMUND GWENN. CHARLES CARSON.
J. FISHER WHITE. N. DE SILVA.
THREE WEEKS ONLY. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. SMOKING.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30. Mats., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
LEAVE IT TO PSMITH.
A Comedy by
IAN HAY and P. G. WODEHOUSE.

STRAND. Tem. 2660. Prop., Kyrle Bellew.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30. (Smoking.)
"IT'S A BOY."
A New Farce.
LESLIE HENSON.
Connie Edise. Austin Melford.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3424.) TO-DAY, 2.30,
THE TEMPEST.
To-night, at 7.45, LOHENGRIN.

THEATRES (continued)

VAUDEVILLE. (Tem. 4871.) 8.45. Mon., Sat., 2.45.
THE BREADWINNER.
By W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM.
RONALD SQUIRE. MARIE LOHR.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Vic. 5282.) 2.30, 8.15.
VICTORIA VANITIES.
With CHAS. AUSTIN. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30.

WHITEHALL THEATRE, Whitehall, S.W.1. (Reg. 3148.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Mon., Thurs., 2.30.
THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN.
By Walter Hackett.
MARION LORNE. BERTRAM WALLIS.
CATHLEEN NESBITT. NIGEL BRUCE.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 3s. 6d. to 12s. SMOKING.

WINTER GARDEN. Holborn 8881.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Tues., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
FOLLOW A STAR.
Book by Douglas Furber and Dion Titheradge.
Music by Vivian Ellis.
SOPHIE TUCKER.
A. W. BASKCOMB. ALFRED DRAYTON.
JACK HULBERT.
Box-office open 10-10. Smoking and Garage.

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion. (Tem. Bar 3028.) EVGS., 8.30. WED. & SAT., 2.30
"ON THE SPOT."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
JANET MEGREW. W. CRONIN WILSON.
BEN WELDEN. EMLYN WILLIAMS.
DENNIS WYNDHAM. JOHN GORDON.
GILLIAN LIND.

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. 3161.)
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.
THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.
Miss JOSE COLLINS; THE BIG FOUR; ALBERT SANDLER & CO.; OLE! OLE! ESPANA! SPANISH SINGERS & DANCERS; MEDLEY & DUPREE; GROVANI; VINE & RUSSELL; DAVID POOLE; LESLIE WESTON; MACARI BROTHERS; Movietone.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. (Holborn 5367.)
6.30 and 9. REVUE & VARIETY. "Sensations of 1931." Also Maddie & Ray; Dorris Dene; Sam Mayo; Clarkson Rose; Olsen's Sea Lions; Kambar, &c., &c.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) Daily, 3 & 8. A really jolly show of Magical Variety. JACK LEDAIR, RAOUL MORELLE & VAUGHAN, SEVERUS SCHAFFER, LA FLEUR, &c.

PALLADIUM. (Gerr. 1004.) 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. EXTRA MOTOR SHOW MAT. TO-DAY, 2.30. MARK HAMBOURG; Will Hay; Houston sisters; G. S. Melvin; Naughton & Gold; Johnson Clark; Bentell & Gould; Paul Kirkland; Lamartine & Sherry.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MARCOL HOUSE, 290, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
Public Lecture:
THE LAW THAT COMPENSATES.
Followed by questions and answers.
SUNDAY, 19th OCTOBER, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.
Study Class: Wednesday, 8.15 p.m.
Theosophy Generally Stated. By W. Q. Judge.
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Imperial and Foreign News

PROGRESS IN CYPRUS

THE OCCUPATION AND AFTER

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Dr. Drummond Shiels, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who recently visited Palestine, is at present in Cyprus.

For the first 36 years of the occupation of Cyprus the tenure by which the British Crown held the island was conditional, and no survey of the British achievement can be made without considering what used to be known as "the burden of the Tribute."

When the island was taken over it was agreed that Turkey should not lose by the transaction, and it was arranged that a sum equivalent to the average for the previous five years of the difference between the revenue and the expenditure should annually be sent to Constantinople as it had been in the past. Thus it was established that the Turks should benefit by their own shortcomings, and receive £92,799 every year, because it had been their practice to milk the island annually to that extent after being content to spend no more than £29,000 a year on the public services. When the British took over the administration they found that most departments did not exist and

that those which did exist were starved. The only arm of the Government operating with any degree of vigour was the police, a force employed chiefly for collecting taxes, and only rarely for arresting evil-doers other than defaulting taxpayers. The inhabitants were ignorant, apathetic, and poor; there were only a few miles of track which could even pretend to be a Turkish road; and the social, economic, and sanitary conditions of the country were deplorable.

FINANCIAL HELP

The British had supposed that in assuming responsibility for the administration of Cyprus they had taken over the goodwill of a going concern. They found that the only visible wealth in the island was its historical associations, and so piteous was the plight of the island that even the stony heart of the British Treasury was moved. In the first year the Treasury made a grant-in-aid of £8,000. The next year this rose to £14,000; the year after to £20,000. In 1881-82 the grant amounted to £78,000; in 1882-83 it was £90,000, almost equivalent to the Tribute. Although on three occasions the grant-in-aid was entirely suspended, it was fixed, in 1910, at an unvarying £50,000 a year, and remained at that figure until 1926, when the whole burden of the Turkish Debt Charge (as the Tribute had by then come to be styled) was taken over by the British Treasury in return for an annual contribution from Cyprus of £10,000 for Imperial defence. Thus Cyprus has only been mistress of her own finances for the last three years.

Cyprus has, in Sir Ronald Storrs, a Governor with imagination. Those of his predecessors who had imagination had no opportunities for giving it scope in Cyprus, as in their day the Administration thought itself fortunate if it was able to provide butter for the otherwise dry bread of annual expenditure, and only read about sweets of revenue in Cyprus in the history of the great days of the long dead Lusignans.

An example of the exercise of imagination may be seen in the results of the establishment of a Cyprus Trade Commissioner in London. Cyprian exports to this country have increased under the fostering care of this officer and the Empire Marketing Board. As a logical sequel to this success the Governor recently sent a trade mission to visit Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Greece in the interests of Cyprian commerce. The mission is obtaining satisfactory assurances of foreign support for the Cyprus and Near East Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, which is being organized for October, 1931, in Nicosia.

TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

In spite of the exiguity of the funds available for development, the progress achieved has been definite. The 25 miles of hardly recognizable road which the British found in Cyprus have grown to about 1,000 of first-class road and twice as many of secondary and village roads. Instead of 634 towns and villages being inaccessible by wheeled transport there are now only 101 villages so situated, and the Government is beginning to spend £300,000 on reconditioning 600 miles of its road. While the Government has to pay out large sums for its road system, it is able—in happy contrast to those countries where the competition of motor transport is injuring the railways—simultaneously to draw an increasing revenue from its railway, which runs through the most fertile part of the island, and is extending its profitable activities by feeder services of motor-omnibuses.

The railway was first built in 1904 to connect Nicosia, the capital, with Famagusta, the only modern harbour in the island. In the days of her poverty Cyprus was only able to spend borrowed money to the amount of £126,000 on deepening the old port and providing it with modern quays. Now that the island is so much better off it is almost ironical that the Colonial Development Fund should have made a present of £50,000 for further improvements to Famagusta harbour, which will more than double its quay accommodation and greatly widen its entrance. Time has its revenges, and there are those who see in the expensive attention to the chief port a renewed realization on the part of the British Government of the strategic value of Cyprus as a stepping stone, rather than an outpost, of Empire.

Two civilizations are still in conflict. The nomad pastoralist, who looks upon anything growing as being as freely at the disposal of his flocks and herds as are air and water, is even now to be found in Cyprus cheek by jowl with sedentary folk who live by agriculture. How humble was the peasant scale of living at the time of the occupation is shown by those investigations which reveal that his annual expenditure on himself and his family averaged no more than £8. It is now estimated at nearly 10 times that figure, and, as a result of a more generous and varied diet and the indulgence in a few minor luxuries, the physique of the peasant has been improved and his outlook upon life widened.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLT

INSURGENTS MARCH TO THE SOUTH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 17

The Brazilian insurgents report that their forces, under Captain Juarez Tavora, which a fortnight ago captured the capital of Pernambuco [Recife] and afterwards, with the aid of several thousands of volunteers from that State, seized control of the State of Alagoas, have captured Aracajú, the capital of Sergipe. They are said to have met with an enthusiastic welcome from the populace. It is Captain Tavora's intention to continue his advance southward with the expectation that São Salvador, the capital of Bahia, will offer no serious resistance to the insurgents. He counts upon using São Salvador as a base for his attacks on Rio de Janeiro.

There is no news to-day of the important southern battle front along the Paraná-São Paulo border except the claims of the insurgents that they have prevented every attempt made by the Federal authorities to land troops on the coast of Santa Catharina, and that at the point on the railway leading to the city of São Paulo just inside the border of São Paulo State the Federal troops had defeated the insurgents and captured 200 prisoners.

A dispatch from the city of São Paulo last night said that in consequence of the revolutionaries being in control of Recife, the capital of Pernambuco, and their having invaded the State of Espirito Santo, the President, Dr. Washington Luiz, had declared "Federal intervention" in both those States and had appointed two high officers to act as "mediators" for those areas.

General Dom Miguel Costa, Commander-in-Chief of the insurgents, in a proclamation to the Brazilian people to-day, called upon the Federal Government to resign, warning them that the insurgents would not be responsible for the fate of those to blame for the useless shedding of blood. The proclamation declared that within a few days the insurgents would pass through São Paulo territory and that they were confident of a complete victory and would then accept no condition.

The insurgents this afternoon announced the capture of the important city of São João del Rey in Minas Geraes on one of the two railway routes from Rio de Janeiro to Bello Horizonte, the capital of Minas Geraes. This city, which has a population of 60,000, has been under siege since the beginning of the revolt.

The United States cruiser Pensacola was ordered to-day from the West Indies to Pernambuco, São Salvador, and Rio de Janeiro to take off American citizens who might be in any danger zones.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

The following official information has been received by the Brazilian Embassy in London from Rio de Janeiro:—

To-day's Government *communiqué* states that the positions on the various sectors remain unaltered. In the south of Minas Geraes, Guaranesia, and Guaxupé have been occupied. The rebels have abandoned Santa Rita de Jacutinga. Federal intervention has been decreed in Pernambuco and Espirito Santo, General Santa Cruz and Colonel Ribeiro having been appointed for that purpose.

The information requested from the banks by the Government, announced a few days ago, is required so that an estimate may be made of the financial situation of the country, and in order that measures for securing a return to normal commercial life may be adopted.

REVOLT IN MEXICAN STATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 17

A body of armed men, led by Don Leocadio Velasco, took possession of the town of Comitan, in the Mexican State of Chiapas, yesterday. The municipal authorities were ousted and a provisional administration was installed. The Federal officers were not molested, as the movement was apparently directed not against the Federal, but the State Government.

The regional Economic Committee of Yucatan has recommended to the Governor of that State that 100,000 bales of Sisal hemp now warehoused at Progreso should be burned, in order to relieve the market of a surplus of more than 200,000 tons of this material.

COMMUNIST DISTURBANCES IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, OCT. 17

Communist disturbances occurred last night in the working-class quarter of Wedding. The Communists, seeking to take advantage of the unrest caused by the metal workers' strike, precipitated an irregular strike among youthful employees of the big milk distributing firm of Bolle. About 4 a.m. a gang of some 60 men attempted to prevent non-strikers of the early morning shift from entering the Wedding milk depôt. There were clashes in which the police had to intervene and make arrests.

Later, Communists set upon a milk wagon, turned on the taps of the containers and let the milk run on to the street, and smashed bottles. The police arrested eight persons, among them the Communist woman Reichstag Deputy, Frau Grete Mildenberg, who was charged with incitement. She claimed Parliamentary immunity, but was detained nevertheless under the provision that even Deputies may be detained if "caught in the act."

KING BORIS'S WEDDING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, OCT. 17

The inhabitants of Assisi, proud that their town has been chosen as the scene of the wedding of King Boris and Princess Giovanna, are doing their utmost to show themselves deserving of this coveted honour. Twelve historic villas belonging to some of the most distinguished families have been readily offered by their owners to the municipality, which has placed them at the disposal of the Royal guests, while the humblest inhabitants are doing what is in their power to provide a gay setting for the ceremony.

King Boris has spent most of his time fishing with Queen Elena and Princess Giovanna, or shooting. On Wednesday, however, King Boris motored to Florence with the Princess, her sister, and a small suite, and dined in the Royal apartments of the Palazzo Pitti. To-day King Boris travelled *incognito* to Venice, where he will meet his sister, Princess Eudoxia, who is on her way from Sofia.

INCREASED TAXATION IN W. AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH, W.A., OCT. 17

In the Western Australian Assembly Sir James Mitchell, Premier and Treasurer, moved the second reading of Bills designed to increase the revenue in order to balance the Budget.

These Bills provided for the reduction of Parliamentary allowances and of Civil servants' salaries and for taxes on betting and sweepstakes and extra taxes on entertainments. The revenue which will be derived from these sources is estimated at £138,860 a year.

FURTHER ARRESTS IN BOMBAY

CONGRESS "DICTATOR" IN CUSTODY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, OCT. 17

More Congress officials were arrested in Bombay to-day, those apprehended including the latest Congress "dictator," Mr. Usman Sobani; the secretary of the Boycott Committee, the president of the Youth League, the editor of the *Congress Bulletin*, and the secretary of the "War Council."

A partial *hartal* was again observed, but all the mills were working, although the bazaars, Stock Exchange, and Cotton Market were closed. The Congress is threatening a more intense boycott of British goods as a reprisal for the Viceroy's latest Ordinance dealing with unlawful associations. Virtually all the members of the *prabhat feris*—street singers—arrested yesterday were acquitted by the magistrate, who held that their organization did not come under the Government's proclamation. Mr. G. H. Wilson, the new Commissioner of Police in Bombay, took over his duties on his arrival by the mail boat this morning.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, a prominent member of the Western India Liberal Federation, is leaving to-morrow to attend the Round-Table Conference.

The first task of the Indian delegates, Sir Phiroze Sethna declared in a statement, would be the settlement of the Hindu-Moslem question. He appealed to the Congress leaders to cry a halt and give a fair chance to the Conference delegates. It was his firm conviction that, if the British Indian Delegation rose to the occasion and discharged its duties in a spirit of unity and solidarity, the deliberations of the Conference were bound to yield satisfactory results, and lead to the attainment of full responsible government for India subject to the qualifications essential to the transition period, to which no reasonable objection could be taken.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.—Usman Sobani was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. His successor as president is Haji Noor Mahomed Ahmed, another Moslem.—*Reuter.*

DACOITY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.—Four Bengali youths this evening entered a shop belonging to two vendors of piecegoods in a street inhabited largely by Armenians, and confronted the cashier with a revolver and a dagger. He was forced to hand over the till, which contained Rs.20,000 [£1,500]. As they were leaving with their booty the robbers were challenged by the doorkeeper, who was shot dead. A head constable engaged the bandits, and a running fight ensued, but three of the robbers escaped. The other, still brandishing his dagger, was arrested. Both he and the policeman were wounded. —*Reuter.*

Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Sir Ahmed Hussain Amin Jung, and other members of the Hyderabad Delegation to the Round-Table Conference assembled at the Cenotaph yesterday morning and placed a wreath upon it on behalf of his Exalted Highness the Nizam, inscribed as from "The Faithful Ally of the British Government."

Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, Rao Bahadur, Prime Minister of Baroda, who is taking the place of the Maharajah Gaekwar as a member of the Indian States Delegation to the Conference, arrived in London last night. Sir Saiyid Sultan Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, who, with the Maharajah of Darbhanga, will represent Bihar and Orissa, has also arrived.

THE SPANISH CORTES

ELECTION IN DECEMBER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, OCT. 17

At a Cabinet meeting last night it was decided to hold the General Election to the Cortes in December, provided the census should be ready in time.

It had not been thought that it would be possible to hold the elections until after the New Year, but the Prime Minister, General Berenguer, decided on the earlier date, and every effort will be made to carry out the present plans. Those who were openly sceptical of elections ever being held under General Berenguer will now find that there is very little time to make preparations.

The Conservative Party had been inactive since the announcement that the Republicans would not present candidates, but of the Liberals one wing alone, the Romanonists, have some 60 candidates ready. Señor Alba, one of the principal Liberal leaders, has not yet left his residence in Paris, and Señor Cambo, the Catalan leader, is also absent. There is still time for the Republicans to reverse their decision and join the Socialists in appealing to the electorate.

The former supporters of General Primo de Rivera, now known as the National Union of Monarchists, have decided to take part in the elections, but their organ, *La Nacion*, points out this evening that it would be dangerous to convoke the Cortes before the peseta has been stabilized.

IBEX IN ITALIAN NATIONAL PARK

A FEW TO BE SHOT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, OCT. 17

The Royal Commission for the "Gran Paradis" National Park announces that the hunting of a few male ibex, or bouquetin, will be allowed this autumn as an exception and on certain conditions. This news will interest sportsmen all over the world.

The immense park, covering an area of 216 square miles in the Graian Alps, was presented by the present King to the nation in 1919, and was made a national park for the preservation of big game in 1923. The Royal Commission which took charge of it succeeded in restocking the park, where the head of game had been much depleted during the War by poachers. Thus the ibex, which numbered more than 3,000 when the park was a royal preserve, and had since been reduced by one-third, now number about 2,800, and lately one of the attractions for Alpine climbers had been to watch from a distance herds of ibex, which had come down from the snow during the night, browsing in the early morning on the spikenard, of which they are so fond. The chamois, which were fewer than 1,000 soon after the War, are now said to number about 1,600; roebuck and marmots are also numerous.

BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR IN YUGOSLAVIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, OCT. 17

The Bishop of Gibraltar, who is staying for a few days in Yugoslavia, yesterday visited the Patriarch of the Serbian Church at Sremsky Karlovtzi, where the Bishops of the Orthodox Church of Serbia are holding their annual meeting. The aim of the visit was to bring to the Patriarch greetings from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to discuss with him the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference with the object of further *rapprochement* between the Church of England and the Church of Serom.

In a demonstration by a few Communists in NEW YORK on Thursday the police were attacked by women who scratched and kicked them.

DISARMAMENT

U.S. AND PREPARATORY COMMISSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, OCT. 17

The two American delegates to the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Mr. Hugh Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium, and Mr. Hugh Wilson, Minister to Switzerland, will leave New York to-morrow. The copy of the Japanese instrument of ratification of the London Naval Treaty taken across the continent from West to East by aeroplane will be carried in the same boat. Before the Preparatory Commission meets, the ratification of the Three-Power Agreement will be complete, the stage will accordingly be set for a pronouncement on the subject of disarmament which is expected from President Hoover, and the American delegates to Geneva will be able to begin their work with this impulsion.

The exact nature of Mr. Hoover's instructions to Mr. Gibson and Mr. Wilson is, of course, unknown. There seems to be no doubt, however, that the United States will seek, by the weight of its own influence, and—it is hoped—with the support of the British Government, to press home the conviction that a term should be set to the labours of the Preparatory Commission and a beginning made with the larger work to which the nations were engaged by the Treaty of Versailles. Indeed, it would seem that this liquidation of the Preparatory Commission is the principal if not the only objective of the American delegation at this time. Questions which would be discussed at any general disarmament conference of 55 nations, such matters as limitation of land and air forces and such expedients as budgetary limitation, are considered to be primarily of European rather than American concern. Nor is there any optimism apparent here regarding the willingness of certain Powers to call a general conference. All that for the moment can be reported is the American belief that the time has come to wind up the Preparatory Commission, to draw up and issue to the world its majority and minority reports, and patiently to await the greater issue.

Here and there can be found a responsible American, who believes that the very dangers of the present European situation—and these dangers are anxiously recognized and discussed in Washington—may persuade the great Continental Powers to grasp the nettle of arms limitation rather than face more serious trouble. It is rather ruefully admitted that a great deal of water must flow under the bridges before the obstinate assertion that there can be no disarmament without security gives way to a conviction that in the European world of to-day there can be no security without disarmament. And it is worth adding that, if this beneficent change might be more speedily brought about by the negotiation of a "consultative pact," to which the United States would adhere, the representatives of this country will not be empowered to encourage the suggestion.

Incidentally, and as part of the concern of the Administration with European affairs, it should be noted that Dr. Schacht, the former president of the Reichsbank, will come to Washington to-morrow, will be entertained at luncheon by the Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, on Sunday, and on Monday will call on the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, and on President Hoover before taking the train for New York. Dr. Schacht, it appears, is less inclined to be pessimistic about the immediate future in Germany than he was before the $125,000,000 [£25,000,000] credit for the Reich was arranged, but his gloom may have helped in securing the credit.

JACK DIAMOND'S ASSAILANTS

POLICE BAFFLED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 17

In the six days that have elapsed since the gangster Jack Diamond was shot by gunmen in the Hotel Monticello, the police have accomplished almost nothing in the way of discovering who shot him and why he was shot. Although a score of detectives have been following up clues of every sort, and although they have repeatedly questioned Diamond and all his known associates, they have got no farther than to confirm their first suspicion that he was not attacked by strangers but by persons he knew and believed to be friendly to him.

The police have learned from Marion Roberts, the chorus girl who occupied the room next to Diamond's, that on Saturday night, some 10 hours before the shooting, he had a conference with some men in his own room which lasted until 2 a.m. Diamond told her of the conference, but she did not see the men. The police have learned, likewise, that on Sunday Diamond answered a telephone call in her room and told her, "Some people are coming up to see me; I am going to take them into 829," and that a few minutes later, when there was a rap at the door, Diamond opened it and called out: "Hello, boys! I'll be right with you." She heard an answering voice say: "All right, Jack," but she did not see the callers. Roberts asserts that she neither saw any of these various callers on Diamond nor heard anything which would help to identify them.

Ginsburg, the hotel manager, who took Diamond into his own room immediately after the attack and got a physician for him before he himself fled to New Jersey, is equally insistent that he knows nothing about Diamond's assailants.

FINNISH POLITICAL ABDUCTIONS

WORK OF A SECRET SOCIETY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, OCT. 17

The political situation is becoming more tense in consequence of the abduction of ex-President Stahlberg, which has created a wave of national indignation and aggravated party antagonism. It would now appear that there exists a secret organization carrying on illegal activities and apparently beyond the control of the large political bodies, such as the Lapua movement and the Front Soldiers' Unions. The leaders of these bodies have publicly denied any complicity in M. Stahlberg's abduction.

Though the police are very reserved as to the results of their interrogation of the six men arrested for the abduction, the newspapers understand that the accused admitted that they had taken orders from an influential and mysterious person, whose name was not divulged, because they were bound on oath to say nothing. The police have got information of the activities of a secret society, which they believe has carried out many of the previous political abductions, which total nearly 150.

According to Press reports, this secret society was formed in Ostrobothnia on the initiative of the Lapuans, and is directed also against Freemasons. It is expected that the police investigations will result in disclosures of a disturbing character.

R 101 WRECKAGE

CONTRACT FOR REMOVAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 17

A British firm, Messrs. Thomas W. Ward (Limited), of Sheffield, has contracted for the removal and disposal of the wreckage of the airship R 101. The contract was finally passed late last night. The work will begin at once, and it is hoped that it will be completed within two months.

Although none of the wreckage is likely to be used again for its original purpose, the skeleton of R 101 has a value as scrap metal. The main frames of the airship were fully stressed—*i.e.*, they were designed to be rigid without depending on wire bracing—and to obtain this condition an unusually complex structure was necessary, with the result that the weight of metal used was much more, in proportion, than that in earlier airships, and much more than that in the R 100, which is nearly as large. About 25 per cent. of the framework was made of steel instead of duralumin, and there were many miles of steel wire in the ship in the shape of gasbag nettings, girder bracings, and the bracings of secondary structures, such as the cabins. The total cost of the airship was about £500,000, but the value of the metal in her would naturally be very much less.

The five engines are probably more or less intact, except for the melting of external aluminium parts, such as valve covers, but they again cannot be of much use now except as scrap metal. They were Beardmore heavy oil engines of 650-horse power, each with eight vertical cylinders in line. They were very heavy—over 8lb. per horse power—a disadvantage which is still to some extent inseparable from the use of heavy oil, owing to the very high pressure required, though in this case it was probably aggravated by the design, since with eight cylinders in line the crank-shaft and crank-case are bound to be long and heavy. They had the advantage of dispensing with volatile fuel and with electrical ignition, and a feature of their design was that they were cooled by steam, the water in the cylinder-jackets being allowed to boil and the steam afterwards being recondensed.

A message from Beauvais says that a further quantity of articles, such as watches and trinkets, belonging to the occupants of R 101 has been found in the wreckage. These have been sent to the Air Ministry, with exact indications of the position of each in the wreckage.

EXPLOSION AT LOS ANGELES

SUSPECTED OUTRAGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 17

An explosion occurred at 7.30 a.m. to-day in the workrooms of a garment manufacturer on the fifth floor of a structure known as Garment Capital Building in Los Angeles and a fire followed. Between 40 and 50 persons were injured and damage estimated at $1,000,000 [£200,000] was done to the building, which is of 11 storeys.

The building has been guarded by police for the past fortnight because of threats of violence to some of its tenants arising out of a strike of garment workers. The District Attorney announced after an investigation that a gas heavier than air had been introduced into the workrooms overnight and had been ignited this morning when an unsuspecting workman dropped a lighted cigarette on the floor.

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

RISKS IN TRANSPORTING PICTURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, OCT. 17

The international conference on the scientific examination and preservation of works of art closed this morning with the adoption of a large number of resolutions and conclusions to be put on record. One of the conclusions was that only international exhibitions with a strictly scientific object ought to be permitted, owing to the damages incurred by the transport of works of art.

In a communication read yesterday on behalf of Dr. Bredius (The Hague), it was stated that certain pictures sent by Italy to the recent exhibition in London had not returned wholly undamaged. Unfortunately no further information on this point was given. Dr. Bredius also mentioned in his communication that a painting by E. de Witte, from the Leipzig Museum, had come back from a loan exhibition with a nail through the canvas, and that at the exhibition of Rembrandts at Amsterdam a portrait of a woman had been badly damaged while being unhung. Fortunately the picture in question had already undergone much restoration after a previous accident. If the pictures in the Louvre, the National Gallery, and Holland had been relatively well preserved, the reason was that they had for many years remained hung in the same buildings, under the same external conditions, and that only of recent years had they been sent out on loan here and there.

The dislike of Dr. Bredius for the transporting of masterpieces on loan was repeated in the communication of Professor Nicholas Rerics (New York). Pictures, he said, like living organisms, might be classified as "migratory" or "sedentary," and pictures which had been often moved from place to place supported the risks of travel much better than those which had remained hung for centuries in the same place. He did not underestimate the part played by works of art in bringing the nations together, but he thought the remedy was to be sought in the intensification and rationalization of travel rather than in multiplying the transport of works to different climatic conditions.

The conference placed on record its conviction that laboratory research was a useful auxiliary to historical studies on art, and hoped that the International Museum Office would publish the proceedings of the conference. A special study of the means of preserving mural paintings was advocated, and particular attention was directed to the preservation of prehistoric objects, especially in bona and ivory, and to improved methods of cleaning bronzes recovered from the sea. The importance of microphotography in the examination and comparison of pictures was acknowledged, and the experts recorded the view that it was very important that the exact lighting conditions in which the photographs were taken should be carefully registered. Artificial light was recommended, because its intensity and direction could be regulated with greater precision. A number of conclusions were also presented by the special committee on the restoration of pictures and the application of varnishes, and the International Museum Office was requested to name a small committee to bring out a booklet for distribution among directors of museums and other interested persons, which should be based upon the resolutions of the special committee and should be amplified by the practical recommendations and views expressed individually by members of the committee.

THE FRENCH FLOODS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 17

A further sharp rise occurred in the level of the Seine in Paris to-day, but the weather remains remarkably fine and warm, so that there was little doubt that the river would return to its normal state when the flood water from the upper reaches had passed. Conditions in the provinces were unchanged.

Telegrams in Brief

The death is announced at ALLAHABAD of Mrs. M. A. Lucas, who was among those who escaped by boat from Allahabad to Calcutta during the Mutiny.—*Reuter.*

The Duke of Gloucester, who is on his way to Abyssinia to attend the coronation of the Emperor, reached MARSEILLES yesterday and boarded the Ranpura, which sailed at midnight for Egypt.

It is announced by the India Office that the King has approved the appointment of Mr. Gilbert Stone, barrister-at-law, to be a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature in MADRAS, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice J. P. Eddy.

On behalf of the British Government, Mr. Bradbrook, Consul at BOULOGNE, has addressed a letter to the local authorities expressing grateful thanks for the ceremonial arrangements made at Boulogne on the occasion of the homecoming of the R 101 dead.—*Reuter.*

A fire in a rubber warehouse at LIÈGE caused explosions which hurled bricks and tiles into the air and broke neighbouring windows. A workman jumped from the third storey into the street, but escaped with no more injury than a bruised foot. Fifteen people were injured.

The Pope yesterday received in audience Mr. Dunnico, the Deputy Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons. Mr. Dunnico was accompanied by Mr. Ogilvie Forbes, the British Charge d'Affaires accredited to the Holy See. Mr. Dunnico was also received by Signor Mussolini.

A violent earthquake shock was felt yesterday morning in the district between Coquimbo and Valdivia, CHILE, with its greatest intensity in the Aconcagua Valley. The probable epicentre was in the mountains between Chile and Mendoza. There was very slight personal and material damage.

Mrs. Keith Miller, the British airwoman, landed at the LOS ANGELES municipal airport on Thursday morning, thereby setting up a new record for a flight by a woman across the United States. Her total flying time on the journey from Valley Stream, New York, was 25 hours 44 minutes.

After a severe snowstorm in the REGINA district of Saskatchewan on Wednesday five men were found dead in a motor-car and four others in a serious condition in another car. The storm has interrupted traffic in many parts of central and northern Saskatchewan, but was abating yesterday.

At a conference yesterday the AUSTRALIAN Woolgrowers' Council and the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers passed a resolution strongly condemning the Commonwealth Government's prohibition of the importation of galvanized iron, declaring this action to be inimical to the best interests of Australian industry and especially damaging to Australia's pastoral and agricultural industries.

Our PEKING Correspondent telegraphs that the British Legation has been advised that the necessary travel documents have been procured for Mr. Christopher Jowett, of Bradford, who had been detained by the Soviet authorities at Chita [Siberia] owing to the loss of his passport, and that they were handed to the Soviet Consul at Manchuli on October 11. Mr. Jowett is expected to reach the Chinese frontier early next week.

FRENCH BUDGET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, OCT. 16

The Finance Committee of the Chamber reassembled to-day to receive the report of M. de Chappedelaine on the Budget for the financial year 1931-32.

M. de Chappedelaine in his report stated that its two exceptional features were the increase in the expenditure on national defence and the transfer to debt charges and the Caisse autonome d'amortissement. He expressed the view that the increased expenditure on national defence was absolutely justified, as was the further expenditure on the fortification of the frontiers and the reorganization of the sea defences.

With regard to the debt services, he considered the Government's decision a good one. The public internal debt, which on September 30, 1926, was 286,720,000,000f. (£2,293,760,000), stood at 259,229,000,000f. (£2,073,832,000) on July 31, 1930, a reduction of more than 27,000,000,000f. (£216,000,000), and there was no reason why this rate of progress should not be maintained

Other Foreign News on following page

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THE FISCAL ISSUE

LABOUR VIEWS

DIFFERENCES IN THE CABINET

A MEETING LAST NIGHT

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

There was a large attendance of Ministers at a special meeting of the Cabinet, held last night, and lasting for over two hours. It is understood that the meeting was called to dispose of the business left over from Wednesday, since the agenda then was exceptionally heavy, and that Ministers were also concerned with matters arising out of the Imperial Conference, chiefly as they affect Empire trade.

While the differences of opinion in the Cabinet are hardly concealed, it would be premature, at the least, to discuss them in terms of a crisis. Ministers, however, will be meeting Parliament on Tuesday week, and recent events have made an early declaration of policy unavoidable. Quite apart from the proposals which confront them and will require an answer ultimately in the Conference, the Cabinet are being pressed from different quarters to adopt a policy for unemployment that shall consist of more than payments and palliatives. These embarrassments will be felt acutely when the outline of the King's Speech with which the new Session will be opened is considered. Week after week discloses a new convergence of opinion in favour of safeguarding methods and reciprocity in Empire trade. There is a growing feeling among members of all parties that, whether one looks at economic policy at home or abroad, definite conclusions are being steadily forced upon the Government. It is probable that the Conservative section of the Opposition will desire to raise the subject in the House of Commons as soon as possible. They may take the opportunity afforded to them by the debate on the Address, although the work of the Imperial Conference will not have been finished when Parliament reassembles.

LIBERAL OPINION

There is a good deal of speculation as to the attitude of the Liberal group should a debate on fiscal policy take place, and Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Torquay yesterday has not made matters clearer. No passage in that speech will be read with closer scrutiny than that in which he refers to tariffs. That he differs from the immovable position hitherto taken up by some of his followers is shown by his statement that he would be prepared to examine the question of tariffs without prejudice provided that a similar procedure was adopted with regard to free trade. The Liberal leader then continued:—

> I am in favour of reviewing the whole position. The only thing I would say is this: that whatever is decided let it not be decided in a panic. A frightened judgment is always a bad one. To Liberals I would say: Do not act as if you were afraid of re-examining our fiscal system. We have nothing to fear. The more thoroughly it is examined the better from our point of view, and it is going to be examined, whether we like it or not, so we might as well take it cheerfully. To others who do not agree with us I would say with all seriousness: Do not risk losing our great shipping and international trade without first of all finding out whether there is not a better way out of our difficulties.

This statement was taken last night as a frank recognition of the weight behind the movement for a departure from our present fiscal system. For some time many of Mr. Lloyd George's followers have been in favour of an inquiry, although when Mr. E. D. Simon last August expressed uneasiness and declared that there was a case for a temporary import duty he was at once taken to task by some of his leaders. In reply to some of his critics he pertinently retorted that free trade was indeed doomed if its defenders were going to rely on abuse of those who wished for a fresh inquiry, and a "complacent statement of the fact that all arguments against free trade were once and for all triumphantly refuted in 1906."

THE TRADE UNIONS

The drift of opinion in the Labour Party has been much more pronounced, and found expression in the endorsement of the report of the Economic Committee of the Trades Union Congress at their meeting at Nottingham early last month. This was followed a few weeks later by the presentation to the Government of a memorandum containing the joint recommendations of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Federation of British Industries for the better organization of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Still more recent was the narrow escape of the party leaders at Llandudno last week when a motion instructing the National Executive to go fully into the proposals contained in what is commonly known as the "Mosley Memorandum" was defeated by a very small majority—1,251,000 votes to 1,046,000. In his speech, which was loudly cheered by a large section of the conference, Sir Oswald Mosley condemned organized dumping and "the competition of the products of cheap labour in backward Oriental countries." He concluded by warning his hearers that, sooner or later, the Labour movement would have to make up its mind which policy it was to adopt.

Business men of all parties and their organizations have also been pressing on the Government the need of a change of policy. There is unchallengeable authority in the result of the referendum taken by the Federation of British Industries and the statement by Sir James Lithgow, himself closely connected with the shipbuilding trade, that "no single individual industry in the country now supports the present system." One of the most significant results of Mr. Baldwin's recent pronouncement in favour of the extension of safeguarding, the imposition of an emergency tariff, and the adoption of the principle of reciprocal preference has been the support which it has received from the leaders of industry, agriculture, and commerce.

LORD HEWART

We are informed that there is no foundation at all for the statement that Lord Hewart is about to retire from the office of Lord Chief Justice. He has not the smallest intention or expectation of doing so. It is quite true that he has suffered for some time from sleeplessness, but he has made and is making good recovery, and intends to resume his work at the Law Courts before long. This is the unanimous opinion of his physicians.

LIBERAL WORK PLANS

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S POLICY

Mr. Lloyd George spoke at length yesterday at the annual conference of the National Liberation Federation at Torquay. His speech, which is reported on page 7, dealt mainly with Liberal plans for dealing with industrial and agricultural depression.

The following are points from the speech:—

We had at present over 2,100,000 out of work, and the figures were still growing; but the gravest fact was the solid mass of a million unemployed which had existed for 10 years—what he called "the refractory million."

That was due mainly to the failure of our export trade to regain pre-War heights.

They must call a truce to factiousness between and inside all parties and work together on this issue.

He would rule no serious proposal out of discussion. He would be prepared to examine the question of tariffs without prejudice if the free trade question was also examined without prejudice.

Liberals need not fear a re-examination of our fiscal system. The more thoroughly it was examined the better for them; and, anyhow, it was going to be reconsidered, whether they liked it or not.

Whatever was decided, let it not be done in a panic. A frightened judgment was always a bad one.

Something more would have to be done to end the national peril of keeping a million men and women in idleness.

The Government should at once call together a conference representative of all industries and commercial interests, employers, trade unions, banks, and distributive trades, whose task it would be to review the position and make proposals for increasing our efficiency and competitive power by reducing the cost of production without lowering the worker's standard of living.

The banks should be urged to agree on a policy of less restricted credit for financing industrial development.

The Government must lower its own costs by drastic cuts in expenditure.

The whole cost of unemployment ought to be scrutinized. One heard every day tales of unwarranted cadging on the dole. Millions could be saved without impinging on any meritorious claims.

The Trade Facilities Act should be revived, and the conditions for export credits revised and liberalized to enable us to capture business openings like those in Russia.

Special reductions of taxation ought to be made to firms expending large sums upon renewing, improving, and extending their equipment. The nation also ought to re-equip.

He could not reveal what had passed between Ministers and themselves, but the chief difference of opinion on those proposals concerned not their merit, but the speed at which they could be executed. The Government said they could not go faster.

If our derelict land were reconditioned we could put far more men on the soil.

If the State bought and reclaimed land and assisted settlers to equip their holdings they would once more revive the pioneer spirit in this country.

If a quota for wheat were introduced with a fixed price which would pay the farmer, it would be equivalent to a tax of 50 per cent. on present values.

An advisory committee should be appointed to select for expediting some of the development schemes already approved by local authorities and make recommendations as to how the work should be carried out and financed.

He proposed that a National Development Loan be raised to finance the operations.

UNIONIST LEADERSHIP

The following are points from a speech made by Mr. Chamberlain in Birmingham last night:—

When he took over the chairmanship of the party he found that there was all through the party a great deal of unrest and dissatisfaction.

It would flatter Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook too much to attribute the unrest entirely to their machinations. No doubt behind it there was a genuine feeling among a great many staunch and steadfast Conservatives that they did not understand clearly the policy of the leaders.

There were a large number of points in the Conservative programme on which it was impossible to lay down any definite lines until the Imperial Conference had assembled.

Since the Conference began nobody could accuse Mr. Baldwin of want of promptness or want of decision and clearness in his statements of policy.

This was not a time for waiting, for investigation, for committees, and commissions. It was a time for prompt and vigorous action.

When the emergency tariff came into operation business men would feel again that they could venture to put capital into British enterprise.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech is reported on page 7.

WOMEN IN SPORT

A FASCIST INQUIRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Oct. 17

The Fascist Grand Council last night decided to order the president of the Italian National Olympic Committee to reconsider the question of women's activities in sport, and to take counsel with the competent authorities, both sporting and medical. Anything, it is stated, should be avoided "which can lead a woman from her natural and fundamental mission—maternity."

While this decision has given satisfaction up to a certain point in the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano* to-night notes that the reform has been entrusted to the Olympic Committee, which is the supreme body for organized public gymnastic contests. Now the question of women's sporting activities, the *Osservatore Romano* argues, has two aspects—hygienic and, above all, moral. The mere forbidding women to indulge in unsuitable exercises is not enough. Women must not be allowed to take part in exercises, however suitable physically, which take the form of public gymnastic competitions, since such participation is not in keeping with their Christian upbringing or their spiritual welfare. The hope is therefore expressed that the Fascists will also take into consideration the moral aspects of the problem.

The Fascist Grand Council further approved a Bill giving a juridical status to the Fascist Militia. The details of the Bill are not yet available, but it is obviously intended to make provision for those people who have volunteered to serve in the Militia for 10 years.

AIR MAIL CONFERENCE IN BRUSSELS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17

At the second Air Mail Conference, which is now sitting here, the postal administrations of Belgium, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Czechoslovakia are represented. The Conference proposes to investigate schemes for co-ordinating and extending air mail services, and it is suggested that no additional charge should be made for sending letters by air mail.

DEATH OF SIR GUY STEPHENSON

We regret to announce that Sir Guy Stephenson, Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions, died in London last night, at the age of 65.

A memoir appears on page 14.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

FIRST DISCUSSIONS COMPLETED

SINGAPORE BASE

The following official statement was issued after yesterday's meeting of the Heads of Delegations to the Imperial Conference:—

The Heads of Delegations met this morning at 10.30 at 10, Downing-street.

The work of the Empire Marketing Board, the Imperial Economic Committee, and the Imperial Shipping Committee was reviewed. Appreciation of the excellent work they are doing was expressed by the representatives of every Delegation, and their chairmen were thanked for their services. The reports of the three bodies were referred to the Committee on Economic Cooperation.

The Heads of Delegations have now completed their preliminary discussions on the whole agenda of the Conference, and have remitted to committees various questions included in the agenda. It was agreed to suspend the meetings of Heads of Delegations until reports begin to come in from the committees.

At the beginning of next week, therefore, as much time as possible will be devoted to committee work, in the hope that the Heads of Delegations will shortly be able to resume their meetings.

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

It is understood that one of the first questions to come before the Heads of Delegations when they meet again will be the future of the Singapore Base, which has been remitted to a special committee of which the members include the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, in addition to Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, and the Heads of the three Defence Services in this country, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Thomas Shaw, and Lord Amulree. This committee met for an hour on Thursday evening, and it is not expected that a further meeting will be necessary except for the preparation of the report which is to be submitted to the Heads of Delegations. No official statement of the views of the committee has been issued, but it is generally believed that its report will be in favour of completing the work on the Base, if possible within contract time. For the past year the position has been one of uncertainty, which it is desired should be ended as soon as possible.

THE ORDER TO SLOW DOWN

In November, 1929, Mr. Alexander informed the House of Commons that as soon as the Labour Government came into office it gave consideration to the future of the Base. The first Labour Government in 1924 decided not to proceed with it, but in the meantime a floating dock had been provided, and in September, 1928, a contract was signed for the building of a large graving dock costing about £4,000,000. Up to the time that Mr. Alexander spoke the bulk of the expenditure had been met by contributions from Hong-kong, the Federated Malay States, and New Zealand, their total contributions then being £2,100,000, together with the free gift of the site by the Straits Settlements. In view of the fact that a Naval Conference was to be held the Government decided to slow down the work already contracted for as much as possible; to suspend all work that could be suspended, and to embark on no new work pending the holding of the Five-Power Conference. It later appeared that the Dominions had not been consulted on the proposal to slow down the work, and the Prime Minister gave an undertaking that they would be fully consulted before decisions were taken affecting the scheme as a whole. In July of this year Mr. Alexander said that the total expenditure on the Base, including the floating dock, which had been met from Navy Votes to the latest available date, was £2,577,000 out of an estimated total expenditure of £8,721,000.

The date for the completion of the main contract is September, 1935, and a further two years will be required for equipment of the Base and completion of the machinery installation. It is understood that the representatives of Australia and New Zealand at the Imperial Conference have urged the need for proceeding with the scheme as soon as possible. It has also been argued that if the contract were suspended very serious claims might be submitted from the contractors, and attention has been called to the fact that a considerable part of the money received from oversea has actually been spent. Thus, a year ago Mr. Alexander stated that of the contribution of £2,000,000 offered by the Government of the Federated Malay States, the sum of £1,200,000 had been received, and the whole of that amount had been spent. In view of all the circumstances and the difficulties involved, it is understood that the committee is generally in favour of proceeding with the scheme as regards both the Naval Base and the Air Force works without further delay.

SHIPPING QUESTIONS

The committee presided over by the Lord Chancellor which has been set up to consider certain aspects of inter-Imperial relations met yesterday morning. A sub-committee was appointed to examine and report on certain merchant shipping questions, with Sir Charles Hipwood, the Assistant Secretary of the Mercantile Marine Department of the Board of Trade, as chairman. Most of the questions to be considered are of a technical character, and arise out of the report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping.

The committee on arbitration and disarmament held its third meeting yesterday. The Draft Disarmament Convention was discussed, and the official statement issued last night states that "a large measure of agreement was reached on the general principle of the Convention."

This morning the delegates to the Imperial Conference are visiting Aldershot to witness a demonstration of progress in mechanization and scientific development in the British Army. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and Sir Richard and Lady Squires will be the Prime Minister's guests at Chequers for the week-end, and to-morrow the members of the New Zealand and South African Delegations will be Mr. MacDonald's guests at luncheon.

INVALIDS

The following bulletin concerning the condition of Lord Brotherton was issued yesterday:—"Lord Brotherton passed a fairly comfortable night, and his strength is being maintained. His condition, however, must still be regarded as critical."

Colonel J. C. Wedgwood, M.P., has been ordered three months' complete rest, owing to heart trouble, and has been forced to cancel all his engagements.

DR. BRUNING'S SPEECH

MIDDLE PARTIES STEADIED

REPARATION DEBT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Oct. 17

The Chancellor's declaration yesterday has had a good reception from those parties upon which the Government must depend for a precarious majority. It is acknowledged with comprehensible satisfaction that, while repudiating adventures in foreign policy, Dr. Brüning spoke with unusual plainness to the rest of the world.

It hardly required a semi-official commentary to point out that the key sentence was, "The ratio of value between gold and goods has changed to the disadvantage of the countries which have international debts to discharge." This sentence was plainly intended to summarize the Chancellor's reminders of the common interest of all the countries concerned to which the experts called attention in the Young Report. It also points delicately to the fundamental significance of the United States in the whole structure of international indebtedness. From such considerations, it is hinted in the semi-official commentary, must proceed any re-examination of Germany's capacity to pay—and, presumably, revision of the scheme by which international indebtedness is regulated. In the meantime, the German Government's willingness to proceed with determination and sacrifice with the task of putting its own house in order and providing for future security, both financial and political, stands in the foreground. Only in this way, it is suggested, can the right be earned for Germany, materially and psychologically, to call upon the rest of the world in case of urgent need.

To-day's debate in the Reichstag and conversation in the Lobby give the impression that, besides the Chancellor's declaration, the Nazis' support of the Berlin metal strike and their introduction of wild motions in the Reichstag are having a steadying effect on the Middle parties. Although these motions have been tabled with the knowledge that they will not be taken seriously, they are thought perhaps to indicate the abandonment by the Nazis of the idea of entering a Government during the life of this Reichstag and their speculation on another election.

REICHSTAG DEBATE

The Reichstag settled down to-day to debate the Government's declaration and the Debt Redemption Bill. The National-Socialists and Communists were noisy, but Herr Loebe, the experienced Socialist President of the Reichstag, and Herr Stöhr, the young National-Socialist Vice-President, who took the chair for some time with evident consciousness of his responsibility, managed to steer the House through the business of the day.

Herr Dietrich, the Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Finance, defended the Debt Redemption Bill with his usual frankness and energy.

He pointed out that the last instalment of the Christmas provisional credit of 450,000,000 marks [£22,500,000] was paid back the day before yesterday, and claimed that when the Government's programme, including cuts to the amount of 1,000,000,000 marks [£50,000,000] and three annual redemption payments of 420,000,000 marks [£21,000,000], provided for in the Bill under discussion, had been carried out, Germany would be clear of floating debt, except for the legally authorized 50,000,000 marks [£2,500,000] worth of Treasury bills. The Nazis and Nationalists might laugh, but whoever might later be at the helm would find that there was no other course to steer.

The Bill was passed in first and second readings and referred to the Budget Committee after a bright Nazi motion to rename it the "Debt Increase Bill" had been rejected.

It was significant that the Socialists opened the debate on the Government's declaration with a speech by the statesmanlike ex-Chancellor, Herr Hermann Müller, who, if it had not been for his illness last year and the short-sightedness of a section of his party, might well have been still at the head of affairs, advocating a not very different programme. Herr Müller at once confirmed the Socialist intention at least to declare a truce with the Government for the time being.

He said that after the passage of the Debt Bill the various no-confidence motions were superfluous. A certain amount of confidence must obviously exist. The Socialists would not allow any party to dictate to them the moment for expressing their want of confidence in the Cabinet. The Nazis talked of revoking the Treaty of Versailles and stopping the Reparation payments, but they had nobody who was able to carry the project out. The Reparation obligations had been steadily lightened, and that was only possible by means of the policy of understanding, not by Stahlhelm parades.

Herr Müller was quick to parry Nazi threats, and caused widespread amusement by his references to the Nazi resolutions. The National-Socialist motion for the expropriation without compensation of the "Bank and Bourse Princes" was, he said, nonsense. Mussolini apparently had other ideas about the expropriation of the Jews. The National-Socialist economy expert had worked out an economic theory for the abolition of the "slavery of usury," which he had copied literally from the Third Book of Moses, chapter 25. It was noteworthy that the National-Socialists should do their borrowing from none other than Moses and the Prophets.

Herr Gregor Strasser followed with a version of the Nazi gospel, well phrased in parts, but empty of substance. As Dr. Joos, of the Centre, said later, practical politics began where Herr Strasser left off.

THE NAZIS AND MOSES

Herr Strasser said that he had been astonished at Herr Müller's anti-Semitic tendency. Herr Müller had said the Nazis had copied from Moses. Moses was one of the greatest law-givers of the world. If he had had occasion to take action against the usurious sharpers among his people, that was only an indication that the Jews had been just the same in those days as they were to-day.

Vice-President Stöhr had to call the speaker to order for accusing General Groener, the Minister of Defence, of treason in connexion with the Leipzig trial.

The Nationalists, represented by Dr. Oberfohren, also opposed the Government's programme, because Dr. Brüning was putting Germany's finances on a sound basis in order to pursue the policy of Reparation fulfilment. They demanded the continuation of the fight against the Young Plan and the adoption of the plan of their leader, Herr Hugenberg, for making the foreigner pay the bulk of Reparations through the imposition of a "Reparation impost."

Dr. Joos (Centre) made an impressive speech in defence of the Government, pointing out that Reparations could not be blamed for all Germany's troubles, as the whole world was going through a crisis.

Herr Dingeldey (German People's Party) showed little of that opposition which has been simmering within the party lately. He was naturally for revision of the Young Plan, but if it was impossible to convince the creditors of the necessity of revision, the Nazis and Nationalists could do no better. There was no other way than the endeavour to convince the creditor countries.

ARMISTICE DAY

THE CENOTAPH SERVICE

SIGNALS FOR THE SILENCE

The King has decided that the celebration of Armistice Day, November 11, which falls this year on a Tuesday, shall follow the lines adopted last year, and the Home Secretary, on behalf of the Cabinet, is making the necessary arrangements.

Representative detachments of the Royal Navy, the Army, the Royal Air Force, the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, and ex-Service Men's Associations will march, *via* Birdcage-walk, Horse Guards Arch, and Whitehall, to the Cenotaph in the morning and there form a hollow square. Shortly before 11 a.m. wreaths will be deposited on the Cenotaph by or on behalf of the King and other members of the Royal Family; also by representatives of his Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and the Dominions, India, the Colonies and Protectorates, and of the Navy, the Army, the Air Force, and the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets.

At 11 a.m. the Two Minutes Silence will be observed and a short service will follow, conducted by the Bishop of London, after which the representative detachments will march off *via* Parliament-square. The service will be broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Official deputations bearing wreaths and the general public will be marshalled into streams moving from Whitehall towards Westminster so that they may deposit wreaths on the Cenotaph as they pass, and arrangements will be made so that those who so desire may pass through Westminster Abbey before the grave of the Unknown Warrior. There will be a special service in Westminster Abbey, commencing at 10.30 a.m. and concluding at 11.10 a.m., most of the seats in the Abbey being available for the public without tickets.

THE SILENCE

The commencement of the Two Minutes Silence will be marked in the Central Metropolitan area by the firing of a gun on the Horse Guards Parade simultaneously with the first stroke of Big Ben as it sounds the hour of 11 a.m. and at 11.2 a.m. a second gun will be fired to denote the conclusion of the Silence, while in Outer London a similar notification will be given by the discharge of maroons from selected police stations. It is specially requested that no hooters, sirens, bells, or other forms of sound signal be utilized within the Metropolitan Police District or the City of London, as the signals which have been authorized should in ordinary circumstances be audible over the whole Metropolitan area.

The Two Minutes Silence will be observed throughout the United Kingdom, and local authorities are asked to arrange for the suspension of all vehicular traffic between 11 a.m. and 11.2 a.m. Drivers of motor-vehicles are specially requested to stop their engines during that period. Rail and water transport, however, will not be suspended.

At all ceremonies arranged to mark the anniversary of Armistice Day, War medals and decorations may appropriately be worn with civilian dress by all ex-officers and ex-Service men, members of the Nursing Services, and other women to whom they have been awarded, while the holders of War medals and decorations awarded to deceased relatives have full permission to wear such medals and decorations on the right breast.

Details of the arrangements in the United Kingdom will be forwarded to all parts of the Empire, and it is hoped that there will be such general cooperation in the observance of Armistice Day as has been the case in previous years.

NEW PLOT AGAINST SOVIET

SEVENTY ARRESTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Oct. 17

It was reported last night from Moscow that the Ogpu (Cheka) had discovered a new plot for the overthrow of the Soviet Government, and had arrested about 70 of the chief conspirators, among whom were some Communists.

The plot differed from the ordinary run of plots in that the efforts of the conspirators were directed to the seduction of the Red Army and to the organization of military support for the violent removal of Communist rulers. One of the chief centres of the conspiracy was Saratoff. The announcement does not make it clear whether those arrested include military personages.

COUNCIL OF INDIA

SIR H. STRAKOSCH APPOINTED FINANCE MEMBER

It is officially announced that the Secretary of State for India has appointed Sir Henry Strakosch, G.B.E., to be a Member of the Council of India in succession to Mr. F. C. Goodenough, whose tenure of his seat on the Council expired on October 15.

The new Finance Member of the Council of India is a member of the Financial Commission of the League of Nations, a Director of the Anglo-International Bank, and has either represented or advised the Government of South Africa, for which he drafted the Currency and Banking Act, 1920, at various Imperial and international conferences. In 1925 he served on the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance.

THE DUKE OF YORK

The Duke of York, who has been staying with Lord Elphinstone at Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, left Edinburgh last night for Glamis Castle.

SIR PHILIP CHETWODE

General Sir Philip W. Chetwode, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., will leave Marseilles on November 14 in the P. and O. steamship Viceroy of India to assume his appointment of Commander-in-Chief, East Indies. He will relieve Field-Marshal Sir William R. Birdwood on November 28, on the completion of the latter's extension of tenure beyond the customary five years, which expired on August 5 last.

GENERAL SIR L. HALLIDAY

General Sir Lewis S. T. Halliday, V.C., K.C.B., who retired at the beginning of the month on relinquishing the post of Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, has been appointed Hon. Colonel Commandant of the Plymouth Division, in succession to the late General Sir Alexander R. H. Hutchison, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

THE MOTOR SHOW

CARS OLD AND NEW

The historical display at Olympia of early models of motor-cars ranging from 1896 is of exceptional interest. Motorists old in experience find considerable joy in recalling earlier memories by looking at these machines which have all helped to make history, while the younger motorist cannot fail to be struck with the very great advance which has been made in the motor-car within a comparatively short time. For both there is much humour to be found in inspecting these old but worthy crocks.

As in the exhibition of new cars, so in this historical section, the exhibits are not confined to British machines, and there are early examples from France, Belgium, Italy, and America. The original Lanchester car, of 1895 to 1896, is well worth examination as showing how advanced the actual design was in many ways at the time.

The first Royal car built by the Daimler Company was for the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII., in 1899, and this car is shown. Originally it had hot tube ignition, tiller steering, and solid tires. A 12-horse power 3-cylinder two-seater Vauxhall of 1903 is a machine which in its day had a good turn of speed, while a 3½-h.p. single-cylinder Peugeot of 1900 is interesting, as it was probably one of the first to have an inverted cone leather clutch and shaft drive.

If any visitor wishes to obtain a real contrast in ancient and modern coachwork let him inspect the Crossley saloon dated 1912 with a 1931 model. The Crossley has what is believed to be one of the earliest completely enclosed saloon bodies and certainly recalls the days of the carriage. The chassis is also remarkable, as it contains one of the earliest efforts to combine unit construction with three-point suspension. The original Silver Ghost Rolls-Royce chassis is shown as a touring car. It has an interesting history, as, after the completion of the Scottish Trials in 1907, it was run continuously day and night between London and Glasgow at the rate of over 400 miles a day until 15,000 miles were completed, with the exception of a stop of one minute at 14,371 miles because the petrol tap had shaken itself shut. The average petrol consumption during the 15,000 miles, which included much traffic and night running, was 15.07 miles to the gallon.

Our Motoring Correspondent's article on the Show will be found on page 17.

THE FLIGHTS TO AUSTRALIA

LAST STAGES

Wing Commander Kingsford-Smith flew on Thursday from Rangoon to Singapore (1,400 miles) and left Singapore again at 6.15 local time yesterday morning (11.15 p.m. on Thursday Greenwich mean time). From Singapore to Sourabaya is something under 1,000 miles, but up to an early hour this morning no further news of him had been received. One conjecture is that he may be flying direct to Atamboea, Timor, which is only 500 miles from the nearest part of the Australian continent. Wing Commander Kingsford-Smith left England on October 9.

Batavia, Oct. 18.—Wing-Commander Kingsford-Smith arrived at Sourabaya at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and left again for Atamboea at 5 this morning.—*Reuter.*

Bima (Dutch East Indies), Oct. 17.—Flight-Lieutenant Hill, who left England on a flight to Australia on October 5, left Sourabaya (Java) at 5.15 this morning and arrived here at 11 o'clock. He left again for Atamboea (on Timor Island) half an hour later. He expects to take off on his last "hop" to Australia to-night.—*Reuter.*

Darwin, Northern Australia, Oct. 17.—Flight-Lieutenant Hill is expected to arrive here from Atamboea early to-morrow morning, and Wing Commander Kingsford-Smith is expected here on Sunday morning. A great reception awaits the airmen.—*Reuter.*

The record time for a flight to Australia is at present held by Mr. Hinkler, who took 15½ days on the journey.

SHOWERS AND BRIGHT INTERVALS

PROBABLE SLIGHT FALL IN TEMPERATURE

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

There was a general deterioration of the weather over the British Isles yesterday on the approach of a new depression towards our south-west coast. This depression deepened rapidly during the morning; and the southerly winds became stronger and brought cloud or rain to all parts of the country. During the day about half-an-inch of rain fell locally in Hampshire.

The lack of sunshine, which was general except at a few East Coast resorts, had little effect on temperature, the prolonged flow of air from sub-tropical parts of the Atlantic maintaining a high average. A maximum of 67deg. occurred over a wide area, extending from the Straits of Dover to the north coast of Wales.

The depression appears likely to pass northwards along our western seaboard towards Iceland, and the West and North should continue to get the strongest winds and the largest falls of rain. During the week-end rain is likely to be mainly in the form of passing showers, separated by bright intervals. The wind is expected to be more south-westerly than southerly, and temperature consequently not quite so high as it has been recently.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Sankey, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Amulree, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

LAKELAND MOUNTAIN TUNNEL

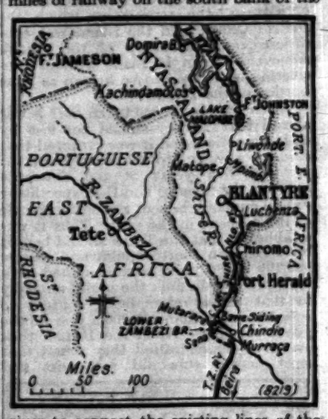
The Lord Mayor of Manchester will fire the first shot next Tuesday in the blasting operations at Long Sleddale, in Lakeland, and will initiate work on what is believed to be the longest tunnel in the world to be driven from only two portals. The tunnel, which will be burrowed beneath the Lakeland mountains to carry water from Hawes Water to Manchester, forms part of the city's water scheme, which will cost £10,000,000. One portal is at the north of a mountain range, while the southern portal is five miles away. Villages are under construction for the tunnel crews, who, working from opposite sides of the range, are expected to meet three or four years hence. An aqueduct 82 miles long will reach from Hawes Water to Manchester, and 30 miles of tunnelling will be necessitated. A large dam is being erected at Hawes Water to raise the lake level, and when this work is completed the water will cover numbers of farms, an hotel, and an old church.

ZAMBEZI BRIDGE

BRITISH FIRM'S CONTRACT

BIG GUARANTEED LOAN

The Colonial Office announces that contracts were signed yesterday (October 17) between the Central Africa Railway Company, Limited, and the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited, on the one hand, and the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, Limited, on the other, for the construction of a bridge across the River Zambezi and some 25 miles of railway on the south bank of the river to connect the existing lines of the Trans-Zambesia Railway and the Central Africa Railway. The total contract price is £1,434,337.



The construction of the bridge and connecting railway, which is expected to take at least three years to complete, will secure direct communication between Nyasaland and the Port of Beira. At the same time an extension of the railway to tap Lake Nyasa, which has hitherto been without railway communication to the coast, is being begun. A new company, Nyasaland Railways, Limited, has been formed to carry out these schemes.

In addition the Government of Nyasaland is undertaking the improvement of the roads of the Protectorate and of the steamship services on Lake Nyasa. The total cost of all these enterprises, including the construction of the bridge and approach railway, is expected to amount to about £3,250,000. Funds will be provided from a loan to be raised by the Government of Nyasaland under the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, 1926, the interest on which will be guaranteed by the Imperial Government. A free grant of interest during the initial years up to a maximum of £300,000 is also being made by the Imperial Government out of the Colonial Development Fund.

THE BRIDGE AND ITS PURPOSE

The official announcement puts an end to all doubt as to the construction of a bridge across the Zambezi to serve, primarily, the interests of the British Protectorate of Nyasaland. Originally the outlet for Nyasaland was down the Zambezi to the port of Chinde, but the difficulties of navigation made the river service uncertain. A railway was then built from Beira to the Zambezi, but with the river unbridged and the Zambezi liable to floods trouble in the transfer of goods still occurred periodically.

The building of a bridge was first suggested over 10 years ago, and the project has since been considered by various commissions. One objection to it was the granting of a British guarantee to a railway in Portuguese territory—the whole line from Beira to north of the river is in Portuguese East Africa—but it is held that the bridge is necessary in British interests, especially in view of the decision to carry the railway on to Lake Nyasa.

The total length of the bridge will be 3¼km.—rather more than two miles. From the Sena, or south bank, abutment there will be an approach viaduct 2,406ft. long, consisting of spans of 31ft. 10in. and 39ft. 8in., with a span of 19ft. 10in. joining the viaduct to the main bridge. With 33 spans of 262ft. 6in. each, and six shore spans at the north bank of the river of 66ft. 6in. each, the main bridge will be 9,061ft. 6in. long. The main bridge will have one line of rails and a footway for pedestrians.

An article on the bridge appeared in *The Times* on July 31.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	2.30 & 8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	2.30 & 8.15
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	THE FAR-OFF HILLS	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	ELDORADO	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.15 & 8.15
Everyman	THE WILD DUCK	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	2.30 & 8.40
Lyric, Hammersmith	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	2.30 & 8.30
New	TOPAZE	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	2.30 & 8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince of Wales	RICHARD III.	2.15 & 8
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	TWO TO ONE	2.45 & 8.45
St. James's	THE SWAN	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE LYONS MAIL	2.30 & 8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	THE TEMPEST	2.30
	LOHENGRIN	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	2.45 & 8.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	2.30 & 8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	2.30 & 8.10
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Masketyne's		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

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Wigmore Hall	THE ROTH QUARTET	3

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Olympia	MOTOR EXHIBITION	10 to 10
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	KING OF JAZZ	1 to 11
Astoria	THE GREAT GAME	1 to 11
Capitol	THREE FACES EAST	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Dominion	NIGHT BIRDS	1 to 11
Empire	FORWARD MARCH	12 to 12
Kensington	ROOKERY NOOK	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	ESCAPE	2 to 11
New Gallery	HOLIDAY

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—South-westerly winds, fresh or strong at times; showers and bright intervals; cooler, but still mild.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Rain at times, especially in the West and North; bright intervals; cooler than of late. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Arrangements for the celebration of Armistice Day are announced by the Home Office. (p. 12)

The Army demonstration to-day to the oversea delegates to the Imperial Conference will include displays by vehicles adapted to conditions of transport in the Dominions. (p. 9)

The future of Church schools in the Canterbury Diocese was discussed at the Diocesan Conference yesterday. (p. 14)

The Efficiency Decoration and the Efficiency Medal have been instituted for award in the Territorial Army and all other auxiliary military forces throughout the Empire, in place of three decorations and five medals which have been awarded in the various forces. (p. 9)

Discussions are to take place immediately between the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation on the future of the Miners' Welfare Fund. (p. 9)

The annual lecture on a master-mind was given yesterday by Dr. J. W. Mackail. His subject was "Virgil," and the lecture was the last of a series marking the Bimillenary of the poet's birth. (p. 14)

Evidence on behalf of the Association of Headmistresses was given yesterday to the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, which later adjourned till November 10. (p. 9)

Experiments in the use of different kinds of road surface are being conducted on the Kingston by-pass between Robin Hood-gate and Coombe-lane. (p. 9)

A number of degrees were conferred at Cambridge yesterday. (p. 14)

Mr. R. P. Brasted, chairman of the Federation of British Music Industries, presented the awards to students at the Music Trades School last night. (p. 10)

POLITICS

Mr. Lloyd George spoke at length yesterday at the annual conference of the National Liberal Federation at Torquay on the problems presented by industrial and agricultural depression and the Liberal proposals for dealing with them. (pp. 7 and 12)

Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., addressing the Oxford University Conservative Association last night, said that he wished the Round-Table Conference to be one in which they would freely and sympathetically discuss very difficult problems and try to reach agreements upon merits and not on racial lines. (p. 7)

Considerable disorder marked the meeting at Paddington Baths last night, when Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor accepted an invitation to stand as the Empire Crusade candidate in the South Paddington by-election. Lord Beaverbrook presided, and his speech was subjected to much interruption. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Heads of Delegations to the Imperial Conference have completed their preliminary discussions on the whole agenda of the Conference, and have remitted to committees various questions included in the agenda. It is understood that the committee which has been considering the future of the Singapore Base will report in favour of completing the work on the Base. (p. 12)

Our Berlin Correspondent says the Chancellor's declaration has had a good reception from the Middle Parties. It is acknowledged that, while repudiating adventures in foreign policy, he spoke with unusual plainness to the rest of the world. In the Reichstag yesterday the Debt Redemption Bill passed its first and second readings. (p. 12)

More Congress officials, including the president of the new "War Council," were arrested in Bombay yesterday. (p. 11)

At the conference in Rome on scientific methods in art study papers have been read on the risks attending the transport of pictures for loan exhibitions. (p. 11)

Though the New York police have been following up clues of all sorts as to the assailants of Jack Diamond, the gangster, they are still without definite information. (p. 11)

Contracts were signed yesterday for the building of a bridge over the Zambezi so as to give Nyasaland uninterrupted railway communication with the sea. At the same time the existing railway is to be continued to Lake Nyasa. (p. 12)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The Second October Meeting was concluded at Newmarket yesterday, when Salmon Leap won the Royal Stakes. (p. 5)

The Covered Courts Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Queen's Club yesterday, when H. W. Austin and J. Borotra qualified to meet in the final of the Singles. (p. 6)

The billiard match between Davis and McConachy was continued at Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, yesterday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Argentine Gold Exports for Loan Payments; Treasury Bill Tender Results; Premium on New India Loan; Sir Henry Strakosch's New Post; German Financial Reform; Entre Rios Results; Argentine North Eastern Progress; and the Question of Shipping Subsidies. (p. 18)

In the Money Market day to day loans were in plentiful supply at 1½ per cent. Three months bills weakened to 2 1-16—2 3-32 per cent. The Bank of England lost £18,745 in gold. Silver rallied to 16½d. per oz. A further rise took place in the dollar sterling exchange. (p. 18)

In the Stock Markets yesterday the chief feature was the new India loan, dealings in which began at a substantial premium. This had a favourable effect on Gilt-edged securities generally, but other departments were very quiet. (p. 18)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PLANS

In a speech so discreet that it lacked even a peroration MR. LLOYD GEORGE yesterday elaborated before the Liberal Party Conference those plans for the conquest of unemployment and the revival of agriculture which he put before the country at the last election. There was such studious moderation in the manner and so little novelty in the matter of his speech that it is clear that he has no thought of precipitating a political crisis. He made it plain that his plans had been submitted to the Government through the Liberal representatives at the two-party conference, and that he had as yet no idea of the nature of their reception; but by going out of his way to note the favourable symptoms in certain Ministerial statements—notably in DR. ADDISON'S agricultural policy—he let it be inferred that he was only too anxious to continue co-operation with the present Government. The speech therefore augurs no change in the relationship between parties. Whether it will produce any change in the relationship between a now apparently Fundless MR. LLOYD GEORGE and his own party is a more difficult question. His declaration that the merits of protection and free trade can both be examined without prejudice must have seriously shocked a conference which spent most of its first day in chanting a Cobdenite litany. The President must have had an uneasy moment when he heard his leader maintain that a cure for unemployment was "not inconsistent" with either fiscal system, and that the free-trade system was going to be reconsidered whether Liberals liked it or not. Such an attitude is, however, consistent in one of the sponsors of the original Safeguarding of Industries Act, and of the defenders of the McKenna duties; and it is very creditable in a not universally popular leader that he should even hint at fiscal impartiality to a conference of the fiscally dogmatic. All who, in the words of CROMWELL, "can conceive it possible that they may be mis-"taken" will welcome his appeal to consider other measures which should accompany either fiscal immutability or fiscal change, however deeply they may be convinced that without fiscal change these other measures will prove untimely and even actively harmful.

They will find much to applaud in principle in the summary of these measures given by MR. LLOYD GEORGE. He divided his plans roughly under the two headings of industrial and agricultural policy. Under the first heading he asked industry and the banks to hold a conference to devise methods of lowering costs of production without lowering the standard of living; he called for a new committee to repeat the economies wrought by the "Geddes Axe"; and he declared that "millions could be saved" by stopping "unwarranted cadging on the "dole." These are his plans for producing "a "considerable reduction in taxation." He then reaffirmed his faith in his election promises to reduce the total of the unemployed to a "normal" number in a single year by raising a loan of £250,000,000 for development work of various kinds; and he announced that the only difference between the Government and himself concerned the speed at which the money should be spent. He excused the clear inconsistency between a policy of public economy and a policy of publicly financed expenditure by the familiar remark that development is investment. The argument was always questionable even when MR. LLOYD GEORGE first advanced it, but it is completely disproved to-day. Can he really believe that the reason why the unemployed number 1,000,000 more than when he first produced his theory is that the Government have not spent enough or fast enough? We are, in fact, spending about £190,000,000 a year on the very kind of development works favoured by MR. LLOYD GEORGE. The Government, according to MR. SNOWDEN, have sanctioned an expenditure of £150,000,000 upon an expedited and extra programme—not, of course, on an annual programme—of such works. Parliamentary procedure has been simplified; the Opposition has collaborated in order that the programme should be speeded up. It cannot be maintained that all would be well if £250,000,000 were borrowed and spent at once upon the same kind of thing. MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S programme of expenditure on credit as a cure for unemployment has become a homoeopathic absurdity. The only means of permanently decreasing unemployment is to reabsorb the unemployed in industry. That will come about when industry can hope that, if it re-equips, reorganizes, and expands, it will neither be crushed by taxation nor butchered by the devotees of political theories. Until then the prospect of vast expenditure on roads, houses, and telephones will be a deterrent instead of an encouragement to industrial revival. MR. LLOYD GEORGE was right to display a certain nervousness about the two parts of his industrial programme. The horse of economy cannot be yoked successfully to the cart of expenditure—particularly if, as MR. LLOYD GEORGE has done, the cart is put before the horse.

Much the same criticism applies to his agricultural policy. Yesterday he reminded his audience that "no other industrial country has "so neglected its agriculture" as Great Britain—and he might have added that this disaster occurred during the period of the undisputed sway of free trade. To-day, he continued, "our derelict land must be reconditioned"—as that sound Liberal, SIGNOR MUSSOLINI, is reconditioning the land of Italy—and he applauded the Government's plans to run State farms and increase small-holdings. But he was far less successful in explaining how farming is to be made to pay than in showing how farming should be extended. He pins his faith to better marketing, grading, collecting, advertising, and transport arrangements. A considerable effort has already been made towards improvement in these matters by the establishment of the Empire Marketing Board, the passage of the Merchandise Marks Act, the spread of the National Mark schemes, and the relief accorded to railway freights on agricultural produce. But can this kind of reorganization by itself enable agriculture to make head against the fall of 60 per cent. in prices which, as the N.F.U. told DR. ADDISON last Wednesday, has taken place since September, 1920? Can it help the labourer to hold a level of wages 110 per cent. higher than in 1913 when prices are only 35 per cent. higher than in that year? Could reorganized agriculture meet the competition of bounty-fed cereals from Germany, Austria, Poland, and France, and of panic exports of wheat from Russia? When MR. LLOYD GEORGE speaks of giving a preference on transport rates to the home producer, he appears to have some suspicion that farmers must have not only better marketing but also a fair chance in markets. So long as the farmer, large or small, is offered only a life of arduous toil, with the prospect of bankruptcy as a reward, a policy of "back to the land" must be either a failure or enormously expensive to the taxpayer. Finally it is not a little surprising that, at a time when the Imperial Conference is sitting, the leader of the Liberal Party should not find room for one single word about the Dominion producers, or about his view of the proper way to secure Imperial economic cooperation. Once again MR. LLOYD GEORGE has put the cart before the horse, and until he reverses the order he will run a serious risk that his policy, like agriculture, will be "thrown on a rubbish heap "clattering with empty tins."

The New Rumanian Government

The new Rumanian Cabinet, which held its first meeting earlier in the week, is composed of the same elements as that which it displaces, but the leadership and the predominant influence are transferred from its Transylvanian wing to the Tsaranists, or representatives of the old Rumanian Kingdom. M. MIRONESCU, a rich and widely respected business man of Bucharest, becomes Prime Minister, and still retains the portfolio of Foreign Affairs which he has held in the two Maniu Cabinets. With DR. MANIU himself DR. VAYDA-VOEVOD, another former Prime Minister, retires from office; thus the two most considerable figures of Transylvanian politics, whose popularity and high repute contributed so much to the overwhelming victory of the National Peasant Party in 1928, pass from power after an unexpectedly short spell, and with a less positive record of achievement than their advent to office seemed to predict. DR. MANIU has undoubtedly improved the relations of his country with its neighbours; and he and his FOREIGN MINISTER must have their full share of credit for the Conference of Balkan States which Rumania has just been attending in Athens—an excellent innovation, and one more symptom of that tendency to regional grouping which has been the immediate outcome of M. BRIAND'S project for a United Europe. The retiring PRIME MINISTER also succeeded in combing a good deal of venality out of public life. But he was probably embarrassed by the greatness of the expectations based upon his success at the polls; and the very size of his majority and the absence of an effective official Opposition have proved to be a handicap. On one pretext or another M. VINTILA BRATIANU and GENERAL AVERESCU each led his followers out of the Chamber; and, relieved of a common danger, the two wings of his own party began to criticize one another. The condition of agriculture has become severely depressed through no fault of the outgoing Government; and the financial burdens of the farmers have become well-nigh intolerable as a logical sequel of the hastily enacted Agrarian Reforms of the War period. DR. MANIU had developed qualities of a cautious and temporizing mind which served him in good stead under the shadow of an alien domination, and later during his period of Parliamentary opposition, but which his followers judged to be pusillanimous in the hour of victory; and his indecision at the moment of KING CAROL'S sudden return, which was hailed with enthusiasm by the people, further damaged his reputation, and naturally did not ingratiate him with the SOVEREIGN, who has now provoked his resignation.

KING CAROL has clearly set his heart on eventually obtaining a strong national and non-party Government for undertaking the formidable task of restoring financial and agricultural prosperity; and he is generally supposed to have in mind as his future Prime Minister M. TITULESCU, who has hitherto displayed a preference for serving his country in London, Paris, and Geneva rather than in Bucharest. The KING has addressed himself to his duties with energy and good intentions. Fired, no doubt, by the examples of his great-uncle, KING CAROL THE FIRST, one of the most successful State-builders of the nineteenth century, and of his father, KING FERDINAND, he means to be the leader of his country, though not in the manner of a dictator. He has taken trouble to master the details of the more urgent problems of the day; he has let it be known that he expects the Army to keep out of politics; and he has been meeting a great variety of his subjects and has impressed upon one and all the urgent and absolute need of practising the most stringent economy. With a man of affairs as Prime Minister he has at his right hand one who may be expected to deal intelligently with the business side of the difficulty; and he has retained as Minister of Agriculture M. MADGEARU, who recently made a considerable impression at Geneva by the vigour with which he exposed the evil of Soviet dumping and advocated collective remedial action by all the affected agrarian States. The agricultural conditions in Rumania are undoubtedly serious. The peasants are being driven to desperation by the low world price of wheat and by their inability to sell, even at the reduced price, more than half what they sold up till two years ago. And just across the border the Soviet Government is watching. It aggravates the distress of disturbed capitalist markets by throwing upon them at chosen moments quantities of grain, petrol, or timber at less than the low current prices, and it sends instructed agitators who preach to a discontented and credulous peasantry the doctrine that revolt is the surest and quickest way to prosperity and power.

Music for Children

For the last seven years a series of orchestral concerts for children has been given at the Westminster Central Hall on Saturday mornings, with ever-increasing success. Large parties of boys and girls from the London schools of all classes attend them regularly, and no adult is admitted unless in charge of a child. The "children" range from the very small people who are seen sitting on the knees of the attendant adults to young people who would not admit the term to be applied to them in any other connexion. The eighth series of these concerts begins to-day, and with its announcement comes the news that the movement has outgrown the accommodation of the large hall at Westminster. MR. ROBERT MAYER, who from the first has promoted the scheme from a public-spirited desire to advance the musical education of the rising generation, has been able to extend it to the outlying districts of London. During this winter concerts of the same quality, with DR. MALCOLM SARGENT conducting the same orchestra, will be given at Tottenham, the People's Palace, Wembley, Wimbledon, and Battersea. The programmes are framed on the principle that the music for grown-up people, the finest product of the art, is the right music for children. It is carefully chosen; not too much of one kind of music is given at one time; and the listening powers of the audience are stimulated by the short explanations which DR. SARGENT knows so well how to give before each piece is heard.

English people are apt to worry themselves unnecessarily about the musicality of their nation, by which they always mean the musicality of other members of the nation. The fact is that the English proclivity for music is more readily shown in corporate performance such as choral singing than in listening to the performances of others. While every village has its choir, and often a good choir, it is regarded as something of an achievement to be able to bring together two audiences out of the whole population of London to hear one first-rate programme, as MRS. COURTAULD'S Concert Club has done this week. Listening well is largely a matter of habit, and MR. MAYER in devising his Concerts for Children has realized the simple fact that habits are formed during the school age. He presents music to his large family as one of the many interests of life, something to take its place in the furnishing of the mind, and it is possible that already the earlier stages of his seven years' work are having their effect in the increased keenness and alertness observable in the audiences of the adult concert room.

Watching Games

At last a voice has been raised for those who watch games instead of merely playing them. The Medical Officer of Health for Doncaster has praised the invigorating effects of watching football matches, and those, whether they be young boys or oppressed husbands, who have each week to cajole a little silver from somebody else to go to the match with, can now quote medical testimony that they are only thinking of their health. Like the boy in "Vice Versa," who considered it a mitigating circumstance that he had bought his illicit sweets at a chemist's shop, they can ask with more confidence for money for a tonic than for money for dissipation. But the football crowds—who after all can speak for themselves—are not the people who will gain most from the support of medical science. Large crowds—whether they watch football or cricket or even lawn tennis—can defend themselves and carry the war into the enemy's camp by claiming, with reason, that few activities are more strenuous than creative spectatorship. The American people love to be doing things, and if they flock in their thousands to baseball and football it is because they have discovered that watching need not be a passive thing, and that to be part of a vocal and partisan mob is exhilarating to the point of exhaustion. Power without responsibility is enjoyed by those who can shout choice epithets, and hear them re-echoed and repeated round the ground, without any real fear of having to answer for what they say. To the luxury of fierce partisanship—and modern men in well-behaved cities get few opportunities for being fiercely partisan—is added the very real test of physical endurance involved in fighting in and out of crowds, and no one can call attending a football match an unduly slack form of recreation.

Where the doctor's verdict will be eagerly welcomed is among the spectators of household games, who have fewer champions. Yet here, too, the deliberate spectator has plenty to say for himself. The onlooker at lawn tennis is quite a popular figure as it is, often sought after as a retriever of balls. The same popularity cannot be claimed for the onlooker at bridge, but he, too, has much to urge on behalf of his pastime. Educationists and others who frown upon the art of looking-on have nevertheless to admit the high educational value of hours spent wandering round the bridge table, comparing the hands and the play and learning how differently human beings receive advice. Watching bridge does not afford that unrivalled schooling in the master virtue of patience that is the reward of those who watch good chess, but it teaches more about the human heart, and gives a close view of a number of important human emotions. More than one man has obtained his first inkling of the limited love of human beings for their fellows through standing at bridge tables in the evening and letting the edge of his dinner jacket touch the necks of the players as he surveyed their hands and chatted with a friend. But the greatest of all the virtues that are taught by watching games is self-control. To know and to be silent, to see what is being done wrong and not to spring up and seize the billiard cue, these things are as difficult as they are valuable. It might even be said that they are so difficult that watching is often a strain where playing is a recreation. To sit impotently regarding ineptitude is a hard thing, but those who like to mix with difficulties when they take their recreation, whether they climb rocks or watch in tight-lipped silence the unfolding of crude and worthless strategies on the halma board, deserve nothing but tolerance and the right to go their own way unassailed by moral admonitions.

RATES OUTSIDE LONDON

A FRUITFUL FIELD FOR ECONOMY

ELECTIONS NEXT MONTH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Eleven years ago the Prime Minister of that day initiated a campaign for national economy. He declared that

the state of national finance is such that only what is indispensable to sound administration ought to be maintained. Everything in excess must be ruthlessly cut down. In the interest of economy we must be willing to content ourselves with the second best where the best is too costly.

"Again," he said, "if we were to continue to spend at the rate we are spending now it would lead us straight to national bankruptcy."

In direct contradiction of this statement a policy of national reconstruction was undertaken, and the expense of reconstruction replaced the policy of economy. Governments and the public have forgotten that no national reconstruction can be efficient or lasting unless it rests upon solvency. The gigantic expenditure upon social services since the War indicates a lack of foresight, and a loose reliance upon an imaginary inexhaustible reservoir of national wealth.

While it may be hopeless to expect economy from the present Government there is a fruitful field where much may be done to relieve the ponderous burden resting upon the backs of the people. I refer to local government. It is there that a very substantial reduction can be made in the present national expenditure, and an example set to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose speech in the City yesterday indicated that he doubts the possibility of economy anywhere.

The election of one-third of the members of over 300 county and municipal boroughs (excluding London) takes place on Saturday, November 1 next. While I am not prepared to say that the utmost degree of frugality exists in every London borough, particularly in those under Labour-Socialist rule, the measure of economy which has been attained in London local administration affords a useful example to the provincial towns. A statement issued by the Ministry of Health showing the amount of local rates for 1928-29 gives a table of the estimated increase per cent. in the rates of 1928-29 over 1913-14:—

Metropolitan boroughs	45 per cent.
County boroughs	73 per cent.
Other boroughs and urban districts	84 per cent.
Rural districts	130 per cent.

Allowing for the higher cost of materials, wages, &c., compared with pre-War days, London shows a remarkable degree of economy combined with efficiency in its municipal services. This achievement is, in a large measure, due to the fact that the Municipal Reform Party has been predominant in London government during the period under review. Its organization and policy have been sound.

May I suggest that a similar organization in the municipal boroughs and urban districts of the country might well produce a spirit of economy combined with efficiency equal to that which prevails in London? Generally in the provincial towns there is no definite municipal programme, no education of the electors in local government matters, and no effective organization of the anti-Socialist forces. For this reason, mainly, the country has experienced an increase since 1914 in the average amount of rates collected per head of population from £1 18s. 11d. to £4 5s. 2d. in 1929-30. The latter figure includes for comparative purposes grants of £13,000,000 under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1929, and the Local Government Act, 1930.

May I appeal to all men and women who have the opportunity to vote at the municipal elections on November 1 next to support only anti-Socialist candidates who are pledged to the strictest economy? No relief to the ratepayer can be expected from the Labour-Socialist Party, who act in the spirit of the statements made by Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., that "Rates are not in themselves a burden," and "I do not care what party is in power, they cannot reduce municipal expenditure."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
REGINALD BLAIR,
Trustee, The London Municipal Society.
25, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Oct. 17.

APPROACHES TO RICHMOND PARK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Those of us who, for many years, remember the way to Richmond Park from Barnes Common along Priory-lane as a pleasant rural walk will very much regret the change in the character of this road during recent years. The lane is now crowded with motors, and has become one of the principal arteries of traffic from Barnes to Kingston, Ham, and Richmond Hill. It is realized that the change was inevitable. The pedestrian and the horseman must seek some other safer and more agreeable approach to the Park from the western side of London. Many thousand Londoners on foot and on horseback find the most convenient and direct route *via* Hammersmith and Barnes Common.

Fortunately there still remains for these lovers of fresh air and rural scenery, and for their children, a gap, left by the builders at East Sheen, along the course of the Beverley Brook. But how soon will that gap be closed? The builder is hard at work. Cannot steps be taken at once to assure that this last remaining opportunity to provide a good parkway, where children can walk in safety and their elders in comfort, shall not be lost?

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT WHITE, Brig.-General.
Primrose Cottage, East Sheen.

SOUTH PADDINGTON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a South Paddington elector and a loyal Conservative, I was keenly interested in the statements appearing in this morning's organ of the Empire Crusade, to the effect that "there have been swift repercussions to the astonishing document issued by Mr. Baldwin," and that "at South Paddington the discontent took immediate and practical form" in an appeal to Vice-Admiral Taylor to stand as a candidate at the coming election.

In view of this ingenious attempt to make it appear that the suggested adoption of an Empire Crusade candidate was the outcome of dissatisfaction with Mr. Baldwin's statement, I think it right and proper that my fellow-electors should be made aware of the following facts:—

First, that on the 10th instant, five days before Mr. Baldwin's statement appeared, the Empire Crusade organizers made inquiries for central committee rooms, and they were definitely booked on Monday, the 13th instant; secondly, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, the Paddington Baths Hall was provisionally engaged for to-night's meeting of the Crusaders; and, finally, canvassers called on Conservative electors on Tuesday afternoon and asked their support for Vice-Admiral Taylor, the Empire Crusade candidate.

These facts demonstrate that the attempt to destroy Conservative unity in South Paddington was planned in advance, and I sincerely hope that my fellow-Conservatives in this division will reply to this attempt to divide them by loyally supporting the party, its candidate, and its leader.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
H. G. HANDOVER, Vice-Chairman, South Paddington Conservative and Unionist Association.
6, Blomfield-crescent, W.2, Oct. 17.

MARJORY FLEMING'S DIARIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I hasten to congratulate the Scottish nation upon the acquisition of Marjory Fleming's diaries and her representatives upon the public spirit which has prompted their gift.

Your readers may be glad to know that a facsimile edition, such as I ventured to desiderate in your columns, has for some time been in contemplation by Messrs. Sidgwick and Jackson, should the diaries become available, and that I have undertaken, subject to the permission of the trustees of the National Library, to edit them for that firm.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
ARUNDELL ESDAILE.
50, Lansdowne-road, W.11, Oct. 17.

THE FOREIGN LEGION

REGIMENT AND MACHINE

BONDS OF STEEL

(From a Correspondent)

The first stone of the French Foreign Legion centenary memorial to be erected on the parade ground of the Vienot barracks was laid on October 9. The centenary of the formation of the Legion falls in March, 1931, when the memorial will be unveiled. The first true Foreign Legion was formed by the National Assembly of France in 1792; unlike the modern Legion, it admitted only foreigners. Napoleon I. had eight foreign regiments, from which a Royal Foreign Legion, known as the "Légion de Hohenlohe," was formed after the Hundred Days. It was dissolved in 1831, and the Foreign Legion was then given the charter which it holds to-day.

On April 30 every year the French Foreign Legion, wherever it may be, holds a ceremonial parade and does honour to its own past. On a certain April 30 during the French intervention in Mexico under Napoleon III., 65 men of the Foreign Legion held a *hacienda* against 2,000 Mexicans for 10 hours. They killed 200 of the enemy and surrendered only when their three officers were killed and 43 of the men were out of action. This was the Rorke's Drift of the Legion, and the story of it is read out in hollow square, wherever there is a detachment of Legionaries, on April 30.

The Foreign Legion is not only one of the most famous regiments in the world, it is the most discussed. He would be a bold man who would hold a brief for its good repute. Too many young recruits, beguiled by romantic tales, have bitterly regretted their rashness when they found themselves bound for five years' service. The Legion is no place for gay adventure, neither is it a place for the callow, the romantic, or those who turn their backs on home for no great cause. It is for the most part the refuge of desperate, broken, lonely, and outcast men, and such men are rough company. The Legion is the hardest of taskmasters and calls for extremes of mental and physical endurance from its servants. Some grow at last to love it in spite of bitter hardship and fierce discipline; others live only to curse it. Some lose their minds in it and many lose their lives, even in "peace-time" and often by their own hand. Yet many of those who finish their five years enlist for another period, or, if they have not rebelled in the early days of their service, remain ardent champions of the Legion for the rest of their lives.

STRANGE COMRADESHIP

The Legion inspires love and loathing, valour and despair, gallantry and brutality in its soldiers. Its composition, and the conditions under which it fights and works, make for extremes. Its tremendous *esprit de corps* and bravery in action are based on international rivalry and genuine carelessness of death. For the human instinct of attachment and devotion to something outside himself, the Legionary has only one outlet—loyalty to the regiment which takes the place of home and country, and to the comrades who stand for family and friends. He has no ties but those of his service, and nothing to lose but his military honour. That is why the Legion is terrible in action; that is why its comradeship is a bond of steel.

About 20 different nationalities are represented in the Legion to-day. The Germans are by far the most numerous—their proportion in different units varies from 40 to 50 per cent. Natural soldiers, no longer wanted in their own country, they have made the Legion's colours theirs, and give faithful service. Russia comes next with a large contingent from the former Imperial and White Armies. Swiss and Belgians are numerous; many are really Frenchmen who have misstated their nationality as a disguise. There is a useful leaven of Frenchmen, who are regarded rather as interlopers by the foreign troops. There is a sprinkling of Austrians, Italians, Spaniards, and the Balkan countries are well represented. Their men are nicknamed "comitajis" and are the roughest and most unruly of the lot. Englishmen and Americans are few and unpopular. An experienced French writer remarks that they are "usually very bad soldiers."

To join the Legion is a simple matter. It can be done at any French recruiting station. In a whitewashed room, among the rough crowd of working lads out of a job, gaol-birds and *apaches* tired of living by their wits, is a sprinkling of neatly dressed men with a furtive or defiant air. These are the classic heroes of the Legion—men in good positions, whose lives have been wrecked by some folly or calamity, or educated boys who have left home after a petty quarrel. Ages are not strictly verified; false names are accepted and no questions asked. At the medical examination the cloth-capped queue eyes the fine linen and soft skins of the *déclassés* ironically. "Encore un banquier qui fiche le camp."

THE SLAVE

After reporting at Marseilles, the recruit is sent to the depôt at Sidi-bel-Abbes, near Oran, in Algeria. Here the Legion takes him by the throat and breaks him or makes him its slave. Imagine a little military town, square, stiff, geometrically planned. In the middle are the barracks—bare, whitewashed buildings on three sides of an open court. Round the court are trees, and across its centre is a tarred road-way—"l'Allée du Colonel." The recruits are marched by a picket to the barrack gate. Here the "old hands" are lounging. There are shouts in the darkness. "Hé, les Belges! Hé, les Suisses! Woher bist du?" and so forth. The recruits are sorted out and taken in tow by their experienced countrymen, who treat them almost affectionately (to their guileless delight), for in a few days the *bleus* will get half their engagement money, 250 francs—and their new friends have empty pockets.

The next morning the machine opens its jaws and swallows them. A convict's crop, a compulsory bath (with plenty of disinfectant), vaccination, registration, and they are left to get used to the feel of their rough uniforms (not always new) and to sort out the tangle of unfamiliar objects—arms, equipment, tropical clothing—which has been dumped on them. For the shaking-down process they have two days' rest. After that they are supposed to have recovered from their vaccination and learnt how to manage their kit. A brief encounter with the Colonel serves to deflate the presumptuous and encourage the timid, and they are ready to take their places in the ranks.

The recruit spends three months at the depôt, during which he undergoes training designed to suppress his unruly individuality and make him a reasonably efficient cog in the machine. In these three months he discovers at least two important things. The first is that if you elect to throw in your lot with a community made up chiefly of the failures and outcasts of ordinary life, you must be prepared to find its average standards of comfort, thought, and morals not far removed from the lowest that Europeans deprived of civil rights will stand. This discovery comes quickly and produces those despairing letters which make mothers weep and swell the files of sympathetic, but usually helpless, Consuls. The second discovery is that the Legionary is an outcast in his new country as well as in his old one.

At Sidi-bel-Abbes only the bar-keepers and their like take the presence of the Legion as an unmixed blessing. The place is a prosperous colonial town with plenty of pretty women and gay social life. But

when the Legion's band plays in the Place Carnot on Sunday the lonely Legionary, be he peer or peasant, looks on from behind invisible bars. He is a man of whom nothing is known, except that he is disreputable. The pretty ladies enjoy his music, but they will not meet his eye. His advances would be honest and chivalrous more often than not. Whatever his history, he longs to break out of his monastic cage to show that he, an outcast, can behave as decent men do, but he knows he will be repulsed. For him there is no society but that of his fellow-unfortunates; no pleasure but that of the wine-shop or the cabaret. The young Legionary knows that the brand of the pariah is on him. After an hour or two of vain watching he will wander back to his barrack-room to break his heart through the watches of a sleepless night.

For heartbreak is the keynote of the Legion—heartbreak from loneliness, ugliness and constant danger, and heartbreak more unbearable still from the rare touch of beauty and human warmth. The Legionaries are great singers; they sing on the march, in barracks, and in their forts, in many tongues. Sometimes when lights are out and the night is too hot for sleep, a voice is lifted, and a grave, rhythmic chorus, Russian or German, swells as other voices join. Now faces are hidden save for the glow of a cigarette; men can give themselves free rein. They sing with full hearts wrung by the poignant music; the flood of memories, of longings, of self-pity sweeps them away.

THE WAY OUT

When the song draws to its plaintive close there is a silence in which men struggle for self-control. At such a moment sometimes a hard-driven boy will slip from his bed in the darkness, fumble for the stolen cartridge in his pocket, softly take a rifle from the rack and steal, barefooted, to the yard. A shot splits the night. The guard clatters out. There is a shout: "Every man in his room!" A shaking lantern shows the poor body, crumpled against the wall, a bare toe crooked over the rifle-trigger. The sergeant shrugs his shoulders and grumbles into his grey moustache: "Encore le cafard!"

"Le cafard" is the neurasthenia which comes of a hard and dangerous life in a too-dry climate under a merciless sun. It drives the more sensitive to suicide; others relieve it by occasional orgies of drink or outbursts of indiscipline. Drunkenness and temporary desertion are not too harshly punished as a rule, for they are necessary safety-valves. A man, or more often two men together, will disappear for several days. They may be wallowing in the native quarter or tramping aimlessly over the *bled*, or lying naked all day in a shady place by a pool or a stream, living on dates, bathing and sleeping. In one way or another, according to their tastes, they are enjoying a spell of illicit freedom and forgetfulness, and they will come back of their own accord when they have recovered from their fit of nerves. No great to-do will be made over their absence if it has been reasonably short, and a couple of days in cells will complete their cure.

The Legion has its compensations. It is a proud regiment with a fine military record. Its officers are picked men. Its battle honours are many—Sebastopol, Kabylia, Magenta, the Cameroons, the Far East, Morocco, Madagascar, the Middle East, and, in the Great War, Artois, Champagne, the Somme, the Mountains, Picardy, and Vauxaillon. Between his spells of hardship, danger, and depression the Legionary finds intervals of softer and gayer living. Once he is in the Legion he has done with ordinary cares. Henceforth he can live wholly in the present; past misdeeds and future responsibilities have no weight.

THE VERDICT

With a thousand others like himself he moves mechanically in a strange backwater of life. His existence is reduced to its simplest elements; he has only his life to lose and his body to sacrifice. It is often asked why the French State persists with a system which covers so much misery. The answer usually given is that most of the "victims" would be worse off anywhere else, and that it is useful to have a body of troops which will serve under harder conditions and fight against heavier odds than ordinary men. You cannot normally get free, home-loving men to serve for five years on end in the desert or the tropics, always in hostile and undeveloped country; but these men have turned their backs on civilization. Before the battle of Langson, General Négrier said:—"Vous autres, légionnaires, vous êtes soldats pour mourir et je vous envoie où l'on meurt."

The men of the Legion accept this verdict with sombre pride. After five years' service there are many who, used to the Legion's rigours, are afraid of freedom and serve again. They have succumbed to the soldier's bondage, which shields them from the uncertainties of life. On the one hand are the clatter and the struggle of modern industrial life; on the other the desert silence, broken by the yelping of jackals and the soft swish of bare brown feet and white robes in the starlight, and then, in the distance, the song and tramp of marching men.

So it's knock out your pipes an' follow me;
An' it's finish up your swipes an' follow me;
Oh, 'ark to the big drum callin'.
Follow me, follow me 'ome.

They go back to the sun-baked forts, to the endless tracks between the cairns, to the light loves of the Kasbah and the poor oblivion of rank liquor. And so, through danger and hardness and comradeship, to a sort of peace.

LORD KILMOREY

In the list of appointments issued by the Admiralty yesterday it is announced that the Earl of Kilmorey has been granted a commission as Captain in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and appointed Commanding Officer of the Ulster Division, R.N.V.R.

The Earl of Kilmorey, who is a Representative Peer for Ireland, was at one time a Captain in the Life Guards. He is a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

SEARCH FOR MISSING COLONEL

The disappearance at Folkestone on Thursday night of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. C. Wicks, D.S.O., formerly of The Seaforth Highlanders, has so far baffled the police authorities of Folkestone and the surrounding districts. Mrs. Wicks yesterday herself engaged in the search, and went along the Downs where she and her husband have frequently walked with their greyhounds. The suggestion that he might have gone to see some of the members of his old regiment, now stationed at Dover, proved baseless. A careful search was made of the Leas Cliff, and on inquiry at the railway station the staff stated that no one answering his description has left by train. At the time Colonel Wicks left home to buy some cigarettes he had not a great deal of money in his possession. Mrs. Wicks last night said: "I am very anxious about my husband, who I am sure is wandering about, having lost his memory. He has not been too well lately. I am sure that if he has worried over any little matter there is no cause for him to do so."

WRITS AGAINST DURHAM VICAR

Writs have been issued against the Rev. E. A. Merryweather, vicar of Pelton, Co. Durham, by the three parishioners whom the vicar recently "excommunicated" because of the evidence they gave in the proceedings in the Durham Consistory Court concerning certain ornaments in the church, alleged to be illegal. Damages are claimed for slander. The ornaments which the Consistory Court ordered to be removed from the church, it is stated, will be installed at the adjoining mission church of Ouston and service conducted there.

Obituary

SIR GUY STEPHENSON

THE DIRECTION OF CRIMINAL TRIALS

Sir Guy Stephenson, Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions, died in London last night, at the age of 65. He had been ill since the beginning of September, when he underwent an operation, and had since made a most gallant fight for recovery.

Stephenson was a criminal lawyer of wide knowledge and long experience, and in him the country loses a public servant of tried ability and conscientious industry whose work was naturally known only to few. Personally, he was one of the kindest of men, and he will be deeply regretted in a very wide circle.

The eldest son of the late Sir Augustus Keppel Stephenson, K.C., who was Solicitor to the Treasury and Director of Public Prosecutions when the two offices were held together, he was born in 1865, and obtained an entrance scholarship at Harrow, where he was in Mr. A. G. Watson's house. He was in the Shooting VIII. in 1884, and went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1887. He was called by the Inner Temple in 1888, and obtained an excellent practice at the Central Criminal Court and on the South-Eastern Circuit. He was appointed counsel to the Treasury at the North London Sessions in 1901, and Assistant Solicitor to the Treasury in 1905.

Three years later he was made Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions, his chief being the late Sir Charles Mathews, in whose chambers he had spent his early years at the Bar. He had already learnt from Mathews the art of mastering all the details of a case by arranging them in chronological order, and this proved of great value to him in the public service. He was created C.B. in 1915 and was knighted in 1923. Sir Guy was joint editor of the 22nd and 23rd editions of Archbold's Criminal Pleading. He was an old Volunteer, who had served in the 2nd V.B., The Wiltshire Regiment, and was fond of shooting, fishing, and golf. For many years he was a much appreciated contributor to the social life of the Bar, for he possessed remarkable skill in whistling to his own piano accompaniments. He married, in 1905, Gwendolen, daughter of the late Right Hon. J. G. Talbot, and had four sons and one daughter.

MR. E. H. WILSON

A BOTANICAL EXPLORER

The death of Ernest Henry Wilson and his wife in a motor accident in America, reported in *The Times* of yesterday, will be lamented in horticultural and botanical circles all over the world, for he will always be ranked among the great explorers of the vegetable kingdom.

Wilson was the pioneer of the British group of professional plant collectors who appeared towards the end of the last century. At the time when Dr. Augustine Henry, who died last March, was sending home accounts and specimens of the astonishing floral wealth of the Chinese province of Hupeh, in which he was stationed, and, particularly, of a wonderful flowery tree called *Davidia*, Veitch, the nurseryman of Chelsea, was so much impressed that he determined to continue the tradition of his firm and send a collector to China. On the advice of Sir William Thiselton-Dyer, then Director at Kew, he engaged Wilson, then on the staff of the Gardens. Thus Wilson began the first of a series of plant-hunting expeditions which not only made his name famous, but have added materially to the long list of exotic plants, trees, and shrubs which help to make gardening so absorbing a pursuit. In his first expedition Wilson explored parts of Yunnan, and then worked from Ichang on the Yangtze. In his second venture he went into the more difficult Chino-Tibetan frontier.

That completed his work for Veitch, and thereafter he was engaged by Professor Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, to go again to Western China. That kept him engaged for some years, and after a journey home in 1911 he returned to the Arnold Arboretum in order to go through his collection of 50,000 sheets of specimens. The result was seen in "Plantae Wilsonianae"—an enumeration of all the woody plants he found in his expeditions. Wilson then explored Hondo, Hokkaido, and the island of Saghalin, again for Harvard University. In 1917 he was once more in Japan, Korea, and Formosa, and in 1920 he was off again to see the vegetation of South Africa, India, Ceylon, and Australasia. He was made Keeper of the Arnold Arboretum in 1927.

Wilson proved himself an admirable explorer. Wherever he went—and his journeys took him into the recesses of the world—he got on well with the natives, and used to say that, when in Chinese dress, he could pass without difficulty for a native. His judgment of plants was reserved and sound, and when he allowed himself to speak well of a tree, shrub, or plant he was always justified by results. Though he had long lived out of England, he kept in touch with his friends here, especially with those on the staff of Kew Gardens.

MR. JOHN L. SHINE

Mr. John L. Shine, the actor, who has died in New York at the age of 76, was a member of the companies of Samuel Phelps and of Adelaide Neilson; and so long ago as 1879 was touring with Miss Jennie Lee in *Jo*, the famous play founded on Charles Dickens's "Bleak House." In the eighteen-eighties he joined John Hollingshead in the management of the Empire and took part in some comic operas. A few years later he went to the Adelphi, where he played in several of the great melodramas, among them *The Shaughraun* and *Harbour Lights*; and, after an interval elsewhere, in *The Green Bushes* and *The English Rose*. Then came the turn of burlesque. Mr. Shine in the early eighteen-nineties was at the Shaftesbury Theatre in *Morocco Bound*. Drury Lane melodrama also knew him well. He comes within the reach of younger memories with his acting of the part of Larry Doyle in Mr. Bernard Shaw's *John Bull's Other Island*, under Mr. Granville-Barker, at the Court Theatre in 1904. For the last 20 years he had been acting and producing plays with great success in the United States.

MR. A. E. DUNFORD

Mr. A. E. Dunford, who died in London on Thursday, at the age of 56, was a well-known violinist in the North of England. A native of Bradford, he was a pupil of the late Professor August Wilhelmj and of Mr. John Dunn. For many years up to the time of his death he was sub-leader of the Leeds Symphony Orchestra and of the Bradford Permanent Orchestra, while he had been violin master at Giggleswick School and at Skipton Grammar School. He will be chiefly remembered in Bradford as one of the originators of the series of free chamber concerts which were inaugurated as an experiment in 1903 by the Bradford String Quartet, of which he was the leader. As soloist and quartet leader he played a great part in the success of these concerts until they were discontinued in 1923. He was a licentiate of the College of Violinists.

MR. J. S. PHILLPOTTS

Sir Reginald Poole writes:—

There are many who will appreciate the obituary notice which appeared in *The Times* and be grateful for what it said about their old headmaster. You have truly described him as a "great headmaster," for that, indeed, he was. But in addition he was the best of friends to those who had the good fortune to have been under him at Bedford School. There will be many men in all parts of the world to whom his death will come as sad news. Since he left the school in 1903, he had kept in touch with those who were his pupils, and every year he gave an "at home" which was largely attended by those who had been under him. He had a wonderful memory for names, and to each one of us he had something to say. It is no exaggeration to state that we all loved him, and his passing leaves a gap in our lives which can never be filled.

Miss Harriette Frances Longstaffe, R.R.C., who died on Wednesday at the age of 86, was for 50 years matron of the Royal Northern Sea Bathing Infirmary, Scarborough.

SIR RICHARD BARNETT

VARIED INTERESTS

Major Sir Richard Barnett, formerly Conservative member for St. Pancras, who died in London yesterday at the age of 66, was a man of many interests. He had been an international rifle shot and musketry expert and champion chess player of Ireland, and was a barrister, a Freemason of high rank, chairman of oil companies, and participant in international commercial conferences. He was attacked by pneumonia at the end of the Bisley meeting, and his condition improved. Recently he underwent an operation.

The son of Dr. Richard Barnett, of Holywood, Co. Down, Richard Whieldon Barnett was born on December 6, 1863, and went up to Wadham College, Oxford, where he took honours in classics, law, and the B.C.L., and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1889 and joined the south-eastern circuit. He was a captain in the Oxford University Volunteers, and afterwards, from 1889 to 1897, captain and instructor of musketry, 22nd Middlesex R.V. (The Rangers). He was Conservative member for West St. Pancras, 1916-18, and for South-West St. Pancras, 1918-29.

As a rifle shot Barnett represented Ireland in the international match for the Elcho Shield on 37 occasions, and twice made the record score; he was a member of the United Kingdom shooting team at the Olympic Games in 1908; he was captain of the winning team in Lords v. Commons match at Bisley, 1921-28, and a member of the Council of the National Rifle Association. In September, 1914, he was appointed musketry officer, 41st Infantry Brigade, and in November staff officer for musketry, Ulster Division, and in 1915 of the 40th Division. He designed the Barnett optical sight for the S.M.L.E. rifle. In Freemasonry he was president of the Board of Grand Stewards of England, 1909-10, and Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer, 1922.

Sir Richard Barnett's interest in chess dates back to his Oxford days, and he was champion chess-player of Ireland from 1886 to 1889. Then he left the game almost alone, so far as appearance in tournaments or matches was concerned, until he entered Parliament in 1916. He was one of the prime movers in arranging the historic simultaneous display by Señor Capablanca in the House of Commons at the beginning of December, 1919, and did much to assist the revival of the House of Commons Chess Circle, of which he was president from 1923 to 1929. He was also elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Chess Federation, where he did exceedingly useful work. Whenever possible, he competed in the annual congresses of the federation, generally in one of the first-class tournaments, besides playing regularly for Kent, and in the annual match between past members of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. A sound and useful player, his interest in the game seemed to grow each year, and he will be greatly missed in English chess circles.

In Parliament Sir Richard Barnett—he was knighted in 1925—introduced the Nurses' Registration Bill in 1919, and in 1925 he was entertained at a complimentary dinner by a number of trained nurses in recognition of his services to the profession. He was appointed a member of the chairman's panel for Grand Committees in February, 1923. He attended all the Inter-Parliamentary Conferences on Commerce from 1917 to 1928, and was president of the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons, 1923-24. When he retired, in 1929, he presented to the House of Commons the Wimbledon Cup which he won at the last N.R.A. meeting at Wimbledon in 1889. He was president of British Controlled Oilfields, and chairman of Baku Consolidated Oilfields, Kerch-Taman Oilfields, Oilfields Finance Corporation, Tchengelek Proprietary, and Trinidad Petroleum Development Company, and a vice-president of the Institution of Petroleum Technologists. He was chairman of the committee on the low-temperature carbonization of coal in 1918. He married, in 1892, Maud Emmeline, daughter of Mr. William Cawsey, of Sidmouth; she died in 1920.

COLONEL A. P. BROWNE

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Percy Browne, D.S.O., late Central India Horse, died at Westminster Hospital Annexe on Thursday at the age of 62. He was born on January 15, 1868, to General Sir Samuel Browne, V.C., well remembered as "Buster" Browne, and for the belt which bears his name. He was commissioned in 1887 to the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), but was transferred to the Indian Army in the following year. He was in the Central India Horse for 30 years. His first experience of campaigning was through the upheaval on the North-West Frontier from the summer of 1897 until late in the spring of 1898. He was in many engagements in the Kurrum Valley and in Tirah. Again, he served with the Indian Contingent in the Allied campaign against the Boxers in China in 1900, and was mentioned in dispatches. In the Great War he was in France in command of the 38th Central India Horse. He was twice mentioned and was awarded the D.S.O. and the Order of St. Anne. He retired from the Army in 1920 and settled at Dinard. He married in 1919 Winifred Marie, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Rhodes.

FUTURE OF CHURCH SCHOOLS

APPEAL IN CANTERBURY DIOCESE

The Archbishop of Canterbury, at the resumption of the Diocesan Conference at Canterbury yesterday, stated that towards the sum of £50,000 which the mother Church of England had been asked by the Metropolitan to give to the daughter Church of India £42,000 had already been raised through the great generosity of the Colonial Bishops' Fund, the S.P.C.K., and several individual subscribers, including the King. The mother Diocese of the Anglican Communion had not yet had the opportunity of contributing, however, and he was now asking the Missionary Council of the Diocese to give Church people within it an opportunity of taking some part in the completion of that great gift.

Mr. W. H. Clark, on behalf of the Diocesan Church Schools Committee, reported that in response to the appeal £3,592 had been received by the Treasurer, and the promises amounted to a further sum of £1,480. While recognizing that, as a result of efforts spread over three years, more money might be in sight, the committee felt that the result to date was disappointing.

Bishop Knight said that the principle that religion must have a foremost place in all true education was worth making a sacrifice for. If the education given in schools was represented to the minds of children as something divorced from what they heard in God's house, then he believed they would be doing the children an injury.

The Rev. H. C. Jackman said he wished to impress on the conference that they had almost entirely lost, or would lose in the next few years, in the diocese the education of their children over 11 years of age except in the Croydon area unless they put their shoulders to the wheel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, referring to the conscientious belief of those who felt that the Church system must cease, quoted a recent statement by Sir Charles Trevelyan that, so far as he could see, there was no immediate prospect of the voluntary schools ceasing to have an important part to play in our educational system. If that were so what was the use of allowing the existing schools to peter out by gradual extinction?

A resolution was passed by the conference expressing the earnest hope that during the coming year every effort would be made to increase the response to the appeal for £25,000 for the Church schools of the diocese.

The Bishop of Salisbury, speaking on the ideal and future of the Anglican Communion, said the Anglican Communion stood like a great cantilever in the gulf of division, stretching out its arms both ways, in one way towards episcopacy and the Catholic tradition, and in the other way towards the non-episcopal side of Christendom. But for the Anglican Communion the Catholic Church would never have certain things which would have to be preserved in the reunited Church to come, and he thought they could say that it pointed the way to reunion as no other Church did.

The Archbishop said that four Patriarchates were represented at the recent Conference at Lambeth with the Bishops of the Anglican Communion. One was absent; there was no representative of the remaining Patriarchate of Rome. Certainly he, like every man with the true faith in his heart, felt that God could never fulfil his purpose for the unity of the Churches until that great Patriarchate was united with them all.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Palmer, of Salisbury-road, Harrow, celebrate their diamond wedding to-day.

THE VIRGILIAN YEAR

DR. MACKAIL ON A "MASTER-MIND"

Dr. J. W. Mackail yesterday delivered the annual lecture on a master-mind at the rooms of the British Academy, Burlington-gardens. His subject was "Virgil," and the lecture was the last of the three given this week under arrangements made by the British Academy in conjunction with the Classical Association and the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies in honour of the Bimillenary of the birth of Virgil. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Academy, was in the chair.

Mr. Fisher said the lecture would be but a small fraction of the tribute which Dr. Mackail proposed this year to pay to Virgil, for next month the Clarendon Press would publish an edition of the "Aeneid" to which Dr. Mackail had devoted the labours of many years. He (Mr. Fisher) confidently predicted that the appearance of Dr. Mackail's edition of the "Aeneid" would be one of the great days in the history of classical appreciation in this country.

Dr. Mackail said that the time was the more appropriate for endeavouring to estimate Virgil's place as a master-mind, because the age on which he put his impress was, like our own, a wrecked and dislocated world that hung on the edge of moral and material bankruptcy. Towards its reconstruction and recovery the whole effort of the new generation had to be assembled and applied; but the task was beyond the political, military, and economic sphere of statesmen, generals, and financiers; faith and hope had all but succumbed; honour, patriotism, magnanimity had decayed. To launch the world afresh a new ideal had to be set up, a great ethical and imaginative impulse had to be given. This ideal Virgil presented; and in virtue of it he took his place not merely as the poet and prophet, but as the joint founder of the majestic structure of the Roman Empire.

JUNCTION OF TWO WORLDS

Virgil was not only a supreme artist, but he stood in a very special relation to the whole import of an age which was one of the turning points of history. Standing at the point of junction between two worlds, he was the interpreter, even the creator, of a great ideal which was at once political, social, and religious. The supremacy of Rome took in his hands the aspect of an ordinance of Providence towards which all previous history had been leading up under Divine guidance. He fixed for the imagination of the Roman race, and of the nations which it subdued or incorporated, the limit of its aspiration and achievement, the very seamark of its utmost sail. He was from the first the prophet of the Roman Empire; and he was accepted later as the precursor or herald of the spiritual Rome in which the Divine will was to be accomplished and the Divine order made manifest to the world. When he had finished his work, and not till then, according to the belief of the early Church, the time was come for the incarnation of Christ.

In Roman literature it still remained to complete for Latin poetry what Lucretius and his contemporaries had begun—to render it, in the largest sense, the voice of Rome, of Italy, of mankind. The times were ripe; and Virgil appeared. His "Eclogues" gave him immediate and universal fame; they were a new voice, of a melodiousness and phrasing previously unknown, and they brought him to the notice of the Imperial Court, for which he undertook the composition of the "Georgics"—"the best poem of the best poet," in Dryden's incisive and magnificent words. From early years he had contemplated the writing of a Latin epic, and the "Aeneid" opened out to him the possibility of embracing in a single great poem all the motives which stirred him most as a poet. It gave scope for Roman pride and Italian patriotism, for the fascination of history and archaeology; for romantic narrative, delicate psychological insight, human emotion. It enabled him to give expression to faith in the future as based on and interpreted by the past; and to his own deepest thoughts on life, death, and the destiny of mankind. He died while the "Aeneid" was still incomplete, but even in its incompletion it became the voice of Rome. Probably it was through the pervading human sympathy to which the human mind and heart, from one age to another, instinctively respond, that the "Aeneid" had to most of its readers made its first and also its last appeal. In him mankind had found the most perfect expression of their longings, their questionings, their aspirations; the voice, in Newman's celebrated words, "of Nature herself" and of the pain and weariness and hope of her children. Yet it was a human voice which reached beyond and above Nature, present like a haunting music, playing round and interpreting the transitoriness, the brief sweetness of life. In no other poetry were the chords of human sympathy more delicately touched, its tones more subtly interfused. In none was there so deep a sense of the beauty and sorrow of life, of keen remembrance and shadowy hope, and, enfolding all, of infinite pity.

The epic, as such, continued the lecturer was in some degree foreign to the English mode of creation; and it was still more foreign to the movement which now ran so strongly towards disintegrating and democratizing all art. For the enormous and chaotic productions of the present age, it was more than ever essential to have a standard of quality, to preserve and study and appreciate the masterpieces. That standard Virgil gave.

SENSITIVENESS TO LANGUAGE

It was in the manipulation of human speech, as well as in his handling of human life, that Virgil took rank as a master-mind. His sensitiveness to language was unique, more especially the way in which he perpetually gave words and phrases a new colour by variation, sometimes obvious, sometimes so delicate as to escape notice, of the normal or classical diction. Language always remained with him a fluid medium, and if his detractors said that he did not write Latin, his Latin was a language of his own on which he was up to the last perpetually experimenting. In this respect he might remind us less of Raphael (with whose art in its faultless suavity and dignified tenderness he had so much in common) than of the restlessness, the endless retouchings, the unceasing aim after some new perfection, of Leonardo, who also was, like Virgil, regarded as a magician.

Virgil ranked as a master-mind in virtue of having achieved the utmost beauty, melody, and significance of which human words seem to be capable. Nor had he, like others who in their day had been great germinal forces, become absorbed in or been replaced by his successors. A work of consummate art was substantive and permanent in value; it was not a means to an end, but an end attained; and so Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare remained alive after hundreds or thousands of years—coming afresh as revelations of the beauty of the world and of the wonder of the human soul; "creations" in the full sense of that word, "lordly as at the first day." Indeed, the masterpieces of poetry actually grew in vitality and significance with the process of time, as they absorbed and incorporated into themselves an added volume of intermediate imagination and experience. It was no paradox to say that they meant more to each successive age. Against the loss in that we could not place ourselves at the poet's point of view or live in the world in which he lived had to be set a real gain. The colours toned rather than faded; the outlines were not blurred so much as softened. The sharp freshness of the work as it first reached the world new from the artist's hand had turned into a mellow glow. The structural lines of the composition came out more significantly. Beauties and subtleties were seen which to a contemporary reader were invisible, and of which even the artist himself may not have been articulately conscious. The masterpiece placed itself with a background and a foreground. It became for us not a mere detached work of art which had been preserved from the past, but a focus of the multiplex human movement, a lamp whose rays streamed out over the whole integrated fabric of human life. In a very real sense it was possible for us to appreciate Shakespeare more, to understand him better, than he was appreciated and understood by the Jacobean audiences for whom he was only one among many other popular dramatists. So likewise it was possible for us to appreciate Virgil more, though he was for them "the Divine poet," than he was appreciated by those who, in the newly founded Empire, and amid the memories of the Republic, spoke Latin at Rome.

AUTUMN ASSIZES

The following dates and places fixed for holding the Autumn Assizes are announced in the *London Gazette*:—

South-Eastern Circuit (Second Portion).—Mr. Justice Branson.—Monday, November 17, at Hertford; Saturday, November 22, at Maidstone; Monday, December 1, at Kingston-upon-Thames; Saturday, December 6, at Lewes.

Western Circuit (Second Portion).—Mr. Justice Finlay.—Thursday, November 13, at Winchester; Wednesday, November 26, at Bristol.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DEGREES AT CAMBRIDGE

OXFORD, Oct. 17

Mr. S. Adler, Scholar of New College, has been elected to the Senior George Webb Medley Scholarship by the Committee for Economics and Political Science. Mr. Adler was placed in the First Class in the Honour School of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics this year.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 17

At the Congregation held this afternoon, the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene College) presiding, the Regent House passed a grace to the effect that the thanks of the University be conveyed to the Surveyors' Institution for establishing certain University and Travelling Scholarships.

Lady Jebb's bequest of £5,000 as an additional endowment of the Jebb Fund was gratefully accepted.

Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, M.A., of Emmanuel College, was appointed to represent the University at the Sixth All-India Oriental Conference, to be held at Patna on December 17-20.

On the recommendation of the General Board, Mr. D. T. Fyfe, M.A., of Pembroke College, was reappointed Director of the School of Architecture for five years.

On the nomination of the Faculty Board of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. R. Ede, M.A., of Queens' College, was appointed a member of the Colonial Service Probationers Committee until December 31, 1930, in the room of Mr. Smith, resigned.

At a Congregation of the Senate the following degrees were conferred:—

M.D.—E. G. Holmes (Christ's).
D.Sc.—(By proxy.)—J. R. Wilton (Trin.).
Ph.D.—(By proxy.)—R. O. Redman (Joh.). (In person.)—Amin Fikry (Non-Coll.).
M.Chir.—C. J. Tuckett (Trin.).
M.A.—(By proxy.)—R. N. Armfelt (King's), A. E. P. Rose (Trin.), C. L. Williams (Trin.), N. Brooke Jopson (Joh.), R. Lincoln (Joh.), W. R. H. Wright (Joh.), R. de Z. Hall (Gonv. and Cai.), G. V. Garr (Queens'), W. B. Hicks (Jes.), J. L. Longland (Jes.), Huck Aik Lim (Christ's), G. A. Q. Lennane (Down.), D. Cabell (Selw.), A. C. Sifuentes (Selw.), Mahmoud Tewfik Hefnawy (Non-Coll.). (In person.)—C. P. Bramble (King's), Madhavan Arathil Candeth (King's), N. L. Falcon (Trin.), F. J. R. Heath (Trin.), A. J. Johnson (Trin.), A. M. Roberts (Trin.), E. Williams (Trin.), G. Bateson (Joh.), G. A. W. Denny (Joh.), G. A. Eason (Pet.), R. A. P. Pison (Pet.), H. L. Short (Pet.), D. R. W. Stevenson (Pet.), H. Sherlock (Cls.), H. M. Lawrence (Gonv. and Cai.), Ali Akbar Kazimi (Trin. H.), A. F. Alsop (Queens'), E. E. Howland (Queens'), R. A. Ingle (Jes.), A. M. Ramsey (Magd.), K. H. Savill (Magd.), R. W. Menneer (Down.).
M.B. and B.Chir.—A. J. Johnson (Trin.), G. A. Eason (Pet.), G. O. Barber (Christ's).
M.B.—(By proxy.)—W. J. H. M. Beattie (Trin.). In person.—A. M. Roberts (Trin.), A. H. Birks (Gonv. and Cai.), L. F. Franklen (Joh.), A. F. Alsop (Queens').
B.Chir.—(By proxy.)—A. H. Gurney (Queens'). (In person.)—A. F. Alsop (Queens').
B.A.—(By proxy.)—W. E. S. Bond (King's), L. Cecil Carr (Trin.), J. C. Clay (Trin.), L. H. Scrion (Cath.), J. H. Hall (Jes.), J. A. Hay (Emm.). (In person.)—P. A. de S. Senaratne (King's), T. A. Brocklebank (Trin.), C. H. J. Hill (Trin.), J. A. Martin (Trin.), J. L. Simpson (Trin.), R. F. Stapledon (Trin.), J. McL. Ritchie (Joh.), G. M. E. Paulson (Pet.), B. E. Wood (Pet.), D. St. J. Gogarty (Pemb.), H. J. L. Jones (Pemb.), D. R. McGowan (Pemb.), S. M. Murray (Pemb.), R. Newton (Pemb.), J. Harrison (Christ's), G. S. W. Organe (Christ's), W. A. Westrup (Christ's), H. R. Fedden (Magd.), J. F. E. Hudson (Magd.), A. G. Macdonald (Magd.), R. T. Child (Selw.), LL.B.—G. Brightman (Joh.).

RESIDENT MEMBERS

The University *Review* publishes a table showing in detail the number of resident members of the University. The figures this year show a slight decrease on those of 1929, the grand total then being 6,460, as against this year's total of 6,409. The number of undergraduates in the first year is given as 1,631. This, however, is subject to correction after matriculations in November.

BUSK STUDENTSHIP

The Trustees of the Busk Studentship in Aeronautics, founded in memory of Edward Teshmaker Busk, who lost his life in 1914 whilst flying an experimental aeroplane, have awarded the studentship for the year 1930-31 to Robert Hugh Francis, B.Sc. of the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

LONDON, Oct. 17

A Lectureship in Chinese Art and Archaeology has been established at the School of Oriental Studies, University of London, thanks mainly to the generosity of Sir Percival David, who has financed the Lectureship for the first year.

Mr. W. Perceval Yetts, who gave four public lectures last term on Chinese bronzes, has been appointed Lecturer. Mr. Yetts has written much on the subject of Chinese art, and perhaps his best known work is his contribution of six volumes to the monumental Catalogue of the Eumorfopoulos Collection, now in progress of publication. It is a coincidence that just before the War he held temporarily the post of medical officer to the British Legation in Pekin, which was occupied for many years by Dr. Stephen Bushell, who is famous among collectors as the pioneer of western studies in Chinese art and archaeology. The lectureship is believed to be the first of its scope not only in this country but in Europe. There have been lectureships in Oriental art but none exclusively devoted to Chinese art and archaeology. On academic and aesthetic grounds, systematic teaching of this subject in England has long been needed. Chinese objects of art in our collections, public and private, can hardly be rivalled in Europe or America.

DEAD SOLDIERS' ESTATES

APPLICATIONS FOR BALANCES UNDISPOSED OF

The following particulars of sums of money due to the estates of soldiers who have died since 1923 were published in the *London Gazette* recently. Applications from persons supposing themselves entitled as next-of-kin should be addressed by letter to the Under-Secretary of State, War Office, Caxton House, Tothill-street, London, S.W.1, and marked outside "Effects":—

Private F. Franklin, The Durham Light Infantry, £6 12s. 2d.; Private B. S. Anderson, The East Lancashire Regt., £20 15s.; Private L. R. Giles, The Royal Berkshire Regt., £16 2s. 8d.; Rifleman A. V. Lilley, Rifle Brigade, £4 1s. 4d.; Drummer W. T. Taylor, The East Lancashire Regt., £55 13s. 1d.; Private F. H. Thomas, The Essex Regt., £27 8s. 3d.; Colour-Sergeant H. Wilcox, The Worcestershire Regt., £7 10s. 5d.; Bombardier P. Williams, R.A., £33 10s. 6d.; Private L. E. R. Roffey, The East Surrey Regt., £10 8s. 3d.; Gunner G. Johnson, R.A., £5 14s. 7d.; Private R. Coutts, The Loyal Regt., £9 8s. 10d.; Private F. S. Cox, The Royal Warwickshire Regt., £13 10s. 5d.; Lance-Corporal O. Dunn, Royal Dragoons, £10 14s. 2d.; Lance-Corporal J. Jackson, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, £29 15s.; Boy S. A. Boswell, The Essex Regt., £11 17s. 4d.; Gunner J. Connolly, R.A., £11 2s. 11d.; Gunner P. Moreton, R.A., £4 8s.; Corporal A. E. McPhie, The Northumberland Fusiliers, £29 9s. 6d.; Private P. Robson, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, £18 8s. 7d.; Private W. Atkinson (alias Thompson), The Middlesex Regt., £61 14s. 9d.; Driver A. Anderson, R.A., £10 5s. 4d.; Private W. Thompson (alias Atkinson), The Middlesex Regt., £61 14s. 9d.

Bombardier A. J. Parrett, R.G.A., £62 7s.; Private T. H. Perry, The Wiltshire Regt., £13 9s. 9d.; Gunner R. Thorpe, R.A., £22 7s. 8d.; Fusilier P. Bailey, Royal Fusiliers, £69 12s. 11d.; Gunner W. E. Goodhew, R.H.A., £1 14s 11d.; Private C. Maybank, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, £14 6s. 5d.; Staff-Sergeant F. Fox, King's Royal Rifle Corps, £143 10s. 9d.; Lance-Corporal W. Anderson, The Royal Scots, £6 2s. 9d.; Driver L. Kellow, R.A., £3 2s. 10d.; Private W. Andrews (alias Bradford), R.A.M.C., £6 6s. 1d.; Private C. I. Lee, The Durham Light Infantry, £7 6s. 8d.; Private W. T. Cooper, The Yorkshire Light Infantry, £32 2s. 8d.; Guardsman J. P. Hatch, Scots Guards, £7 13s. 2d.; Private W. Holt, The Manchester Regt., £9 17s. 7d.; Private D. K. Potter, The West Yorkshire Regt., £73 3s. 10d.; Private W. Wootton, The Royal West Surrey Regt., £15 19s. 4d.; Private F. Faulding, Hussars, £7 6s. 11d.; Gunner S. Harden, R.A., £2 13s.; Sergeant P. Connor, R.A., £14 14s. 6d.; Rifleman P. O'Connor, Royal Ulster Rifles, £4 1s. 8d.; Driver A. Wix, R.A., £14 16s. 3d.; Private J. Clarke, R.A.S.C., £33 14s. 2d.

OVERSEA EX-SERVICE MEN AND ARMISTICE DAY

Ex-Service men of all ranks from the Dominions and Colonies are to be given a place at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day, and will march together as part of the column of ex-Service men and women. The ex-Service parade will thus be representative of the whole of the British Empire. As in the past, the British Legion has been entrusted with the marshalling of ex-Service men and women, and the Home Secretary has asked especially that ex-Service men of the Dominions and Colonies who may be in London on November 11 should take part as a body in the march. Tickets for admission to Wellington Barracks, where the parade forms up, are issued by the British Legion, and ex-Service men from overseas are asked to communicate with the general secretary, at Haig House, 26, Eccleston-square, London, S.W.1.

LORD JELLICOE'S MOVING RECEPTION

A misunderstanding about the station of arrival spoilt the arrangements for receiving Lord Jellicoe on his visit to Sheffield yesterday to attend the dinner of the Sheffield branch of the British Legion. He was expected to arrive shortly before 1 o'clock at Victoria Station (L.N.E.R.), but half an hour before the branch officials got a message saying he would arrive at the L.M.S. station. The guard of honour and the officials went to that station, but while waiting there learned that Lord Jellicoe had arrived at Victoria Station. The party started to return to Victoria, but Lord Jellicoe, who had been met by the Bishop of Sheffield, motored to the L.M.S. station and got there as the officials were leaving. Some introductions were made, and then all went back to the Victoria Station, where a proper reception was accorded the visitor.

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Notice of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, OCT. 17

The Lady Victoria Weld-Forester has succeeded the Lady Joan Verney as Lady-in-Waiting to The Queen.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, OCT. 17

The Prince of Wales received Prince Tokugawa this afternoon.

The Prince of Wales gave a Dinner Party this evening.

The following is a list of His Royal Highness's guests:—

(CANADA.)—The Hon. R. B. Bennett, M.P. (Prime Minister), the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, M.P. (Minister of Justice), the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P. (Minister of Trade and Commerce), and the Hon. Maurice Dupré, M.P. (Solicitor-General). The Marquess of Northampton, the Marquess of Zetland, the Earl of Radnor, the Viscount Burnham, the Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Robert Horne, M.P., General Sir Walter Braithwaite, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P., Mr. Frederick C. Goodenough, Mr. E. V. Lucas, and Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt. (Private Secretary to His Royal Highness). The Duke of Buccleuch received an invitation but was unavoidably prevented from being present.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and the Earl of Harewood will take up residence at Harewood House to-day week.

The Queen of Spain is expected to arrive in London on her usual autumn visit next Wednesday. She will be accompanied by the Infanta Beatrix and the Infanta Maria Christina, and will stay with her mother, Princess Beatrice, at Kensington Palace.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, who are paying a private visit to Langwell, Caithness, as the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Portland, expect to return to Brussels on the Friday or Saturday of next week.

Dr. Octavio Mendez Pereira, Minister for Panama, who was recently appointed Minister for Education, will sail in the Costa Rica to-day for Panama. He will leave Victoria Station at 10 a.m.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Ormonde have returned to 11, Bryanston-square from Gennings.

The Earl of Ronaldshay left London on Thursday to join the Ranpura at Marseilles for Bombay.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty have left 17, Grosvenor-square for Dingley Hall, Market Harborough.

Lady Edward Spencer Churchill, chairman of the Women's Section of the British Legion, will arrive at Plymouth in the Carmania to-day.

Lord and Lady Jessel will return to 24, South-street to-day from Ireland.

Marjorie Lady Nunburnholme, who has been in the country, has returned to 7, Green-street, where she will be in residence for some time.

Lady Forres has returned to London from Glenogil, Scotland.

Lady Maryon-Wilson will leave 3, Princes-gardens to-day for Gloucester, where she will remain for about 10 days.

Sir Charles and Lady Cayzer will return to 86, Eaton-square at the end of next week from Kinpurnie Castle, Newtyle, Angus.

Sir Abe Bailey returned to 38, Bryanston-square yesterday from Warren Mansions, Newmarket.

Sir Harmood Harmood-Banner has arrived at the Empire Hotel, Bath.

M. Georges Cattaui, Secretary to the Egyptian Legation, has returned to London from Carlsbad.

Colonel John Brown, national chairman of the British Legion, who has been attending a conference of Allied Ex-Servicemen in the United States, will arrive at Plymouth in the Carmania to-day.

Major James Caldwell, M.Inst.C.E., and Mr. Hugh Caldwell left Southampton yesterday for a tour of the British Empire. They expect to be away for nine months.

The County of Buckingham Territorial ball will be held at the Town Hall, High Wycombe, on January 23. (Embassy band.)

LADIES' IMPERIAL CLUB

Lady Lawrence, chairman of the Ladies' Imperial Club, the Hon. Lady White-Thomson, Mrs. d'Arcy Hildyard, and Mrs. Fitzmaurice of Orkney entertained at 29, Dover-street the following delegates attending the Imperial Conference:—

Begum Shah Nazaw and Mumtaz Shah Nazaw, Sir Muhammed Shafi and Lady Shafi, Sir Richard and Lady Squires, Sir Thomas and Lady Sidey, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Brennan, Miss Bennett, Mrs. Dupree, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Havenga, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Moloney, and Sir George and Lady Fuller.

Among those who accepted invitations to meet the delegates were:—

Miss Vera Beringer, Miss G. I. M. Blair, Lady Boyd-Carpenter, Miss Lindesay-Campbell, Lady Chalmers, Dr. Sloan Chesser, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pickering Campbell, Lady Connolly, Mr., H. H. Lake Coghlan, Lord Danesfort, Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Lady Winefride Elwes, Viscountess Elibank, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Forester, Viscount Gort, V.C., Lady Glenarthur, Mr. and Miss Gumbleton, Lady Hanson, the Hon. Richard and Mrs. Joynson-Hicks, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, the Hon. Mrs. O'Brien, Sir Thomas and Lady Polson, Mrs. William Phillips, Lady Richardson, Lady Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Sharman-Crawford, Lady Stevenson, Mrs. Charles Trimm, Admiral E. and Mrs. Taylor, Dame Meriel Talbot, Sir Henry Imbert-Terry, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, the Recorder of London and Lady Wild, and Lady Waleran.

DINNER

FARADAY HOUSE

The Faraday House Old Students' Association held their annual dinner at the Savoy Hotel last evening, Mr. S. B. HASLAM, president of the association, being in the chair.

Mr. Clifford Paterson, president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and past president of the association, proposed the toast of "Faraday House," and Dr. Russell, the principal, replied. Major Prince proposed the toast of the guests, and Colonel Edgcumbe and Mr. E. F. C. Trench responded. The toast of the chairman was proposed by Colonel Sir Thomas Purves, the Engineer-in-Chief to the G.P.O. Among others who attended were:—

Sir Phillip Dawson, Sir Keith Elphinstone, Sir Charles Morgan, Sir Phillip Nash, Sir Robert Robertson, Sir T. Cato Worsfold, Messrs. W. O. Smith, C. C. Vince and Laurence Smith (Governors), Colonel Moore-Brabazon, Colonel Cortes Leigh, Captain J. M. Donaldson, Captain A. C. Sparks, Professors Catterson-Smith, W. H. Eccles, A. Ellis, Fortescue, Drs. Chapman, Coode Adams, Rollins, and Wright.

Messrs. C. T. Allan, Ll. B. Atkinson, J. W. Beauchamp, A. F. Berry, F. E. Berry, A. E. Chorlton, A. C. Cramb, R. S. Dowse, Vincent de Ferranti, A. P. M. Fleming, H. Fowler, A. Gray, E. C. Harpur, F. S. Hatfield, F. V. Hunter, J. M. Kennedy, J. J. Kettle, W. W. Lackie, H. Marryat, W. May, H. W. Miller, G. W. Partridge, F. W. Purse, G. Scott Rann, M. J. Ratling, H. Riddle, F. F. Rowell, F. Rodda, A. M. Sillar, Roger Smith, W. C. P. Tapper, A. Vince, R. N. Walton, F. J. Walker, V. Wallington, Tyrrell, F. J. Walker, W. Wilmshurst, C. Wilson, Douglas Wood, S. J. Watson, Wilmshurst, C. Wilson, Douglas Wood, W. B. Woodhouse, Johnstone Wright, and the Rev. L. Van Vestrust.

SERVICE DINNER

R.A.S.C., E.E.F.

The twelfth annual dinner of the R.A.S.C., E.E.F., was held last night at the Trocadero Restaurant. Major-General G. F. Davies (late D.S.T., E.E.F.) presided, and the guests of the evening were:—Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Anderson, Quartermaster-General to the Forces, and Major-General Evan Gibb, Director of Supplies and Transport, War Office. Others present included:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Badcock; Majors E. S. Baring-Gould, M.C., G. Bryant, K. M. Beaumont, A. T. Bruce, Captains R. S. Brander, H. Brown, F. S. Butler; Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Campbell, Captain C. C. Conquest, Major Charles Haldon Bird, Captain R. Cooper, Major-General E. Evans, Colonel Dowse, D. Ridgeon; Major-General E. Evans, Colonel W. Elliott, Major H. A. Fox, Colonel A. Gillibrand, Captains W. E. Green, F. G. Grisling; Colonel C. W. Horton, Major R. C. Haddon, Captains E. Hyatt, D. Kennedy; Colonel Matthew, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Morris, Captains E. M. Mahon, A. W. Martin, R. Nighsail, C. E. Morriss, C. E. Mott; Majors E. W. Nisbett, A. J. Nicol; Colonel H. H. Potter, Major W. Pitt, Captains A. E. Rowe; Major G. M. Price, W. J. Pulford, G. B. Rowe; Major G. M. Reynell; Captains G. Shepherd, J. R. Taft, R. Upton; Majors F. E. War, C. White; and Captain F. L. Wilkins.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN THE HON. WILLIAM JOLLIFFE AND LADY PERDITA ASQUITH

An engagement is announced between Captain the Hon. William G. H. Jolliffe, Coldstream Guards, son of Lord and Lady Hylton, and Lady Perdita Asquith, daughter of the late Mr. Raymond and of Mrs. Raymond Asquith.

SIR RICHARD GREGORY AND MISS D. M. PAGE

The engagement is announced between Sir Richard Gregory, editor of *Nature*, and Dorothy Mary Page, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Page, of Ashmere Croft, Middleton, near Bognor Regis.

MR. F. SCOTT-MILLER AND MISS D. HARDWICK

The engagement is announced between Frederick, third surviving son of Colonel Scott-Miller, D.L., and Mrs. Scott-Miller, of 3, Basilmansions, S.W.3, and Diana, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hardwick, of Broadlands, Burgess Hill.

MR. H. SANDERSON AND MISS GALE

The engagement is announced between Herbert Sanderson, of Henley-on-Thames, and Joyce Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Ernest S. Gale, F.R.I.B.A., and Mrs. Gale, Liphook, Hants.

MR. O. GREEN-EMMOTT AND MISS M. WOODRUFF

An engagement is announced between Oswald, youngest son of W. Green-Emmott, of Emmott Hall, Lancashire, and grandson of the Hon. Mrs. Vereker, of The Pitts, Binstead, Isle of Wight, and May, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Winthrop Woodruff, of Quarr Hill, Isle of Wight, and now of 28, Oakwood-avenue, Beckenham, Kent.

MARRIAGE

MR. R. S. BEST AND MISS HARDMAN

The marriage took place yesterday morning at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Mr. Richard Samuel Bevington Best, only child of Lord Justice Best and Mrs. Best, of St. Columba, Knock, Belfast, and Miss Xavier Yvonne Zephine Lucretia Hardman, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Vyvyan Hardman, of Claygate, Surrey. The Rev. H. E. Simpson (cousin of the bridegroom) officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long dress of nigger-brown ring velvet with a Romney collar and cuffs of pleated ciré satin. She had a tiny hat of felt and velvet to match. There were no bridesmaids, and the Hon. Quintin McGarel Hogg was best man. A reception was held afterwards at the Rembrandt Hotel, when among the guests were:—

Lord Justice and Mrs. Best, Mr. Gerald Hardman, Colonel R. S. Hardman, Mrs. H. F. Hardman, Miss I. Hardman, Miss F. and Miss K. Bevington, Miss Heslop, Mrs. Bevington, Miss Bevington, Mr. J. G. Bevington, Mr. W. L. McElwee, Mrs. Hampton, Miss Hampton, Miss Vigor, Miss Martin, Mrs. Wosencroft-Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Miss Christopher, Miss Smith, Walker, Mrs. Howard, Miss Howard, Miss Bamber, Miss Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ross, Mrs. Archibald Macleay, the Misses Macleay, Mrs. Ennor, Mr. Patrick Ennor, Mrs. Propert, Miss Propert, Mr. K. Macleary, Mr. Loudoun, Mr. and Mrs. Bevan, Miss Bevan, Miss Blackmore, Miss Fenner, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Cochrane, Mr. V. Thompson, Mr. R. G. Rostron, Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Lindsay, Mr. Ernest Seale, Mr. F. E. Lindsay, Mrs. Chichester, Miss Marjorie Heath, Mrs. E. Steer Hodgson, Mrs. Crusha, Miss Norsen Crusha, Mr. H. J. Hague, and Miss Dobson.

The honeymoon is being spent in Paris, and the bride travelled in a green dress under a black cloth coat, collared with ermine, and a black hat.

LUNCHEONS

THE SIAMESE MINISTER

The Siamese Minister gave a luncheon party at Claridge's yesterday.

His guests were:—

Sir Sydney Chapman, Sir Victor Wellesley, Sir William Malkin, Sir Robert Robertson, Sir Richard Allison, Mr. O. G. Sargent, Mr. C. W. Orde, Mr. James Eggar, Mr. S. Gaselee, Mr. Hubert Martin, Mr. F. G. L. Bertram, Mr. A. J. Martin, Colonel F. S. G. Piggott, Mr. A. M. Langdon, K.C., Mr. W. E. Beckett, Mr. Vere Collins, Mr. C. D. C. Robinson, Mr. H. H. C. Prestige, Mr. A. E. H. Tucker, Major Miles, Squadron-Leader A. E. Boyle, Mr. M. D. Perrins, Major E. H. Coombe, Mr. A. E. Carder, and Luang Bahiddha.

SIR ZULFIQAR ALI KHAN

Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, who has spent a few days in London on conclusion of his work as a representative of India at the League of Nations Assembly and who returns to the Continent on Monday, gave a luncheon party at the Criterion Restaurant yesterday, when the guests included:—

Sir Muhammad Shafi, Mr. C. R. Burton, M.P., Sir Basanta Mullick, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Sir Denys Bray, Sir Abdul Ahmed, Sir Jeoodeo Orbaney, Mr. Syed Ameer Ali, Professor J. Coatman, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mian Abdul Aziz, Sirdar Iqbal Ali Shah, Sayed Alftab Hussain, Mr. A. Subbon, Nawab Rashid Ali Khan, and Nawab Khurshid Ali Khan.

FORUM CLUB

The Overseas Section of the Forum Club entertained the wives of the delegates to the Imperial Conference at luncheon yesterday. Lady Guggisberg presided, and the following were among those present:—

Miss Isabel MacDonald, Lady Passfield, Lady (Samuel) Wilson, Mrs. William Graham, and Mrs. Amery (England); Miss Bennett and Mrs. Ferguson (Canada); Mrs. Parker Moloney (Australia); Mrs. Berendsen (New Zealand); Mrs. Havenga (Union of South Africa); Mrs. Smiddy and Mrs. Costello (Irish Free State); Lady Squires (Newfoundland); Mrs. Wedgwood Benn (India).

Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. de Satgé, the Countess of Haddo, Lady Morgan, Mrs. William Benson, Lady (Rose) Barker, Mrs. Rowland Daniell, Mrs. Hatfield, Miss Eva Moore, Mrs. Patrick Ness, Mrs. James Mills, Mrs. Earengey, Miss Alice Williams, Mrs. Claude Wilson, Miss Margaret Baxter, Lady Allardyce, Lady Manning, Lady Read, Lady Gibson, Mrs. Leslie, and Miss Parr.

A letter of welcome to the wives of the delegates was read from Princess Marie Louise, president of the club and of the Overseas Section.

FUNERAL

CAPTAIN A. C. B. CRITCHLEY-WARING

The Queen has sent the following telegram of sympathy to the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Critchley-Waring on the death of Captain Arthur C. B. Critchley-Waring:—

"I am grieved to hear of the sad loss you have sustained, and send you my deepest sympathy in your sorrow."

A funeral service for Captain Critchley-Waring was held yesterday at noon at All Souls', Langham-place. The Rev. J. D. S. Parry-Evans, Chaplain Commandant, Royal Army Chaplains Department, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Oswald Brenton. The chief mourners were:—The Hon. Mrs. Critchley-Waring (widow), Lord and Lady Waring, Captain Colin Critchley (brother), Brigadier-General and Mrs. N. W. Webber (brother-in-law and sister), Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. D. Moore (brother-in-law and sister), and Dr. and Mrs. A. Thompson (brother-in-law and sister). Others present included:—

Viscountess Allenby, Admiral Sir Hugh Watson and Lady Watson, Sir William and Lady Windham, the Comtesse de Sibour, Sir Thomas and Lady Nicol, Count Grisoni, Mr. Paget Critchley, Major and Mrs. Critchley, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Waring, Mrs. and Miss Elston Waring, Miss Joan Webber, Miss B. Thompson, Major G. A. Bamford, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Browning, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Evans, Mrs. W. McKerrow, Mrs. Douglas Porter, Mr. R. Ridler, Major W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. George Harley, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Couchman, Miss Tremaine, Captain and Mrs. Ellis, Miss Iris Waring, Miss Alice Waring, the Rev. Wilmot Brooke, Mrs. James Waring, Mr. R. P. D. Jones, Mrs. Eric MacKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Hoppe, Mrs. McNair, Colonel and Mrs. A. B. Usher, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry J. Pack-Beresford, Captain G. A. Day (representing The Royal Munster Fusiliers and Old Comrades Association), Mr. William Jones, Captain Dereck Massy, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Charlton-Jones, Major Lethaby, Miss Jansen, Captain Jordeson, Mrs. Asslender, Miss Curtis, Miss Evans, Mr. R. H. King, Mr. F. Price, Mrs. Guy Pedder, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Martin, Mr. E. Rees, and Mrs. J. C. Rhys, Mr. Gordon Luker, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Leonard, Mr. A. G. Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Holbrook, Major C. R. Williams, Mr. L. Southwell, Mr. Sidney R. Wyer, Mr. C. E. Thomas, Major Heckstall-Smith, Mrs. Dorothy Shaw, Colonel Erie Dillon, Captain J. J. Davies, and Mr. W. Pretty.

The interment afterwards took place in the family vault at Tunbridge Wells Cemetery. The Rev. J. D. S. Parry-Evans officiated.

A memorial service for Captain Critchley-Waring was held at Dunchurch Parish Church, Rugby, at noon yesterday, and was conducted by the Rev. F. H. Roberts (the vicar). Among those present were:—

Sir Keith and Lady Dorothy Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Donisthorpe, Colonel and Mrs. E. V. Holbrook, Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Biddulph, Major A. Miles, Captain H. D. Margesson, M.P., the Rev. Granville Earle, Major-General S. F. Mott, Mr. J. de R. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Davenport, Mrs. Roland Hollick, Colonel and Mrs. L. Denning, Mr. and Mrs. P. Rodocanachi, Mr. H. H. Lee Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Arkwright, Mrs. Stiff, Miss Hoppe, Mr. W. H. Lovell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cocking, Mrs. Dowling, and Mr. R. L. Appleby. There were also present representatives of Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, the British Legion, and the Rugby Division of the Conservative Association.

Another memorial service for Captain Critchley-Waring was held at noon yesterday at Foots Cray Parish Church, Kent. The Rev. B. D. Beeley (the rector) officiated. Among those present were:—

Archdeacon C. T. Horne, Mr. H. E. Spencer (secretary of the Kent County Association of Boy Scouts, of which Lord Waring is County Commissioner), Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Friend, Mrs. James, Mrs. Frank Bunting, Miss Bond, and the staff of Foots Cray Place, Lord Waring's Kent seat.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs, are attending the festival dinner of the Royal Infant Orphanage, Wanstead, to be held under the chairmanship of Prince George, at Guildhall on October 23.

TEMPTING GOD

MAN'S VAIN DEMANDS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Among the repeated commands given to God's people we read "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." It is a strange injunction, but its frequency indicates that there is need for men to be constantly on their guard against the evil it forbids. Some are not the less puzzled by this warning against tempting God because they are also told that God cannot be tempted to evil. It might seem that here we have a plain contradiction, but adopting the sound rule of comparing Scripture with Scripture a little reflection leads us to discern a significant law of the spiritual life.

We are told that when Israel, lately released from their Egyptian bondage, found themselves in danger of disaster through lack of water, the people, in doubt of God's power or willingness to save them, resolved to test Him. Would He give them water or not? Was He really with them or not? They demanded that He must act in a particular way before they would acknowledge Him as their God. The incident is alluded to in the Invitatory Psalm, sung at the beginning of morning prayer, in its reference to "the day of temptation in the wilderness; when your fathers tempted me, proved me, and saw my works." They tempted God by their arbitrary demands, and refused to submit to the Divine Will, except on their own conditions.

When Christ was tempted to cast Himself down from the temple He recalled this commandment, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." To tempt God is to act as if doubting His righteousness or distrusting His good will. It is to suppose that He makes exception to His laws, and that to attain a good end He may allow His servants to adopt evil means. Men are guilty of it when they presume to lay down the modes in which God ought to act, and judge His providence by their own notions of what is fitting. When a well-known scientist proposed to test the power of prayer by comparing the results in a praying and a non-praying hospital, he manifested the spirit which leads to indulgence in this error. It can end in nothing but confusion. Tempting God is evident in discontent with the lot assigned to us, in the deliberate exposure of ourselves to evil in circumstances which we might avoid, in the refusal to face a plain duty under the shelter of a specious excuse, in rashly undertaking obligations without thought of the means of discharging them, in the profession of a faith we do not make the law of life, in the endeavour to make a compromise between our service to God and indulgence in our own pleasure. In these ways men tempt God, forgetting that He can allow no modification in the eternal laws of righteousness. God cannot be tempted by evil.

No man can claim to know God in such a way as to foretell how He will determine the course of human affairs. He certainly does not always give prosperity to the righteous, and the wicked do not always come to destruction. His ways are past finding out. Men may presumptuously venture to declare that He must act in such or such a way if they are to continue to acknowledge Him, but they are vain words. In the story of Judith we have an account of the rash oath of Ozias, who swore that he would deliver the beleaguered city of Bethulia to the enemy unless God within five days would deliver the citizens. Judith in her mingled reproof and appeal asks: "Who are ye that have tempted God this day, and stand instead of God among the children of men? And now try the Almighty and ye shall never know anything. . . . We know none other god beside Him, wherefore we hope that He will not despise us, nor any of our race." The true believer is ready to trust God in every circumstance of life, knowing that to demand that He shall alter His righteous Will at man's behest is by tempting Him to incur the punishment that awaits presumption.

It seems impossible for any man to hold God in contempt, but experience shows that not only is it possible, but that religious men may be guilty of this offence. Ready in all sincerity to acknowledge the goodness of God, they conduct themselves as if they expect Him not only to modify His law in their interests but also to remit the penalties of their perversity. Conscious of the good they have done, and feeling in themselves something of the satisfactions of faith, they ignore what is unworthy in their life and thought, persuading themselves that God will somehow be content to condone their failure. God is love, they say; therefore He will never deal hardly with His own people. Professing obedience to Him they invite God to modify His law in their favour, bringing on themselves nothing but the sure result of their contempt of His righteousness.

In a word, to tempt God is to confess that we do not believe in His power and have no true faith in His goodness. The Psalmist declares that this results in hardness of heart. We recognize the havoc done by a hard-hearted man, and how, causing misery to others, he is left at last not only without friends, but incapable of responding to any overture for mercy or reconciliation. Hard-heartedness towards God has its own fearful Nemesis. When men confuse the sense of truth and blur the law of righteousness, and set themselves on the attainment of their own desires independently of God's law, they become insensitive to the working of His Spirit and blind to the clear revelation of His Will. What was intended for their gain becomes the means of their undoing. The prayer to be delivered "from all blindness of heart" is an appeal to be saved from the sin of tempting God and its baleful consequences. The worst of all fates is to sink into an inability to find in our past experience proofs of the Divine mercy, and in our present difficulties to be without that conviction of faith which creates the assurance that whether in success or defeat, in joy or sorrow, in life or death, God's will is that of Love Eternal.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

APPLICATIONS FOR SEATS

The Lord Great Chamberlain desires to give notice to peeresses that their applications for seats at the Opening of Parliament by the King on Tuesday, October 28, must be received at his office before 4 o'clock p.m. on Friday, October 24, otherwise places cannot be reserved for them. Full dress; low gowns.

THE ROYAL RED CROSS

It is announced in the *London Gazette* that the King has been pleased to confer the decoration of the Royal Red Cross, First Class, upon:—

Miss Kate Cawley and Miss Isabella Louisa Harrison, late Principal Matrons, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, in recognition of the exceptional devotion to duty and competency displayed by them in their nursing duties in Military Hospitals in India.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO THE CHURCH IN WALES

The VEN. DAVID DAVIES, of St. Andrew's, Llandaff, Archdeacon of Llandaff, who died on June 29, aged 72, left estate, "so far as can at present be ascertained," of the gross value of £34,534, with net personalty £24,258. He left:—

£1,000 to the Representative Body of the Church in Wales, to be applied by that body for the benefit of the Church in Wales, subject to the payment of a life annuity of £26 to his "faithful housekeeper," Emily Dean.

£150 to that body upon trust for the erection of a stone tablet to his memory in Llangunnor Church (near Carmarthen), at a cost not exceeding £50, and to invest the balance, of which the income is to be applied in the upkeep of the monument to his parents in that churchyard, and subject thereto to the said Representative Body for the general purpose of that body.

£1,000 to the Llandaff Diocesan Board of Finance (or if such shall not have been constituted at his decease, then to the Llandaff Diocesan Trustees) upon trust for investment and to apply the income for the purposes of the said board, including the upkeep of the Bishop's Palace at Llandaff, if the board should be called upon to contribute to its maintenance.

£100 to the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff Cathedral for the repair or restoration of that cathedral.

£50 to the Cardiff branch of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nursing Association.

The selection of 20 of his books (to be made by Mr. John Ballinger, of the National Library, Aberystwyth, whom failing by the Librarian of Cardiff) to the Llandaff Cathedral Library.

His clothing, &c., to the Llandaff Clergy Aid Society or other suitable charity.

£20 (in addition to the above annuity) to his housekeeper, Emily Dean.

£5 for each completed year of service (up to a maximum of £20 to any one beneficiary) to each other domestic servant in his service at his decease and not under notice.

£20 each to John Ballinger, of the National Library, Aberystwyth, and the Rev. John Prytherch Poole Hughes, rector of Llanrymney.

£10 to the Rev. Vaughan Rees, vicar of Trevethan, Pontypool.

£100 to the Rev. Canon Henderson, of Great Malvern.

£50 to Dr. Richard Prichard, of Cardiff.

£10 to Dr. D. R. Paterson, of Cardiff.

£5 to his old gardener, Jesse Holes.

MRS. MARGARET NELSON BROWN (or BARBOUR), of Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, who died on June 7, widow of Dr. Alexander Hugh Freeland Barbour, of Gryffe Castle, Renfrewshire, and daughter of the Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, Canada (connected with the publishing firm of Nelsons, of Edinburgh), left unsettled personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £110,005.

DR. JOHN COCKCROFT, of Middleham, Yorks, for over 70 years in professional practice in the district, who died on August 31, aged 92, left estate of the gross value of £49,551, with net personalty £48,474. He left:—

£20 to his servant, Edward Dawson.

MR. WILLIAM ALFRED MITCHELL, of Rockville, Plymstock, Devon, who died on February 5, left £27,661, with net personalty £5,512. He gives:—

£300 to the United Methodist Chapel, Pomphlett; £25 to his servant, May Hine; and a bungalow, now let to them, to Plymstock Nursing Association.

MR. ARTHUR HOPE RYDON, of Furzehill, Oathall-road, Haywards Heath, and formerly of Awbrook, Lindfield, Sussex, who died on July 16, aged 71, left £18,264, with net personalty £5,591. He gives:—

£150 to the vicar of St. Augustine's, Highbury New Park, for the augmentation of the endowment; £15 to Walter Jenner, chauffeur; and £10 to Mr. Trigg, assistant gamekeeper.

Among other latest wills are the following:—

	Gross value
BAILEY, the Rev. Victor Thomas, of The Vicarage, Eighton Banks, Durham, and formerly of Willington (net personalty £3,164) ..	£3,353
BERKELEY, the Rev. Charles James Rowland (79), of St. Aldans, South Mymms, Middlesex, vicar of Sibbertoft, Northants, from 1910 to 1928 (net personalty £1,520)	1,961
CROPPER, Mr. Lionel Cuthbert, F.C.A., of Windyridge, Altwood-road, Maidenhead, and of Messrs. Knox, Cropper, and Co., Spencer House, South-place, E.C.2 (net personalty £23,844)	£4,088
HORNER, the Rev. George William (81), of Selwood House, Mells, Somerset, rector there from 1875 to 1891, son of the Rev. J. S. H. Horner, of Mells Park (net personalty £184)	2,385
MCLEAN, Mr. Daniel (51), of Duart, Aigburth-boulevard, Liverpool, for over 30 years associated with Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Co., a prominent local Freemason (net personalty £12,007)	12,325
PRESTON, Mr. Edwin Henry (69), of Wood Farm, Worlingworth, Suffolk, farmer and breeder, and judge of Suffolk horses and Red Poll cattle (net personalty nil)	4,674
RICHARDSON, Mr. William Pallister (56), of The Villas, Red Hill, Durham, general secretary of the Durham Miners' Association, and treasurer of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain (net personalty £4,571)	4,607
SADLER, the Rev. William (84), of Aunsby Rectory, Lincs., rector of Aunsby and Dumbleby, at one time curate of Tilney, Norfolk (net personalty £1,454)	1,951
SIMPSON, Mr. John (66), of William-street, Kettering, Northants, a director of Seddon and Artidge, Limited, box and filler manufacturers, a member of the Kettering Board of Guardians (net personalty £31,676)	£2,389
SITWELL, Mr. William Sacheverell, of Princes-street, Truro, and of Elm Cottage, Truro, solicitor (net personalty £10,369)	12,264

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

FORTY-FIVE CHURCHES FUND

The London diocesan week of prayer and self-denial will be observed from Sunday, November 16, to Sunday, November 23; and the diocesan service of offering and thanksgiving will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Saturday, December 6.

The Bishop of London, writing in his *Diocesan Leaflet* for November, on the Forty-Five Churches Fund, says:—"God had provided us with a new field for our renewed energy in the great population which has poured into London during the last few years. Whether they have come from the country, or from Central London, is uncertain, but it is certain that 400,000 people have settled down into the suburbs of our diocese—(besides those who have gone to Southwark and London-over-the-border)—and that they are at present without churches, without schools, without halls, and, for the moment, without a ministry. It is only common sense to transfer churches where the population has departed to the new districts, and I hope the small congregations of churches, such as St. Thomas's, Portman-square, and St. Andrew's, Wells-street, will feel a pride in thinking that their old life is to be renewed in the life of a church in one of the new districts, which will bear their name, will have, in all probability, their very altar, and will carry on their splendid tradition. But when all has been done which can be done in removing churches, a large sum of money will have to be raised. It is estimated that, first and last, in addition to the money raised by the sale of the sites of unwanted churches, a quarter of a million will be required. But this must not stagger us. We have built 260 churches in 50 years, and we quite realize that to build and equip these 45 new churches will be a five years' job. I hope, therefore, that people will spread their subscriptions over the five years as I have had to do myself. I gave £500 to Church schools, and will now give £500 for the new churches, but I can only give the £1,000 in five £200's a year, and I hope that numbers will do the same with the amounts which they can afford to give. I believe that, if a definite promise can be made for a definite period, income-tax will be remitted, which will make the gift more possible to some."

APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Southwark has appointed the REV. E. MANNERING, vicar of St. Mark's, Sheffield, to the vicarage of St. Peter's, Brockley; and the REV. E. H. TUPPER, vicar-designate of Wimbledon, as rural dean of Wimbledon.

The REV. H. THOMAS, lately U.M.C.A. missionary in the diocese of Zanzibar, has been appointed Vice-Principal of Ely Theological College.

The REV. R. K. DAVIS, vicar of St. John, Mawneys, Romford, has been appointed vicar of St. Botolph's, Colchester.

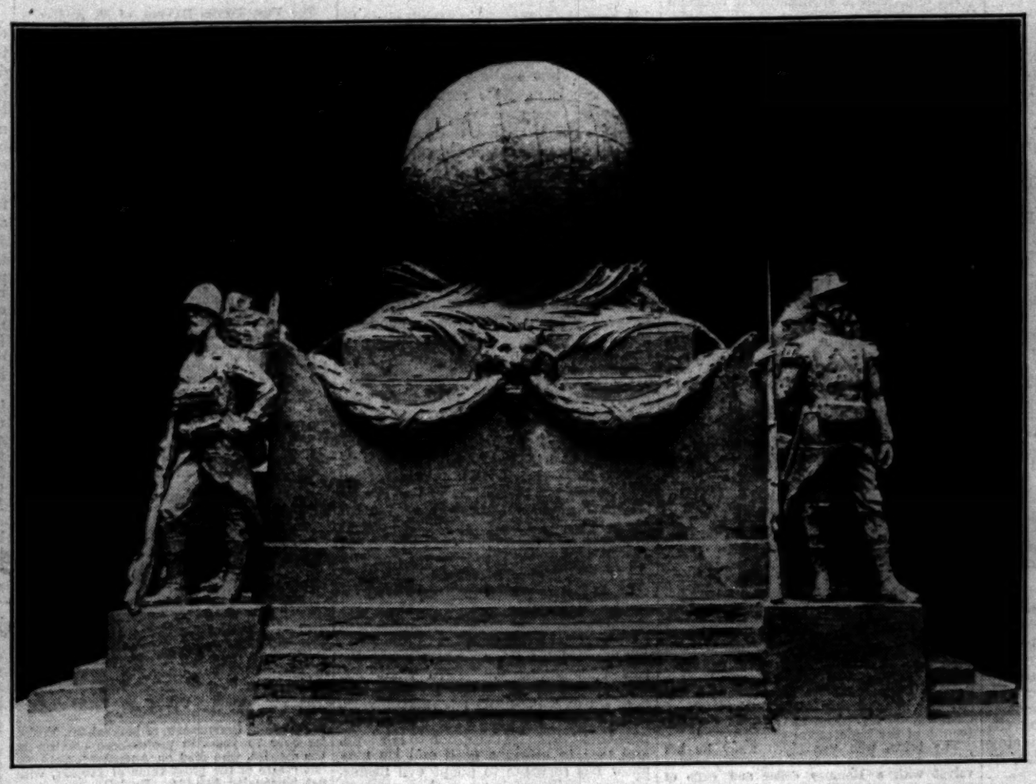
The REV. E. FISHER, curate of Harpenden, has been appointed vicar of Felmersham, Bedfordshire.

The REV. T. C. PHILLIPS, vicar of Maesteg, has been appointed diocesan missioner for the diocese of St. David's.

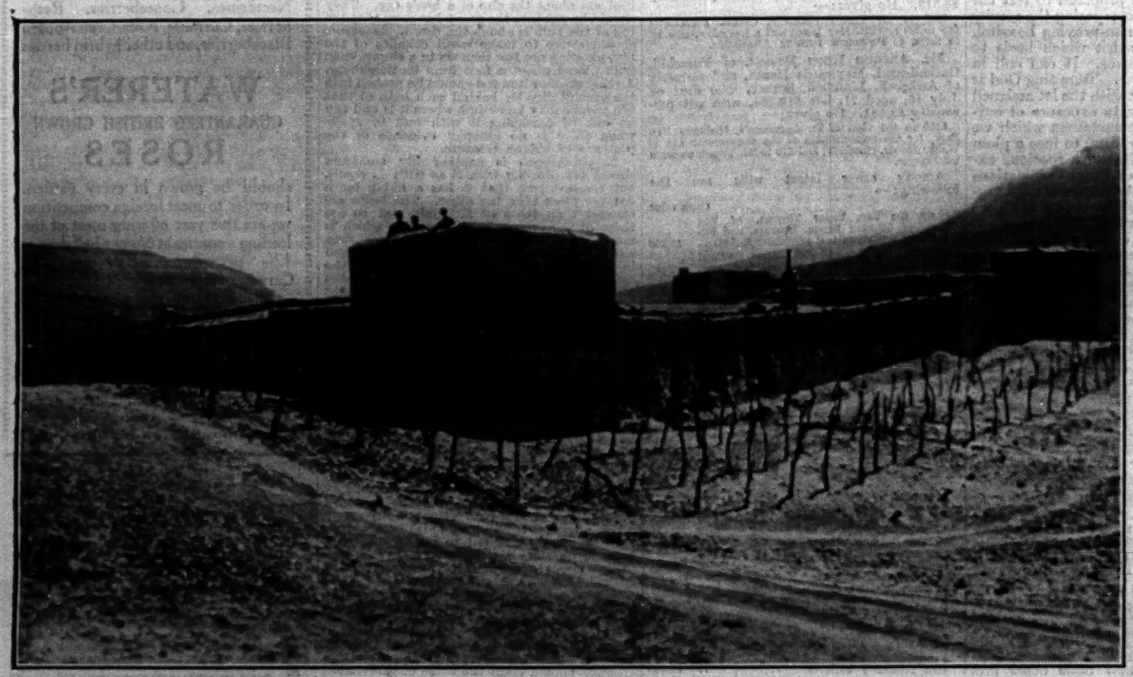
NOTES

The annual festival service of the Guild of St. Luke will be held in St.

FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION: THE CENTENARY MEMORIAL

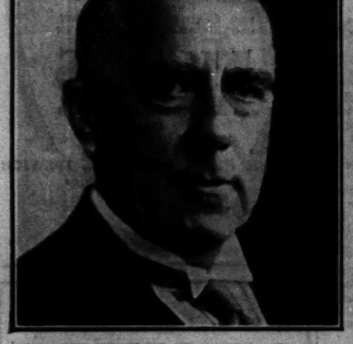


WITH THE LEGIONARIES.—The centenary of the formation of the French Foreign Legion falls in March, 1931, when a memorial, the model of which is seen in the centre picture, will be unveiled on the parade ground of the Vienot barracks at Sidi-bel-Abbés, in Algeria, the depôt of the Legion. As described in an article on page 13, the Legion is the hardest of task-masters and calls for extremes of mental and physical endurance from every man in its ranks. Of the Legion it has been said that no military organization is easier to enter and none is more difficult to leave. On the left is shown a group of Legionaries at an inspection in the Val du Ghir, French Morocco, and on the right are Legionaries resting in barracks after the day's work.



A DESERT OUTPOST.—A fort at Atchano, on the route to Bou Onib in French Morocco. The work of the Legion is for the most part in hostile and undeveloped country.

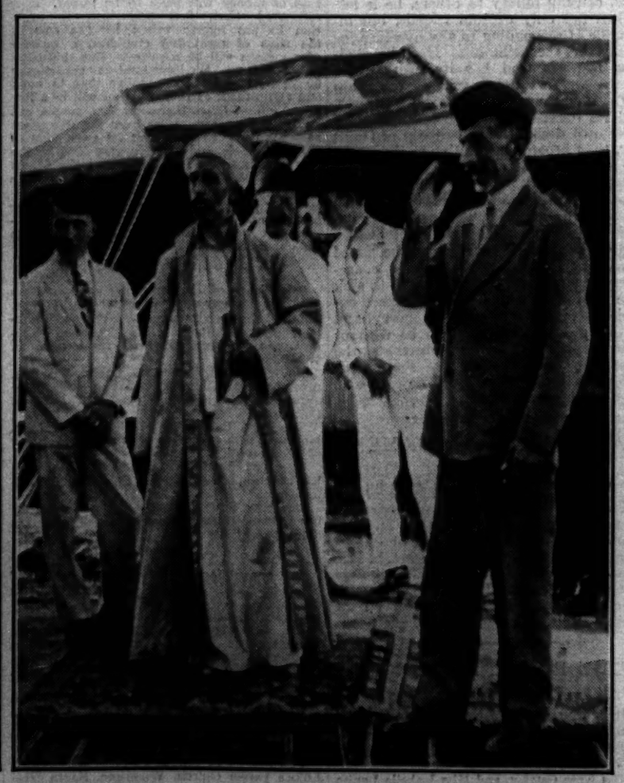
A LEGION PATROL in the neighbourhood of the village of El Djorf. This picture indicates the trying conditions under which marches must be made between the desert outposts.



SIR RICHARD BARNETT, formerly a Conservative M.P., whose death is announced. He was an international rifle shot, a musketry expert, a keen chess player, and chairman of oil companies.

FOR SOUTH AFRICA.—Some of the members of the M.C.C. team at Waterloo Station yesterday before their departure for South Africa. Left to right: Tate, Goddard, Farrimond, Leyland, Duckworth, A. P. F. Chapman, M. J. C. Allom, Sandham, and M. J. Turnbull.

THE EASTERN CHAPEL at Peterborough Cathedral, the ceiling of which, as mentioned in a letter from the Dean of Peterborough on another page, is in danger owing to the fracture and decay of the timber principals above. A new roof is needed and a restoration committee appeals for £4,000 for that purpose.



IRAQ AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The King of Iraq, a message from whom was published in *The Times* yesterday, photographed at the Baghdad aerodrome on his arrival from his European tour. With his Majesty are his brother King Ali, who acted as Regent in his absence, and (left) the young Crown Prince.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Archbishop of Brisbane, 10.30, Te Deum and Benedictus (Harwood in A flat), Introit, "Let all mortal flesh keep silence" (Bairstow), H.C. (Darke in F); Canon S. A. Alexander, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Bennett in E flat), A., "Blessing, glory, and wisdom" (Bach); the Rev. L. G. Mannering, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—Dr. Percy Dearmer, 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Gray in G), A., "O for a closer walk" (Stanford); Canon V. F. Storr, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Somervell in G), A., "In exitu Israel" (Wesley); Canon V. F. Storr, 6.30, A., "Sing praise to God" (Bach).

Southwark Cathedral.—The Rev. P. W. Shepherd-Smith, 11, H.C. (Causton in Mode I.), Motet, "O sacrum convivium" (Causton); Bishop W. W. Perrin, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Causton in Mode I.), A., "Glory to God the Father" (Rachmaninoff).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—Canon S. C. Carpenter, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. J. R. Smart, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Archdeacon of London, 11, Te Deum (Turle in D), A., "Turn back, O man" (Holst), Kyrie and Nicene Creed (Hopkins); 3 (no sermon), Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Walmisley in D minor), Cantata, "Come, thou blessed Saviour" (Bach).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Canon W. R. Matthews, D.D., 11.15, Te Deum (Robinson and Cooke), A., "Ye who from His ways have turned" (Mendelssohn).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—8.15, H.C.; 11, Parade service (no tickets required).

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.; 6.30, the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade service, Archdeacon E. E. Holmes.

Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—8, H.C.; 11, M.P., A., "O lovely peace" (Handel), Prebendary F. W. Joyce.

Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace.—H.C., 8.30 and 12; 11, A., "O love the Lord" (Sullivan); 3.30, A., "If ye love Me" (Tallis).

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30 and 11, H.C.; 11, the Rev. L. S. R. Beckley; 6.30, the Rev. M. P. G. Leonard.

All Hallows, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. F. W. T. Craske; 6.30, the Rev. R. C. Mackie.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 8.30 and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. Maurice Relton.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, H.M., the Rev. D. Sheffield; 6, Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay.

All Souls, Langham-place.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. Sir Montagu Beauchamp, Bt.; 6.30, the Rev. A. Buxton.

All Souls, South Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, the Vicar.

Barnes Parish Church.—8 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Rector; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. H. J. Allen.

Brompton Parish Church.—H.C., 7.15, 8, 10, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. W. A. S. Kennedy; 3.15, Navy League service, the Rev. F. Ll. Hughes; 6.30, the Rev. A. D. L. Ennis.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, the Rev. H. Reindorp; 6.30, the Rev. R. Moseley.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—Parade Service, Royal Horse Guards, 11, the Rev. R. S. Swann-Mason; Children, 3, the Rev. R. S. Swann-Mason; 6.30, the Rev. W. Vaughan-Jones.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Farran.

Christ-Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15 and 3, the Rev. R. Bernsford-Peirse; 6, Canon J. M. Ballard.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone (Cowway-street).—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30, Harvest Cantata (Garrett).

Christ Church, Victoria-street, Westminster.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.

Christ Church, Woburn-square.—H.C., 8 and 11.30; 11, the Rev. A. J. Restic; 6.30, the Rev. B. Griffin.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11.15, Sung Eucharist, Missa Sancti Francisci (Oldroyd), the Rev. P. Waddington; 6.30, the Rev. W. P. Marmion.

Clapham Parish Church.—10, Canon Durell; 11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. F. K. Chaplin.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.30, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, H.C., the Rev. F. Underhill.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12; 11, the Rev. J. M. Vallance; 6.30, Canon F. W. Mervyn.

Holy Trinity, Prince's Consort-road.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. S. L. Cruce; 6, E., A., "O where shall wisdom be found?" (Boyce).

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—Thanksgiving Sunday.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. F. Saywell; 3.15, Children; H.C., 8.15 and 12.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12.30; 10, Sung Eucharist; 11.15, the Rev. J. C. Winslow, A., "Summer ended, harvest o'er" (Phillimore); 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Gore.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. P. D. Bobb; 7, the Rector.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twisaday.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. S. Reeve; 6.30, the Rev. E. P. Swain.

St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8, 10, 11, the Rector; E., 6.35; evening service, 7.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier; 6.30, the Rev. B. J. Scott.

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 7 and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. J. E. Watson; E., 6, the Rev. R. Kingdon.

St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield.—11, A., "My soul truly waiteth still upon God" (Rea), the Rev. Maxwell Carnson; 6.30, A., "How beautiful are the feet" (Handel), the Rev. Maxwell Carnson.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, M.P., H.C.; 6.30, E., the Rev. B. C. H. Andrews, Mozart's "Twelfth Mass" (with orchestra).

St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—9, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 6.30, E., Msg. and Nunc D (Walmisley in D minor), Dr. A. J. Macdonald.

St. Edmund's, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Gelkie-Cobb.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 7, 8.15, and 12.5; 11, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, A., "Jesu, joy of man's desiring" (Bach); 6.30, the Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square.—11, the Rev. J. T. Goodchild; 6.30, the Rev. A. M. Ferguson.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—H.C., 8 and 10 (choral); 11.15, M.P., Bishop Bury; 6.30, the Rev. R. H. Bigg.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. P. Gordon; 3.15, Children.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—8.15 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15, the Rev. A. Linzee Giles, A., "In His hand are all the corners of the earth" (Mendelssohn).

St. John's, Putney.—11, the Rev. E. P. Swain; 6.30, the Rev. S. F. Davenport.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45; 11, the Rev. S. Coleman; 6.30, service of music.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 8, 12.15, and 7.30; 11, Harvest Festival, the Rev. W. G. Elliott; 3.15 (children) and 6.30, the Rev. J. B. H. Evans.

St. John's, Wilton-road.—H.C., 8, 9, 10.45, 3, and 6.30, the Rev. H. W. Benson.

St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6, the Rev. H. J. Matthews; 3, Children's Fruit and Flower Service.

St. Lawrence Jewry.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30 (attended by the Lord Mayor), A., "The Wilderness" (Wesley), the Rev. W. P. Besley.

St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; M.P., 11, the Rev. N. A. L. Miller; E., 6.30, the Rev. D. H. G. Sargent.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, Canon Deane; 7, the Rev. E. Jervis.

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11, the Bishop of Kensington; 6.30, the Rev. W. G. Pennyman; 8.30, 9.45, and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—8.15 and 10.15 (sung), H.C.; 11.30, M.P., the Rev. H. Anson; 11.30, Service for Young People (Crypt); 3.30, People's Service; 6.15, E., the Rev. Sir Montagu Beauchamp; 7.15, "Talk," by the Rev. Sir Montagu Beauchamp.

St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington.—H.C., 7 and 8; Sung Eucharist, 10, the Rev. G. A. Jackson; 11.30 and 3, the Vicar; E., 6.30, the Rev. F. Young.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11, the Rev. W. H. Hornby-Steer, A., "Lord, Who hast made us" (Holst); 7, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, A., "The Wilderness" (Wesley).

St. Mary's, Bourdon-street.—H.C., 8, 9.45, and 12.5; 11, the Rev. H. E. Wincott; 3, Flower Service, the Rev. G. H. Colbeck; 6.30, the Archdeacon of Middlesex.

St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12.15; Children, 10.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. E. N. Simms.

St. Mary's, Graham-street.—L.M., 7 and 8; Mass, 10; H.M., 11 (sermon); M. (music), 12.15; E., 6.

St. Mary's, The Boltons.—8, 12, H.C.; the Rev. H. H. Lowe; 6.30, the Rev. E. A. Waddilove.

St. Mary-the-Virgin, Aldermanbury.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, E., Prebendary H. A. Mason.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—11, M.P. and H.C., the Rev. H. A. Raynes; 6.30, A., "O come let us worship" (Mendelssohn), the Rev. L. Forrest.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—8 and 12.30, H.C.; 11, the Rev. S. Nowell Rostron; 3, Children; 6, the Rev. D. P. Robinson.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, 10, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. R. F. Simpson; 3.15, the Rev. W. A. Simmonds; 6.30, the Rev. C. Mayne.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. H. Elliott; 3, Children.

St. Michael's, Paddington.—H.C., 8, 9.45, and 11.25; M.P., 11; 11.25, the Rev. N. E. E. Swann; 6.30, the Rev. E. F. Godwin.

St. Mildred's, Bread-street, Cannon-street.—11.15, H.C., the Rector.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—10.45, M.P.; 11.15, Solemn Eucharist (Stanford in B flat), the Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton; 3, Children, the Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30, E., the Rev. W. Tribe.

St. Paul's, Onslow-square.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. W. Weston; 6.30, the Rev. C. B. Gould.

St. Paul's, Portman-square.—11 and 7, Dr. Stuart Holden.

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, the Rev. L. T. Maund; 6.30, the Rev. H. N. Taylor.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, 10, and 12.30; 11.15, the Rev. P. Nichols; 3.15, the Rev. A. Thompson; 6.30, the Rev. C. Brown.

St. Peter with St. Thomas, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Devine.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Smith Bulock.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street, Chelsea.—H.C., 7, 8.30, and 10.30; M.P., 11.30; Children, 3.15; E., 6.30, Prebendary Osborne (vicar).

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—7, 8, 9.45, and 11.30, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 11.30, the Rev. H. W. Conisbee; 6.30, E., the vicar.

St. Sepulchre's, Holborn-viaduct.—11, H.C., the Rev. C. E. Douglas, choir of the College of St. Nicolas, Chislehurst; 6.30, the Rev. Norman de Langdale.

St. Stephen's, Bow.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. H. Lancaster.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—10.30, H.C.; 11, M.P., the Rev. C. Clark; 6.30, E., A., "O how glorious is the Kingdom" (Harwood), the Rev. C. Clark.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street.—11, the Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming; 6.30, the Rev. G. N. Warner.

Scottish National Church, Russell-street, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Moffett.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30, M., "Super Voces" (Soriano), Motet, "Qui terrena triumphat" (Pitoni); L.M., 12, the Right Rev. Abbot Butler; V., 3.15, Msg. (Vittoria); Comp., 7, T.L. (Tallis), N.D. (Lovelock), A., "Salve Regina" (De Pearsall), the Very Rev. Wulstan McCaskern..

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. A. Gilliard; 6.30, V., the Rev. D. Cruden.

Farm-street Church.—10.50, H.M.; 12, L.M., the Rev. F. C. Devas; 3.30, the Rev. F. Woodlock.

The Oratory, South Kensington.—10.45, H.M. (Wingham); 3.30, V., Motet, Inviolata (Barclay); 7, Night Service.

Eglise Réformée Evangélique Française, Monmouth-road.—11, M. le Pasteur Lelièvre; 6.30, M. Niklaus.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church, W.C.—11 and 7, the Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Goldar Burns.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. Purves Boyes (Kensington).

Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate-hill.—11, the Rev. G. L. Brander; 6.30, the Rev. W. D. Maxwell.

St. George's (Brondesbury) Presbyterian Church, Willesden-lane.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. Robertson.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Alexander.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11, the Rev. W. D. Maxwell; 6.30, the Rev. G. L. Brander.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. D. T. Young; 3.30, the Rev. W. A. Potts.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. I. G. Goldhawk; 3.30, Sacred Concert.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. H. McNeal.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. W. Norwood.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. A. D. Belden.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, Dr. John Short.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road.—11 and 7, Dr. A. Hodge (Sunderland).

The King's Weigh House, Duke-street, W.—9 and 10, H.C., and 11 (sung); 11 and 7, the Rev. W. E. Orchard.

Paddington Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. Pickthall.

Highbury Quadrant Church, Highbury New Park, N.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. Ingham.

Stamford Hill Congregational Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Gibbon.

New Court Congregational Church, Tollington Park, N.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Alfred Kaye.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. E. James.

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton-road.—11 and 6.45, the Rev. Arthur Hird.

Abbey-road Baptist Church, St. John's Wood.—11, 12.15 (H.C.), and 7, the Rev. Dr. E. W. Gibbons.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington-butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. T. Chilvers.

Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. M. Scott.

Essex Church (Unitarian), The Mall, Notting Hill-gate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Weatherall.

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In continuation of the review of cars at Olympia coming into the classes of 10 to 16 nominal horse power, we get both four and six-cylinder types.

WOLSELEY

Another small Twelve with a 6-cylinder engine is the Wolseley Hornet, and this can be seen on Stand 133 as a four-seated coachbuilt saloon with folding sunshine roof at £195, or as a four-seated fabric saloon at £185, a sunshine roof being £2 10s. In both cases there is safety glass throughout and chromium plating. The Hornet chassis costs £145. These cars offer much better value this year because the new coachwork is longer and wider, and so gives the advantage to this class of car. It is of little practical use to give a 6-cylinder chassis with a body equivalent to one on an Eight. The doors are wider, and the back compartment now gives proper leg and head room for two grown-up persons. The front seats are independently adjustable, and there are four sliding windows with locking devices. The Hornet engine is of 12.08 nominal horse power, and with its bore and stroke of 57 and 83 mm. has a capacity of 1,271.3c.c. Both valves and camshaft are overhead, and spiral bevel gear rotates the shaft. The crankshaft runs in four bearings, which conduces to steadiness, and there is full pressure lubrication throughout. The water circulates naturally, a fan helps the cooling, and the air supply is regulated by shutters worked thermostatically. The petrol tank is on the dash, and feeds by gravity. Ignition is by battery and coil. The single-plate dry clutch forms a unit with the engine and the three-speed centrally controlled gearbox. The fabric disk jointed propeller shaft connects with a three-quarter floating back axle, and here there are a two-pinion differential and spiral bevel drive. A pedal works Lockheed hydraulic four-wheel brakes, and a hand lever connects by cable with the rear shoes. The springs are half-elliptical and have hydraulic shock absorbers. The forward springs are shackled in front. Steering is by worm and wheel, and there are electrically operated dip and switch headlamps. Wheelbase and track measure 7ft. 6½in. and 3ft. 6in., the tires are 27in. by 4in., the approximate turning circle is 39ft., and the overall length, width, and height of the saloon are about 11ft. 4in., 4ft. 3in., and 5ft. 3in. The Hornet will no doubt prove a popular Wolseley model now that the accommodation has been so much improved.

FIAT

The 10/30 h.p. 4-cylinder Fiat was brought over here in March last, and three models are shown on Stand 37—namely, a coachbuilt saloon at £235, a Weymann sunshine saloon at £250, and a 2/3-seater with disk wheels at £220. The chassis sells at £180. The engine with its piston diameter and travel of 67 and 102 mm. is of 1,438c.c. capacity, and although rated nominally at 11.1 h.p. it is said to give 30 at 3,600 r.p.m. It has a compression ratio of 5.85 to one. I know that the saloon is a distinct improvement on former small Fiat models, being quieter and smoother, and the engine is willing, while the car has good acceleration and courage on top under load. The valves are on the off side and the make-and-break and distributor are driven from the upper end of the oil pump shaft. When it is desired to lift the head these parts can be lifted up, and cannot be replaced wrongly. The tappets are automatically lubricated and the carburettor is supplied by gravity from an 8½-gallon tank. There is an economizer adjuster for the main jet, an air choke is supplied and also a petrol mist injector to facilitate starting in cold weather. A drip tray is below the carburettor, and the filler for the tank is under the bonnet. The inlet manifold, which has two branches, is heated from the exhaust, and the exhaust manifold has a double port in the middle and one at each end. The timing chain can be tensioned from outside, and on the near side there is the dip-rod, together with the filter, pressure valve, and combined oil filler and breather. The honeycomb radiator is in a shell, and there is a combined fan and impeller, the driving belt of which can be tightened, the top pulley being split. The gland of the impeller can be tightened and repacked. The crankshaft runs in three bearings and the camshaft in four; the connecting rods are of steel, the pistons of magnalium alloy with split skirts, and the lubrication is forced throughout. The single-plate dry clutch can be adjusted, and there is a ball-bearing spigot. The floorboards are not difficult to take out, and there is a level filler below for the gearbox. This unit, with the engine and clutch, is held at five points with rubber, the rearmost point being to a bracket on the cross member behind the gearbox. The ratios of the four forward speeds are 5.6, 8.29, 13.05, and 21.22 to 1, and the lever works flexibly above the lid. The propeller shaft is open and has metal universal joints, while the half-floating back axle has spiral bevel drive, outside adjustment for the gear mesh, and a case which gives gear accessibility. The half-elliptical chassis springs have snubbers and snubber leaves, the back springs are under the axle and the front ones are flat. The four brakes are worked by central hand lever or by pedal, and have shoes of aluminium with fabric linings. I like the rods being guided and under tension, and there is a primary hand nut in each case, while individual regulation of the four brakes can be done at the end of each rod. The wheelbase is just under 8ft. 5in., and track 4ft. The weight of the chassis is 12cwt. and the body space is 6ft. 6in. The output of the dynamo is regulated thermostatically.

The saloon will do about 30, 45, and 55 miles an hour on second, third, and top, and I remember from a trial that the suspension struck me as being good, in fact better than that of many a bigger and more expensive car. The turning circle is given at 31ft. The tires measure 27in. by 4.75in., and the spare steel wheel is kept at the back.

BIANCHI

A good Italian 4-cylinder model which has stood the test of time is the 10/30 h.p. Bianchi shown on Stand 115 in three forms, two of which have very nicely finished English bodies by Salmons and Sons. One is a four-door fabric saloon, selling complete at £325, and this car has pneumatic cushions with adjustable and tippable front seats. The four-door Tickford all-weather Salmons body with the chassis costs £345, and here the whole of the head can be wound back by hand, really providing a dual-purpose car. The third 10/30 h.p. exhibit is a four-door coachbuilt Italian saloon which sells at £395. The chassis in all cases cost £245. This small engine of 64 and 100 mm. bore and stroke has a capacity of just under 1,300c.c., and is stated to give off 30 h.p. at 3,000 r.p.m. The valves are overhead and worked by pushrods, and there is forced lubrication to the rocker shaft. The crankshaft runs in three bearings and the pistons are of aluminium alloy. The water circulates naturally. A single-plate dry clutch passes the drive to a four-speed flexibly held gearbox, and the back axle is fully floating and has a type of case which allows the whole differential to be drawn out with the least trouble. Final drive is by spiral bevel. Steering is by worm and wheel. Wheelbase and track measure 9ft. 1in and 4ft. 8in.

ALVIS

Near by, on Stand 113, there are, in addition to the Silver Eagle models, three 12/50 h.p. Alvis, one a 2-seater with coachbuilt body, one with a 4-seated coachbuilt body, and both selling at £395, while the third is a four-door saloon at £450. The 12/50 h.p. chassis is £350. This new 4-cylinder production is the successor to the similar type on which the firm built up its reputation for speed in standard productions, and it is designed to give good space and speed without needless expenditure. The engine has dimensions of 69 and 110 mm., and the valves are overhead. The crankshaft bearings, connecting rods, and timing gears have forced lubrication, and the rotary pump is driven by spiral gears from the camshaft. The cooling water circulates naturally. Ignition is by battery and coil, and the petrol tank is at the back and holds 10 gallons. A single-plate clutch, four-speed offside change gearbox, and spiral bevel back axle complete the transmission. All the four brakes are worked by foot or hand, and the springs have shock absorbers. Wheelbase and track measure 9ft. 4in. and 4ft. 2in. A good 4-cylinder car is still clearly appreciated by a considerable number of motorists.

HILLMAN

Another 4-cylinder of 12.8 nominal horse-power, but of a rather different character, is the Hillman, which is shown on Stand 82. Here there is a two-door drop-head coupé Fourteen, a four-door safety tourer, and a 6-light Weymann saloon with sunshine roof. These cars hold five persons and are nicely turned out. With the sunshine roof the saloon costs £295, the tourer £260, and the coupé £335. The chassis is now £230. On the coupé there is a folding head, a door in the side of the body which gives access to luggage space, the front seat can be slid, and behind it there is a spring-loaded lever on a level with the top of the squab which opens the dickey seat behind. This Fourteen chassis has proved its reliability over several years now, and the general cleanness and accessibility of the mechanism are still noteworthy and distinct advantages. The four cylinders are of 72 and 120 mm. bore and stroke, which make the capacity just under two litres—namely, 1,954c.c. The crankshaft runs in three bearings, as does also the camshaft, and the valves are at the side with the tappets accessible for adjustment. The cooling circulates without a pump and the ingoing mixture is heated by the exhaust. A magneto supplies the ignition. The lubrication is forced. The petrol is drawn from a 12-gallon tank at the back by a pump and there is a two-gallon reserve, together with a gauge on the instrument board. The clutch design is orthodox and the change-speed is on the offside. The four forward ratios are 5, 7.75, 12.85, and 20 to 1. The propeller shaft has metal universal joints and the half-floating back axle spiral bevel drive. Steering is by worm and wheel. There are six brakes, and on the safety models the four-wheel brakes have vacuum servo assistance. The hand lever is on the offside and easy means of adjustment are provided. The springs are half-elliptical, are splayed, and have silentbloc shackle bushes. Wheelbase, track, and ground clearance are 9ft. 6in., 4ft. 8in., and 8in. The Hillman Fourteen is a nice-looking car which is both simple to drive and to look after. All the models shown have safety glass.

RENAULT

The prices of many of the Renault models have been substantially reduced for 1931, and among the seven exhibits on Stand 53—the official catalogue includes three models which are not there—there are three of the 12.5 h.p. 6-cylinder cars, together with one 14/45 4-cylinder. The 12.5 h.p. Monasix saloon, to seat four, sells at the low figure of £199, while the saloon *de luxe* is £259. The 12.5 h.p. Monastella coupé, which has servo four-wheel brakes and one-shot lubrication, is shown at £309. This car is a two-seater with a drop-head coupé body having a double dickey seat. What are known as the Stella models are made in a separate part of the factory in France, and are more of the *de luxe* type, being hand finished and receiving rather more attention to detail. The small 6-cylinder chassis remains much the same as last year. It is of interest to note that during the last two years 5,000 Renault Monasix Paris taxis—which have the same engine as the ordinary car—have covered over 116,000,000 miles at an average of 113.5 miles a vehicle a day. The engine dimensions are 58 and 93 mm., and the radiator is in front, but the air draught is still created by a fan which is part of the flywheel. The lubrication is forced and there is coil ignition, while the valves are at the side. The transmission comprises a single-plate clutch, three forward speeds with central change, a propeller shaft which is enclosed in a torque tube, and a banjo back-axle case with bevel drive. For the steering worm and wheel are used, there are two half-elliptical springs in front and one transverse spring at the back which is fixed to the brake supports by shackles. The pedal brake acts on all four wheels and the hand brake at the back only. The wheelbase and track of this 6-cylinder Twelve are 9ft. 3in. and 4ft. 3in. The 14/45 h.p. 4-cylinder of 13.9 nominal horse-power may also be mentioned here. The engine and gearbox are now assembled as a unit, and another alteration is in the four-wheel brake design, which gives easier adjustment and, it is stated, more power in action. The petrol tank holds more than before, and by a new method of fixing the bodies the overall height is lowered without sacrifice of head clearance. There is a new pattern of adjustable water-tight windscreen. The normal chassis has a wheelbase of 10ft. 2in. and a track of 4ft. 9in. The four cylinders have a bore and stroke of 75 and 120 mm., otherwise, except for a water pump, the chassis construction is on rather similar lines to those of the 12.5. The 14/45 h.p. saloon exhibited is built to take five persons and costs £219.

TRIUMPH

A new small 6-cylinder of 11.85 h.p. nominal power is the Triumph Scorpion, which is wisely shown as a chassis on Stand 6, and also as a coachbuilt saloon *de luxe* with sliding roof, and a special sports two-seater *de luxe*. This last has the same style of body as the new Gnat Super Seven Triumph previously described and sells at £230 with safety glass, chromium plating, with streamline coachwork, with bonnet fairings, and front fairings to chassis. The saloon is priced at £237 10s. It has two wide doors and quarter lights with winders. Head clearance is not too generous above the back seat. There is a boot behind, and into it the spare wheel is neatly sunk. The chassis, the design of which is not skimped, sells at £157 10s., which figure includes wire wheels, shock absorbers all round, dipping headlamps, and finger-tip control on the top of the steering wheel. The six cylinders are of 56.5 and 83 mm., which make the capacity 1,202c.c. The pistons are of aluminium alloy and the connecting rods of duralumin, and this construction should help lively running. Both crankshaft and camshaft have four bearings, and the camshaft is driven by a roller chain which also rotates the dynamo, and it is possible to alter the tension from outside. The radiator has the Triumph narrow-edged chromium-plated shell, and the shutters in front of it are worked thermostatically. There is an accessible water tap on the offside, and a fan and pump are combined. The sparking plugs are get-at-able in the head and the valves are at the side. Ignition is by battery and coil, and the make-and-break and distributor are set well up, being above the head. The square-sectioned inlet manifold, which is cast centrally with the exhaust manifold, has four single and one double branches, and the exhaust is similar and has a central pipe. The oil is fed under pressure to the various bearings and there is a side plug in the sump for drainage. The petrol tank is unfashionable in its position on the dash. There is a reserve supply. Six-cylinder engine, single-plate dry clutch, and three-speed gearbox form a unit which is held by two vertical bridge plates at four points in rubber-bushed bearings. The single-plate clutch has a graphite thrust-block for withdrawal, and the speeds are controlled by a central lever. The starter is built in on the nearside and has a squared end outside which allows the pinion to be freed should it jam at any time. The propeller shaft is divided, the forward section having metal universal joints and being open, and the after part in a torque tube which is anchored to the cross-member at its centre by a stirrup with a silentbloc bush. Final drive is by under-hung worm in a horizontal banjo case. The fifth or hand brake is controlled centrally and works on the transmission, while the four wheel brakes are of Lockheed hydraulic type with automatic adjustment such as have been used on Triumph cars for some time now. The springs at the back are quarter-elliptical, and the forward anchorage is by two clips in each case to a bracket outside the frame. The front springs are half-elliptical. The chassis weighs about 10cwt., and wheelbase, track, and ground clearance are 7ft. 3in., 3ft. 6in., and 8in.

A good deal of hard spadework has been done oversea with the Triumph Super Seven to demonstrate that the high-efficiency British light car is no toy, and the company are now reaping their reward, for the cars are not only popular here but are winning a good name abroad also.

CITROEN

The 12.8 h.p. 4-cylinder Citroen is almost a new car for this year, as it is said that the engine has been altered, while the steering, clutch, gearbox, and front and back axles are new. The radiator has been brought up to date in appearance. The saloon, known as the Chiltern, which has an all-steel body, individual front seats, four doors, quick lift window-winding gear, and chromium plating, is shown complete on Stand 80 at £185, the chassis being priced at £150. The folding-head coupé with a dickey seat for two additional persons sells at £215. The third model shown is the *de luxe* saloon, which has a sliding roof, safety glass, bumpers front and back, a double electric screen wiper, furniture hide upholstery, and so forth, and which is priced at £215. The 4-cylinder engine has three crankshaft bearings, aluminium pistons, and forced lubrication. The bore and stroke are 72 and 100 mm. The coil ignition is arranged with automatic advance and retard—a feature which is becoming generally more popular and tends towards automotism in driving. The water circulation is forced, and the engine is suspended on shock-absorbing buffers. There are three speeds, controlled by a central lever, the open propeller shaft has metal joints, and the back axle has a banjo case. The four wheel brakes work with a Citroen vacuum servo system which is under Westinghouse licence, and there is a brake operated stop light. A hand lever works a brake on the transmission. The four springs are half-elliptical and have shock absorbers front and back. There are modern controls for the lighting, and the horn on the top of the steering wheel. The petrol tank is still on the dash. Wheelbase and track are 9ft. 1½in. and 4ft. 5in.

LAGONDA

The 2-litre 4-cylinder Lagonda of 12.9 nominal horse power has always been a favourite of mine, as it is a well-designed car which gives good results on the road, and on Stand 119 there is its latest development—namely, a special four-seated touring car with the engine now supercharged. The car costs £775, and the chassis £610. The general lay-out of the chassis is much the same as before, except for the supercharger, which is set vertically in the front of the engine and is driven off the crankshaft at engine speed. The pipe from the blower to the inlet is on the nearside and has a blow-off valve. The carburettor, which is fed by a mechanical pump from a 20-gallon tank at the back, is fitted to the offside of the blower. The engine dimensions are 72 and 120 mm., and the valves are overhead and worked by two overhead camshafts. On the top of the timing case, cross set and sloping, is the magneto, which is thus accessible and well out of harm's way. The generator is on the front end of the crankshaft.

The engine has generally been stiffened to withstand the extra power, and the petrol pump and filter is placed on a level with the head towards the rear on the nearside. An addition is an oil cleaner which works with the accelerator. The lubrication is pressure fed, and the water circulation is helped by a pump with thermostatic control. Although the nominal power of the engine is only 12.9, it gives a great deal more, as the ordinary non-supercharged 2-litre is stated to give 60 at 3,500 r.p.m. The camshafts are so placed that the cylinder head can be taken off without upsetting the valve timing. The tappet rockers are eccentrically mounted, which allows simple and fine adjustment, and the two camshafts each run in three large bearings and are submerged in oil. The crankshaft is counterbalanced and runs in five bearings. The pistons are of light weight, a small amount of lubricating oil is mixed with the petrol in the tank, and the rotor is automatically lubricated by a small pump on the top of the supercharger casing. This pump draws its supply from a tank on the dash which is stated to hold enough for 1,000 miles running. The oiling arrangements have been for some time sensibly arranged on Lagonda cars, and not only has the filler a large-capacity filter but the sump can be drained from above. The chassis lubrication is on the centralized grease-gun principle. There are four forward speeds with offside control, and the gearbox is separate from the single-plate dry clutch. The propeller shaft is open and the banjo axle case has spiral bevel drive. I like the plan of mounting the brake system in self-aligning ball bearings, and there are six brakes in all. The suspension is half-elliptical, and there is cam steering with an adjustable column and a spring steering wheel. This supercharged car is stated to have greatly increased flexibility and to be capable of 75 miles an hour on third and about 90 on top. The wheelbase and track are 10ft. and 4ft. 6in., and the equipment includes special long-beam headlamps with an electrical dimming device, a stop tail lamp, a thermometer, an engine revolution counter, a supercharger pressure gauge—an interesting instrument for the driver—a dashboard petrol gauge, and a hydraulic jack. The front seats are separately slidable, and there is a stone guard to the radiator.

MORRIS

I have previously referred to Morris Minor and Morris Cowley exhibits on Stand 108, and here also there are two models of the new 6-cylinder Morris Major, a Morris Oxford Six with coachbuilt saloon body with sliding head and a chassis of this type, in addition to the Morris Isis, which does not come into the classes under review to-day. The Morris Major fabric salonette is a nice-looking car which sells at only £215, the chassis being £160. Chromium finish, safety glass for the windscreen and windows, and the customary full Morris equipment are included. There is grouped chassis lubrication with an oil gun, and the body has two very wide doors which rightly have three hinges each. The four windows have sliding glass panels, and each half, in each case, can be moved, which is an advantage, while there is a screw locking device to prevent the panels rattling or opening through vibration. The body has the fashionable sloping sides and front, and the front seats are adjustable and have tipping backs. The bonnet is fabric covered. The coachbuilt Morris Major saloon has the front part of the head arranged so that it can be folded back. Here also Karhyde upholstery is used.

This saloon costs £225. Wheelbase and track are 8ft. 9in. and 4ft. The engine is of similar design and size as that of the Morris Oxford Six, and has a bore and stroke of 63.5 and 102 mm., with a capacity of 1,938c.c. Although of only 14.9 rated horse-power, the engine is stated to give off 45 as a minimum on the brake at 3,200 r.p.m. The connecting rods are of steel, the pistons are of aluminium and have three rings, the crankshaft runs in four bearings, and the valves are at the side. The hollow camshaft runs in three bearings and is rotated by a duplex roller chain, which also drives the dynamo and water pump. The tappet guides can be easily taken out in two groups. The combustion spaces are of patented anti-detonating formation, and are completely machined. There is pressure lubrication. The water pump is in tandem with the dynamo, and there are calorstat operated automatic radiator shutters. The make-and-break and distributor for the coil ignition is driven from the rear of the dynamo. There is a control for the strength of the mixture by the steering column, and the inlet and exhaust manifolds are cast together, while there is an air cleaner which saves fumes entering the body and minimizes bearing wear in the engine. It is a good plan, giving support to the starter motor pinion on each side. Petrol feed is by autovac. The multiplate clutch runs in oil supplied from the engine, and has cork inserts to help easy engagement. There are three forward speeds, and the propeller shaft is enclosed. Final drive is by spiral bevel. Six brakes are provided, the hand-brake lever working independent shoes at the rear. The four-wheel brakes can be regulated by a single winged nut, and individual adjustment can also be made, while the cross-shaft is mounted in self-aligning bearings. There is cam steering, and the springs are half-elliptical and work with shock absorbers. The petrol tank at the back holds 11 gallons, and there is an electrically operated dial gauge in the instrument board.

The Morris Oxford Six has a longer wheelbase and a wider track—namely, 9ft. 6in. and 4ft. 8in.; the petrol tank holds 12 gallons and has a pebble guard, and the half-elliptical springs have double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers in place of frictional ones. The four-wheel brakes work on the Lockheed hydraulic plan, and the hand brakes at the back through cable mechanism, which can be adjusted from the driving seat while the car is in motion, if desired. The coach-built saloon has a sliding head, four doors, leather upholstery, windows with louvres, a stop light, large-hub wire wheels, and is priced at £285. The springs are outside the frame, which tends to stability, and the forward springs are shackled in front. The frame is straight in front and with the bumpers and tie-bar makes a solid job. The pull-up offside hand lever for the brakes has a handy winged nut primary adjuster. The master cylinder and tank for the four-wheel brakes is neatly placed between the clutch and brake pedals, and an oil cleaner is attached to the clutch. The makers are wise in showing a polished chassis, and the price is £185.

AUSTIN

On the Austin stand, No. 85, there is a polished 16 h.p. 6-cylinder chassis, a Burnham saloon to seat five, and a fabric saloon, with sliding sunshine roof, with similar seating. The respective prices are £235, £335, and £345. In the Burnham saloon there are a large cupboard in the dash and comfortable front seats in the backs of which there are flush folding footrests and, above, tables which also fold away when not required. There are armrests at the side and a double one in the centre which can be pulled down. In the roof there is the ventilator and, forwards, a parcel net. The fabric saloon has sloping fronts to the forward doors, which increases toe room for exit. Both have chromium plating, a sun visor, a single-piece sloping windscreen, and safety glass throughout. On the fabric saloon, which is very neat in its green and black finish, the doors are taken down to the running boards, thus providing an up-to-date appearance. The Sixteen engine is nominally rated at 15.9, but with its 2½ litres capacity it is stated to develop 36 b.h.p. at 2,400 r.p.m.

Following customary Austin practice, the crankshaft is multibearing, having eight bearings, and has a vibration damper in front. The timing is at the back, which conduces to smooth running, and the distributor and make-and-break are with the generator, with the water pump in front. The gland of the pump can be adjusted, and it is possible to repack it without dismantling, which is correct. There is a handy tap to drain the water, and the radiator is of honeycomb pattern. The steering column is adjustable in a bracket on the frame, and there is a circular oil filter on the top of the timing case. The round inlet pipe has two single and two double ports with buffer ends, and it is joined to the exhaust manifold centrally, and here there are four single branches with a double one in the middle. There is an air cleaner forward of the carburettor and a large oil filler. Finger controls are supplied on the top of the steering wheel. The single-plate clutch passes the drive to a centrally controlled four-speed gearbox, and the speed positions are marked in the base. Behind the box is the usual Austin transmission hand brake, which is of the locomotive type and has compensation of the shoes by rubber washers. The plan of using oil-soaked felt washers to the brake cross shafts and joints is sensible. The brakes are applied partly by rods and partly by cables. There are different makes of shock absorbers front and back for the half-elliptical springs, and the back springs are under the axle. The propeller shaft is open, and final drive is by helical bevel. The equipment includes magnetically operated dip and switch headlamps, a motometer, and zinc interlining for the leaves of the road springs. Wheelbase and track are 9ft. 4in. and 4ft. 8in.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Canary Islands (all parts), Falkland Islands, Guiana (British), Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Canada (all parts), Canary Islands (all parts)†, Costa Rica, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Jamaica, Japan, Venezuela, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon) French Senegal and Sudan), United States, Bahrein, Bermuda, Central America, (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (all parts), Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands).

DISPATCHES ON MONDAY

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Canary Islands (Tenerife), Guianas (British, French and Dutch), Iceland (East and North), Venezuela, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan), West Indies (Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Nelson (Highland Princess)	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Oct. 24	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Oct. 25	6 p.m.
Houlder†† (Dunster Grange)	Oct. 27	6 a.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Massilia)	Oct. 28	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Nov. 13	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails	Oct. 23	7.30 p.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Mooltan)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
Orient (Orford)	Oct. 30	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos): Nelson (Highland Princess)	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Giulio Cesare)	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos): Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Oct. 22	8 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos): Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Oct. 24	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos): Ger. pkt. (Antonio Delfino)	Oct. 25	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Oct. 25	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.† (Massilia)	Oct. 28	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts): Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Oct. 22	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Duchess of York)	Oct. 24	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Nelson (Highland Princess)	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
(Tenerife): E. de V. (Orotava)	Oct. 20	6 p.m.
(all parts): Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Oct. 22	8 p.m.
(all parts): E.D.†† (Biafra)	Oct. 23	11.30a.m
(all parts): Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz	Oct. 25	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS.: B. Star (Avelona Star)	Oct. 31	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Avelona Star)	Oct. 31	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador): Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
CEYLON: P. & O. (Mooltan and Kalyan)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
Orient (Orford)	Oct. 30	6 p.m.
CHINA (all ports): Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all ports): Holt* (Antilochus)	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
(all ports): Via Suez (Mooltan and Kalyan)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (all ports): Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Oct. 22	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Oct. 25	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Insulinde)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Mooltan and Kalyan)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Mooltan)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Ber. de St. Pierre)	Oct. 29	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Mar. Pacha)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Ausonia)	Oct. 22	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Heloura)	Oct. 22	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Heloura)	Oct. 25	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: P. & O. (Mooltan)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails	Oct. 25	6 a.m.
FALKLAND IS.: Via M'video (Highland Princess)	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
Via M'video (Dunster Grange)	Oct. 27	7.30 a.m.
FANON IS.: Direct (Botnia)	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
FIJI AND SAMOA: Via Vancouver (Duchess of Richmond and Aorangi)	Oct. 31	6 p.m.
GUIANA (Br.): Du. pkt. (Costa Rica)	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.): Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Oct. 20	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
Du. pkt.† (Orange Nassau)	Oct. 24	7.30 a.m.
Booker (Amakura)	Oct. 24	8 p.m.
ICELAND (E. and N.): Direct (Selfoss)	Oct. 20	6 p.m.
(all parts): Direct (Botnia)	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Abadan, Bushire, Mohammerah) AND SHTCHELLES: P. & O. (Mooltan)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails	Oct. 25	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah): Fr. pkt. (Mar. Pacha)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Mooltan)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
JAMAICA: Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Oct. 22	2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via U.S.A. (Adriatic)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
Via U.S.A. (Majestic)	Oct. 22	2 a.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Winchester Castle)	Oct. 24	11.30a.m
MAURITIUS, MADAGASCAR: Fr. pkt. (Ber. de St. Pierre)	Oct. 29	6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND: Direct (Newfoundland)	Oct. 22	6 p.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of York)	Oct. 24	6 p.m.
Via N.Y.† (Mauretania)	Oct. 25	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Direct (Newfoundland)	Oct. 23	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Duchess of York)	Oct. 24	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Suez (Mooltan)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
Via Panama (Remuera)	Oct. 24	7.30 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Air Mail	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos): Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Oct. 22	8 p.m.
Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Antonio Delfino)	Oct. 25	6 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: U.-Castle (Winchester Castle)	Oct. 24	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Winchester Castle)	Oct. 24	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*†	Oct. 24	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* (Antilochus)	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Mooltan and Kalyan)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: W. Star (Adriatic)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
W. Star (Majestic)	Oct. 22	2 a.m.
Cunard (Mauretania)	Oct. 25	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA: Du. pkt. (Costa Rica)	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. Adriatic)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Oct. 20	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
Ger. pkt. (Gallelia)	Oct. 22	6 p.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo: Bel. pkt. (Elisabethville)	Oct. 22	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Elisabethville)	Oct. 25	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan: Fr. pkt. (Florida)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Phrygie)	Oct. 20	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, &c., Togoland and French Cameroons: E.D. (Adda)	Oct. 22	2 a.m.
Fr. Togoland and Dahomey: Holt (G. B. Holt)	Oct. 23	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea, Ivory Coast: Fr. pkt. (Hoggar)	Oct. 25	6 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Via N.Y. (Adriatic)	Oct. 18	6 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Du. pkt. (Costa Rica)	Oct. 18	7.30 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Oct. 20	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Fr. pkt. (Guadeloupe)	Oct. 21	6 p.m.
(Trinidad, &c.): Ger. pkt. (Gallelia)	Oct. 22	6 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
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CITY NOTES

ARGENTINE EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICE

RESUMPTION OF GOLD EXPORTS

Since Tuesday, when the Buenos Aires exchange touched the low point of 36½d., representing a heavy discount on the peso, there has been a strong recovery, the rate yesterday closing at 38 9-16d. This recovery seems to have taken place in intelligent anticipation of the Argentine Government's decision to authorize the resumption of gold exports, for, as will be seen from the message from our Buenos Aires Correspondent published in another column, the Government has just issued a decree authorizing the Banco de la Nación to take gold from the Conversion Office for the service of the external loans. This it is explained will involve the shipment of about 12,000,000 gold pesos in the current year. It will be observed that the permission to export gold is limited to the purpose of ensuring payments on the Argentine external debt. It was in December last that the Argentine Government—which did not return to the gold standard until August 25, 1927—decided once again to suspend gold payments. This gave a marked impetus to the decline in the Argentine peso, the announcement of suspension causing a sharp fall from 46½d. to 44½d., parity being 47.57d. The currency cannot be expected to revert to parity and remain there until gold payments are once more fully resumed. Argentina's external debt amounts to about £180,000,000, according to the last report of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, of which about £33,500,000 represents ordinary issues, £19,500,000 special issues, such as those made for settlement of provincial and municipal debts, railway guarantees, &c., and £127,000,000 National Cedulas. The external debt per head of the population works out at about £16 10s. The announcement that gold exports are to be made for meeting the external debt service should favourably affect the market for the loans.

Treasury Bill Results

There was a keen demand yesterday for the £40,000,000 of three months Treasury Bills offered for sale by tender, the applications amounting to £61,505,000, against £55,505,000 a week ago. The whole amount was allotted, and owing to the activity of the demand the average rate of discount at which the bills were allotted moved still further in favour of the Treasury, the figure being £2 1s. 9.11d. per cent. per annum, against £2 2s. 6.62d. last week and £2 4s. 2.98d. a fortnight ago. Tenders at £99 9s. 5d. for bills to be paid for on any of the first five days of next week will receive about 46 per cent., and those at £99 9s. 7d. for bills to be paid for to-day week allotment in full. The amount of bills to be paid for next week exceeds the maturities by £5,000,000. Next Friday the amount of bills to be offered will be increased to £45,000,000.

Premium on New India Loan

The market for British Funds was very firm yesterday. This was due partly to Mr. Snowden's reassuring statement about taxation prospects and partly to the issue of the India loan allotments which were received yesterday morning, dealings in which were so numerous as to cause a very large turnover in the gilt-edged market. As is the custom with the Bank of England the small investor obtained special consideration, applicants for £50 receiving allotment in full, for amounts between £50 and £500 the same amount (£50), those for £1,000, £150, those for £2,000, £300, and for £5,000, £700. In the case of large amounts subscribers received 13 per cent. of what they applied for. The scrip opened at 1½ premium, rose further to 1⅞, then declined to 1⅝ on profit taking, but finished exceptionally strong, closing at 2¼ premium. No new loans of the trustee class being expected in the near future, and with only a few home corporation issues in prospect, the competition for gilt-edged stocks will be the greater, and thus the prices of existing stocks may be expected to show a rising tendency, owing to cheap money, which in the past has always led, sooner or later, to a strong demand for high-class fixed-interest-bearing securities.

Sir Henry Strakosch's New Post

It will be generally recognized that the Secretary of State for India has made a judicious choice in appointing Sir Henry Strakosch to be the financial expert on the India Council in succession to Mr. F. C. Goodenough, who has held the office for the maximum period allowed by statute. Mr. Goodenough went to the India Office 12 years ago, when the statutory term of office was seven years, and in 1925 he was reappointed for the limit of five years prescribed by the Act. During all but the early months of office he has been chairman of the Finance Committee, and successive Secretaries of State—he has served under five—have found his advice of the greatest value in grappling with the post-War problems of Indian finance and exchange. Throughout that time Mr. Goodenough has taken an influential part in the instruction and guidance of the country in general on finance. His successor is a recognized authority on questions of finance—commercial, national, and international. Sir Henry has already had opportunities to study at first hand the complexities of Indian finance, for it will be recalled that he served on the Hilton Young Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, which recommended the stabilization of the rupee at the figure of 1s. 6d. instead of 1s. 4d. It was the first of such Royal Commissions to visit India and take evidence there. Very important financial questions now confront the Government of India in connexion both with Budgetary prospects and the future Constitution, and it will be an advantage for the Secretary of State to have as an adviser thereon an authority of the international reputation of Sir Henry Strakosch.

German Financial Reform

The market for German securities in London was not much affected by the declaration of policy made by Herr Brüning, the German Chancellor, in the Reichstag. Perhaps that was because the statement did no more than fulfil expectations, but the market was thoroughly satisfied with it. The Government's intention to stand by the financial programme of retrenchment and reform and the Chancellor's explanation that it would be impossible to obtain any Reparation relief until the work of retrenchment and reform had been carried out was appreciated as a statesmanlike view of that particular problem. The Berlin Bourse, however, was more deeply affected by the Chancellor's statement, the market becoming quite strong and a substantial rise occurring in prices. An interesting statement was made by Herr Brüning, who said that it had purposely been made possible for the Bank for International Settlements on its own initiative to take timely precautionary measures in case of economic difficulties arising in Germany, and thus to assist in the surmounting of crises. Possibly this statement did not merely refer to the fact that the bank is obliged to invest a certain proportion of the Reparation funds in Germany, but also to voluntary action by the bank in investing moneys beyond this proportion if such action should seem at any time to be called for. Another interesting passage in the Chancellor's speech was that in which he criticized the extremists for having brought about a complete change in the credit situation disadvantageous to Germany. Foreign deposits, he said, had been withdrawn and other difficulties had arisen which had caused a very serious financial and economic setback and an increase of unemployment. It is to be hoped that this fact will be taken to heart by those responsible for the new flight from the mark.

Entre Rios Results

The story of Argentine railway results in the year ended June 30 is completed by the publication of the reports of the Entre Rios and Argentine North Eastern—two systems which are under the same direction. Gross receipts of the Entre Rios, besides being affected by the partial failure of the crops and by general business depression, suffered a contraction through the loss to the company of a branch line which was taken over by the State railways. The company was unable to reduce its total working expenses, outgoings being increased by several developments, including exceptional costs which the company had to bear in repairing damage caused by floods. A year ago the directors paid 7 per cent. and placed £100,000 to reserve. By waiving the reserve allocation they are now able to pay the relatively satisfactory dividend of 6 per cent. as will be seen from the following table:—

—	Year to June 30 1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Gross receipts	1,430,200	1,543,173	1,507,522
Working expenses	991,419	988,504	940,923
Net receipts	438,780	554,669	567,499
Working percentage	69·32%	63·93%	62·38%
Difference on exchange	Dr. 31,717	Dr. 3,290	Cr. 2,221
Debenture interest	165,350	164,517	160,350
Net profit	209,221	386,655	422,816
Brought forward	114,728	101,184	51,598
Preference dividends	146,262	149,982	149,982
Ordinary dividend	106,988 (6%)	124,819 (7%)	124,819 (7%)
To general reserve	Nil	100,000	100,000
Carried forward	123,099	114,728	101,184

The directors give a satisfactory account of the results attending their introduction of motor-lorries in the Concordia district for the purpose of meeting road competition and providing feeders for the railway. At present 25 units are working in the Concordia district alone, and it is the intention to establish road services in other districts. Indeed, more lorries are at present on their way from England.

Argentine North Eastern Progress

To the Argentine North Eastern fell the distinction of being the only one of the English-owned railways in the River Plate to show an increase in its gross receipts on account of 1929-30. This is evidence of the progress that is being made in the zone served by this line; indeed, the area of land sown with cereals continues to increase, and in spite of bad weather there was a substantial increase in the tonnage of wheat and linseed handled. Results are summarized below:—

—	Year to June 30 1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Gross receipts	834,206	817,843	785,080
Working expenses	591,012	576,721	551,980
Net receipts	243,188	241,122	234,061
Working percentage	70·85%	70·52%	70·22%
Difference on exchange	(Dr. 16,903)	(Dr. 11,858)	(Cr. 11,273)
Debenture interest	172,600	172,840	172,840
Net profit	24,658	54,725	49,384
Brought forward	6,123	—	—
To general reserve	Nil	48,602	49,384
Carried forward	30,781	6,123	—

Net operating revenue was almost the same as a year ago, and after allowing for the heavier loss on exchange the company was able again to provide the full interest on its "A," "B," and "C" Debentures and show a small surplus. Holders of the company's £2,768,000 of Ordinary stock must, however, continue to wait for their reward.

Opposition to Shipping Subsidies

Under the heading of "Regulation of Tonnage" the current publication of the Baltic and International Maritime Conference discusses measures which are being considered in various countries for dealing with the results of a surplus of shipping. Quite one of the most interesting of the schemes has been advanced by Dr. Sven Helander, of Nuremberg, who suggests that all the shipping companies of the world owning vessels of at least 15,000 tons gross and of a minimum speed of 18 knots should agree that under no circumstances would they accept subsidies, direct or indirect, for new ships coming within this class. The agreement would apply only to vessels to be built in future, and it would bind shipowners not to order such vessels unless they could be self-supporting. If a new ship of 15,000 tons gross or more were being built in any country with the aid of subsidies the proposed combination of shipowners would endeavour "by peaceful persuasion" to postpone construction. Failing success in this way another ship would be supplied at the joint expense of the organization to compete with the one built with the aid of subsidies. She would be employed in a similar way to the subsidized vessel and would maintain the same itineraries, the only difference being that rates of freight reduced by, say, 10 per cent. would be accepted for her. The strength of the combination would thus be pitted against the subsidized "outsider" which, it is hopefully suggested, would ultimately be driven from the seas.

Indirect Forms of Assistance

It is admitted that a difficulty would be to persuade "delinquent nations" to agree to the plan, and it is doubted (not without reason) if the United States, "whose mercantile fleet is dependent on subsidies for its very existence," would view it with any measure of favour. The policy of the United States in heavily subsidizing its mercantile marine does, of course, contribute to the surplus shipping in the world. Further, Dr. Helander recognizes the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of defining clearly the term "indirect subsidies," which take many forms. The scheme, it will be seen, would apply only to large and fast liners, and would indirectly benefit cargo shipping to the extent that it tended to limit any parcels of commodities that might be carried by such vessels at the expense of the slower cargo liners. It does, at any rate, help to focus the strong dislike which exists among the majority of European shipowners to various forms of State assistance, which is backed by the belief that some of the troubles of shipping at the present time are traceable to the well-meant but mistaken efforts of Governments.

STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIA LOAN PREMIUM

BRITISH GOVERNMENT STOCKS HIGHER

The initial dealings in the new India Six per Cent. Bonds absorbed most attention in the stock markets yesterday. A large business was transacted, and the substantial premium established on the bonds had a favourable effect on other India loans and on gilt-edged securities generally. Business in the new bonds began at about 1½ premium, and the price quickly advanced to 1⅞ premium. A temporary reaction to 1⅝ premium followed, but renewed buying sent the bonds up to 2¼ premium, at which level they closed. An all-round rise occurred in British Government stocks, but apart from the gilt-edged department markets generally were quiet. The previous day's recovery in Brazilian bonds was not fully maintained, and Argentine railway securities reacted. Oil, rubber, and tea shares were quietly steady, but industrial shares were inclined to sag, international securities being affected by unfavourable advices from New York.

The GILT-EDGED market had a very active day, chiefly in connexion with the dealings in the India loan. The other India Government stocks showed a further general advance of ¼ to ½, and British Funds continued to move upward. The War Loan rose to 105 1-16; there were rises of ¼ in Consol "Fours" (90½) and in Conversion Three-and-a-Half per Cents (79½) and Five per Cents (104½); and the Funding Loan (92½). Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (102 3-16), Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols (57), and Local Loans stock (66 3-16) all rose ½. Treasury Bonds remained firm, and there was more inquiry for Australian loans. HOME RAILWAY stocks were very quiet, rises of ¼ being marked in L.M.S. (32) and Great Western (68½).

In the FOREIGN market Brazilian bonds were marked down about 2 points all round in the early dealings, but little stock came to market, and prices recovered partially before the close. As a general rule falls of a point were shown on balance, but the Six-and-a-Half per Cents of 1927 actually closed with a net gain of 1 at 97, after changing hands at 63½ in the morning. The 1914 Funding Loan, however, closed a point down at 68, and San Paulo Coffee "Sevens" fell 2 to 79. The Pernambuco Five per Cent. (Recife) Loan was marked down 2 to 63-66 on the statement that the abnormal situation in Brazil prevents the remittance of the amount of the coupon due. Argentine, Chilean, and Peruvian bonds were firmer in some instances, and Mexican "Fives" moved upward. German Government loans were steady, while Austrian loans were supported, the Seven per Cents rising 1⅛ to 91⅛. Roumanian Consolidated again hardened. ARGENTINE RAILWAY securities weakened, some of the statements in the Central Argentine report regarding the outlook having a sobering effect. Falls of 1 to 1½ occurred in B.A. Great Southern, B.A. and Pacific, Central Argentine, and Entre Rios. Cordoba Central exceptionally was a little harder.

OIL shares were quiet. Shell, after being buyers at 4 3-32, fell back to 4 1-16, and Royal Dutch was ½ lower at 28. Burmah gained a little ground, the interim dividend having been maintained at 10 per cent., and Trinidad Leaseholds and United British of Trinidad both advanced. The RUBBER market was steady on the whole; Anglo-Dutch and Rubber Trust were slightly harder. TEA shares were dull.

INTERNATIONAL SHARES LOWER

There was not so much activity in international INDUSTRIAL shares, but unfavourable advices from New York caused prices to recede. Brazilian Traction, after being 25½, fell to 24⅞, a loss of over a point as compared with Thursday's closing price, and Hydro Electric were 1½ lower at 29. International Nickel finished with a decline of nearly a point at 17⅞, having been 18⅛ during the day. Columbia Graphophone and Gramophone were both weak. General Electric, British Insulated, Henley's Telegraph, and Bournemouth and Poole Electric all advanced. Insurance shares were firm. In the textile group Courtaulds were easier, but Snia Viscosa hardened, while British Celanese Ordinary moved up, though the Second Preference remained under the influence of the passing of the dividend. Cables and Wireless stocks were not so firm, the Preference falling back to 67. African and Eastern trade weakened further. Among shipping shares Cunard receded, whereas P. and O. Deferred hardened slightly; Elder, Dempster Five per Cent. Debenture and Five per Cent. "A" Debenture stocks were each marked down 5 points, to 45-55 and 40-50 respectively. Pinchin, Johnson was rather firmer. There were moderate falls in Turner and Newall, United Molasses, Kreuger and Toll, Swedish Match, and Lautaro Nitrate shares. In the store group Home and Colonial, International Tea, and Maypole advanced, but Lipton weakened. Unilever was flat. Hotel shares were easier. Motor shares were firm on the whole. A rise of 1s. to 35s. 9d. took place in Austin, and gains of 3d. to 6d. were marked in Leyland, Dennis, Singer, and Ford. Tilling and British Automobile Traction weakened. In the brewery group Watney again advanced.

Paris gave a little support to South African MINING shares, which were generally firmer, rises occurring in Central Mining, Brakpan, Gold Fields, New Modderfontein, and Sub Nigel. Chartered also was firm, but Rhodesian copper shares reacted, Congo Border falling to 10½ and N'Changa to 2 3-16. A general rise of moderate extent took place in tin shares on the further rally in the price of the metal. Ashanti Goldfields rose to 32s. One or two Australian base metal shares rallied. Lake View and Star was higher.

BRAZILIAN GOLD FOR NEW YORK

PROVISION FOR LOAN CHARGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, OCT. 17

It was announced to-day from Rio de Janeiro that the Government there was sending to New York on the liner Western World $15,000,000 of gold.

In banking circles here it was said that Brazil had provided for all the interest and sinking fund charges on its obligations to December 1.

ARGENTINE GOLD DECREE

EXPORTS FOR SERVICE OF EXTERNAL LOANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 17

A Government Decree authorizes the Banco de la Nación to export gold from the Caja de Conversion for the service of external loans. This will require about 12,000,000 gold pesos during the current year.

CHINESE REORGANISATION LOAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, Oct. 17.—The Maritime Customs to-day handed over to the banks concerned a sum of £124,666, being the November instalment of the 1913 Reorganisation Loan.—*Reuter.*

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	—	Oct. 17	Oct. 16
Abitibi	9¾	10¼	Dom. Glass	100	98
Asbestos	½	½	Dom. Textile	75	74
Do., Pref.	1	1	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	3½	3¾	Fraser Cos.	3½	3½
Braz. Tract.	23⅛	24⅞	Hollinger	5¾	5⅝
B.C. Pwr., A	25¾	24¾	Int. Nickel	16⅞	17⅝
Do., B	11⅞	10½	Massey, H.	13¼	13
Can. Emp. Steel	1	1⅛	Montreal L. & P.	54	55⅞
Do., 1st Pf.	No bid	No bid	Natl. Brew.	25¼	26
Do., 2nd Pf.	No bid	No bid	Nat. Steel Car	31½	35
Calgary	150	150	Ogilvie Flour	230	230
Can. Car	17½	17⅝	Pato, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	24	25	Power Corp.	55¼	56⅞
C. Cement	15	15¾	Price Bros.	45	45
Do., Pref.	No bid	93½	Quebec Pwr.	46	47
C. Cotton	No bid	No bid	St. Law'ce C.	4	4
Indus. Alcohol, A	3	3	Shawinigan	53	54
Do., B	2	2	S. Power	20¼	26
C. Power	6½	6½	Steel Co. of Canada	36½	36¼
C. Steamship	9	9	Wayagamack	29	29
Do., Pref'd.	No bid	No bid	W'ton Mlsc.	250	224
Cockshutt	13½	14½	Bk. Montreal	290	289
Cons. Mining	134	139¾	Can. Bk. Com.	230	229
Dom. Bridge	53½	55½	Royal Bank	295	295

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS WEAK

NEW YORK EXCHANGE HIGHER

Under the influence of a continued superabundance of short credits the discount market yesterday showed a weaker tendency. This was more noticeable after the tendering for the Treasury Bills, which were allotted at an average rate of only £2 1s. 9.11d. per cent., against £2 2s. 6.62d. last week. The discount houses generally quoted 2 3-32 per cent. as their buying rate for three months bills, and as sellers were few and unwilling, it frequently became necessary in competition to accept 2 1-16 per cent. in order to do business. The banks again bought December bills at 2 per cent. For the renewal of day-to-day loans the variable rate was again 1½ per cent., and most of the market's new requirements were arranged at this rate. Money for short terms extending to the end of the year could still be obtained at 2 per cent. A further rise took place in the dollar sterling exchange.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1½—2	2	2 3/32—2 1/16	2 1/16—2 2/32	2 1/16	2¼

Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months	4 months	6 months
2 1/32—2 1/16	2 1/16	3—3 1/32	3 1/4—3 1/2	3½—4

REICHSBANK (000's omitted)

—	Oct. 15 Reichsmarks	Inc. or Dec. Reichsmarks
ASSETS		
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	unchanged
Gold and silver	2,180,463	– 282,540
Of which deposited abroad	149,788	unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	173,882	+ 37,667
Bills of exchange and cheques	2,068,823	+ 28,080
Silver and other coin	167,925	+ 21,397
Notes of other German banks	18,015	+ 2,462
Advances	66,412	+ 6,280
Investments	102,493	unchanged
Other assets	511,998	– 127,454
LIABILITIES		
Reduced capital	122,788	unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	unchanged
Reserve	371,139	unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,188,762	– 312,590
Other daily maturing obligations	355,445	+ 8,088
Other liabilities	249,877	+ 10,405

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

With a cessation of sales of sterling from New York the dollar-sterling exchange was firm; the rate touched $4.86 1-16 and closed at $4.85 31-32. Canadian dollars were offered up to $4.85 7-16. The French exchange moved further against this country, closing at 123.87½f., against 123.91f. The Dutch rate again rose, closing at 12.06⅜fl., and exchange on Switzerland also went in our favour, rising from 25.00f. to about 25.03f. A similar tendency was shown by the Swedish exchange, which after being steady for some days at about 18.09½kr., rose to 18.09¾kr. Rates on Belgium (34.84b.) and Germany (20.42¾m.) moved slightly against us. A further rally occurred in the peseta, the rate on Madrid, after opening at 50.30p. and falling to 49.40p., closing at 49.60p. (against 49.80p.). Argentine dollars followed up the recent rally with a rise to 38 9-16d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Oct. 17	Oct. 16
New York	\$ to £	4.8666	4.85 31/32–4.86 1/32	4.85 27/32–4.86
Montreal	\$ to £	4.8666	4.85 15/16–4.85 31/32	4.85 15/16–4.85 31/32
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.85–123.93	123.90–123.96
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.83 1/2–34.85 1/2	34.85–34.86
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.30–92.32	92.30–92.34
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.00 1/4–25.03 1/4	25.00 1/4–25.00 3/4
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 1/4–375 1/4	374 1/4–375 1/4
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192 7/8–193 1/8	192 3/4–193
Madrid	Pts. to £	35.2215	49.20–50.30	50.10–51.20
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 1/8–108 3/8	108 1/8–108 3/8
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06 1/2–12.09 1/2	12.05 1/4–06 1/2
Berlin	M. to \$	20.43	20.40 1/2–40 1/2	20.42 1/2–43 1/2
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.43–34.45	34.43–34.45
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.73–27.76	27.73–27.76
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163 11/16–12/16	163 11/16–12/16
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43 5/16–43 7/16	43 5/16–43 7/16
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.22–25.27	25.22–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Const'ople	Pst. to £	110	1.0252	1.0257
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	2733/4–274	2733/4–274
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48 3/4–48 7/8	48 3/4–48 7/8
Reval	Kr. to £	18.1570	18.15 3/4–16 1/4	18.15 3/4–16 1/4
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 3/4–16 1/4	18.15 3/4–16 1/4
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09–18.09 1/2	18.09–18.09 1/4
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 3/4–16 1/4	18.15 3/4–16 1/4
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97	97 1/4–97 3/4	97 1/4–97 3/4
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32–1 5/32	1 5/32–1 5/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32–1 5/32	1 5/32–1 5/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32–1 5/32	1 5/32–1 5/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1 29/32–1 31/32	1 29/32–1 31/32
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	1 7/16–1 7/16	1 7/16–1 7/16
Shanghai	Per dol.	—	1 7/16–1 7/16	1 7/16–1 7/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 27/32–3 1/32	2/3 27/32–3 1/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06 1/2–06 3/4	12.05 7/8–06 3/4
Manila	Per dol.	24.856d.	2 0/16	2 0/16
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	—	—
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.57d.	38 3/4–38 3/4	38 1/4–38 1/2
Valnar'iso	\$ to £	40	39.97	39.97
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	38 1/4–38 1/4	38 1/4–38 3/4
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	16.37 1/2	16.37 1/2
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.20–10.40	10.20–10.40

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	100 16 3	110 7 6	110 16 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	98 17 6	98 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	98 7 6	98 0 0
South Africa	99 13 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £18,803 and the purchase of £58 in BAR GOLD, there being, therefore, a net efflux on the day of £18,745. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £56,954, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Oct. 16—		Oct. 16—	
Foreign gold coin	225	Sovs. set aside	20,833
		Sovs.	2,000
		Bar gold	15,801
Oct. 17—		Oct. 17—	
Bar gold	56	Bar gold	18,803
Net efflux	56,954		
Total	£57,237	Total	£57,237

Net influx for 1930 to date, £9,916,731; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

The price of BAR GOLD in the open market was unchanged at 84s. 11½d. per ounce.

Buying on Chinese account caused a rally of 1/16d. to 16½d. in the price of BAR SILVER. The market closed dull on offerings by America.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on October 13 to midday on October 16 amounted to £1,665,636, of which £1,608,296 came from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £1,345,000, of which £882,793 went to France, £353,550 to Switzerland, and £155,676 to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £342, and exports amounted to £44,494.

BOMBAY STERLING TENDERS

Tenders for the purchase of £500,000 will be received next Thursday at the usual centres in India, subject to the usual conditions.—*Reuter.*

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars):—

—	Oct. 17	Inc. or dec.
RESOURCES		
Total gold reserves	2,979,340	+ 2,810
Reserves other than gold	146,750	– 2,880
Total bills discounted	216,440	+ 37,270
Bills bought in open market	185,490	+ 25,530
Total bills on hand	390,930	+ 11,740
Total U.S. Govt. securities	601,610	+ 1,170
Total bills and securities	1,003,820	+ 12,920
Total resources	5,104,790	+ 271,890
LIABILITIES		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,372,210	+ 6,810
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,440,380	+ 22,660
Government deposits	23,740	– 9,490
Total deposits	2,491,870	+ 23,790
Total liabilities	5,104,790	+ 271,890
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined	80·9	– 0·7%

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

GENERAL DECLINE

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—General declines occurred on the Stock Exchange to-day on a renewal of selling pressure, which found an almost complete absence of support. Sales were returned at 2,650,000 shares.

The opening was barely steady, overnight selling orders being partly attributed to distress liquidation temporarily suspended in anticipation of a more extended technical rally. The action of the market, however, prompted the belief that the short interest has been over-estimated. There was active selling of Steel Common, Westinghouse Electric, American Can, General Motors, and Colorado Fuel and Iron, the dividend uncertainties of the last-named company helping to unsettle the market. Pressure subsided later, but General Electric and New York Central reached new low levels for the year. Professional "bears" were encouraged thereby, Atchison and United Gas and Improvement being weak features.

The list continued to ease throughout the afternoon, a persistent stream of liquidation depressing a large number of representative stocks through the recent low level, with the industrial stock averages 10 points under 1929 low records, despite the absence of any special adverse developments. The market displayed a lack of rallying power throughout the session and closed weak.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Oct. 17	Oct. 16
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85½	4.85⅝
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 31/32	4.85 27/32
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86	4.85 31/32
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 23/32	4.83¾
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.85 15/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85 15/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92¼	3.92⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅝	5.23⅝
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.24⅜	40.27
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.75½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.86½	26.86
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.75½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.78½	23.78½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.90	13.84½
Berne, cables	100fr.	19.30	19.42	19.43¼
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	9.92	9.64
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.11¾	14.11¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.51½	17.51½
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77½	1.77½
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.15	34.02
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.00	9.88*

* Nominal

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices —	Oct. 17	Oct. 16
Atchison	195	201
Atl. Coast Line	120⅞	120½
B. & O.	85	85
Do., Pref.	78	78
Brooklyn M.T.Stt	66¼	68
Can. Pac.	170	173¾
Cent. N.J.	210	210
Ches. & O.	41½	42½
Ch. G.W.	7⅛	7⅝
Do., Pref.	27	29
Ch., St. P.	45½	47
Ch.Mil.St.P.	9	9⅝
Ch.Rock Is.	75½	78
Del.& Hud.	147½	150
Del., Lack.	106¼	107
Erie	34	35
Do., 1 Pf.	51¾	53¼
G.N., Pref.	65	67½
Illinois	100	102½
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	28⅝	31

Closing Prices —	Oct. 17	Oct. 16
Int. Amer.	7	7
Kansas City	40	51½
Louisville	111	113
Minn. St. P.	—	—
Miss. Pac.	42½	43
Do., Pref.	103½	104
N.Mex.1 Pf	1	1
Do., 2 Pf.	⅝	½
N.Y. Cent.	137⅝	141½
Norfolk	213¼	215
N.Y. Pacific	58⅞	60¼
Pennsylv'a	66¼	67⅝
Reading	97	96¼*
S.L. & S.F.	69½	70
St.L.& S.W.	44½	45
S. Pacific	105¼	106¼
Southern	71½	74
Do., Pref.	85	84½
Un. Pacific	196	199
Do., Pref.	86½	86½
Wabash	20	22½
Do., Pf. A	55	57

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	99½	103
Allied Chem.	200	216
Amer. Ag. Chem.	21¾	24
Do., Pref.	153¼	151½
Am. Br. Mfg.	11	12½
Am. and F. Power	37⅝	42¼
Am. Can.	114¼	119
Am. Loco.	29½	30
Am. Rolling Mill	36¼	39
Am. Smelt.	51¼*	56
Am. Sug. R.	42	44
Am. Tel.	195½	199
Am. Tob.	108	111
Am. Wool'n	7⅛	7½
Anaconda	35½	37⅝
Atlantic Ref.	74	74
Au. Dry Gds.	27	29½
Au'tic Ret.	24	24⅝
Baldwins	25¾	26⅞
Barnsdall A	17⅝	18½

COMPANY RESULTS

SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAYS

BURMAH OIL INTERIM UNCHANGED

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Bristol Brewery George & Co.	Fin. 12½*	12½*	—	20*	20*
Burmah Oil	Int. 10	10	Nov. 11	—	—
Calcutta Electric Supply	Int. 5†	5	N'v.15‡	—	—
Nile Assurance	Int. 40	40	Nov. 6	—	—
Pelsing Tin	Int. 2½	15	Oct. 31	—	—
Tweddale and Smalley	Int. 2½	7½	—	—	—
World Marine & Gen. Insce.	Int. 10*	10*	Oct. 31	—	—

* Tax free.
† Less tax at 2s. 3d. in the £.
‡ Corrected.

Kukicherra Tea.—The interim dividend of 2 per cent. on the Preference shares will be paid, less tax, at 4s. 3.67d., on November 3. No dividend was paid on the Ordinary shares for 1929.

Richardsons, Westgarth and Co.—Owing to the depression in the shipbuilding and marine engineering industries and the consequent serious shortage of work the directors are compelled to suspend payment of the Preference dividend due on October 31.

Sendley's Hydropathic.—Final Ordinary dividend of 8 1-3 per cent., tax free, making 14 7-12 for the period of 14 months to September 30. For the previous year the dividend was 12½ per cent., tax free, and a 25 per cent. share bonus was distributed.

Hodgson's Kingston Brewery.—Final dividend of 8 per cent., making 12 per cent. for the year to September 30. For 1928-29 there was a final dividend of 6 per cent. on 330,000 shares and a bonus of 2 per cent., making 12 per cent. per annum on 280,000 shares and 8 per cent. actual on 50,000 new shares.

Broken Hill Proprietary.—In view of the present depression in the industries and the uncertainty of the outlook, the board has decided not to pay a half-yearly dividend. In April it was announced that owing to the prolongation of the coal trouble on the Newcastle (N.S.W.) field, resulting in high costs, together with the falling off of orders, the half-yearly dividend could not be paid.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE

The underwriting profit of the South British Insurance Company amounts to £70,000 for the year ended August 31 (against £69,771 for 1928-29). The fund is increased by £75,000 (the same). The balance at the credit of profit and loss account is £356,000, and a dividend for the last six months of 1s. 4d. per share is recommended, making 2s. 8d. for the year (against 2s. 7d.). Meeting, October 22.

THOS. GOLDSWORTHY AND SONS

The net profit of Thos. Goldsworthy and Sons, makers of emery cloth, powder, &c., amounted to £36,755 for the year to June 30. The Preference dividend absorbs £11,250, and a similar amount is required to pay the dividend of 7½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares. After writing £3,000 off preliminary and formation expenses a balance of £1,255 remains to be carried forward. The amount applied in reduction of preliminary expenses is the profit made between July 1 and August 28, 1929, the date of incorporation, as estimated by the directors.

KUALA KRAU RUBBER

The Kuala Krau Rubber Company harvested a crop of 141,839lb. for the year ended June 30 (against 143,939lb. for 1928-29), which realise an average net price of 6.37d. per lb. (against 8.23d.). The year's working resulted in a loss of £1,429 (against a profit of £357), from which is deducted the balance of £640 brought in, leaving a debit of £789 to be carried forward. Since the close of the financial year 72,300 Preference shares have been allotted to shareholders. The company has paid no dividend since the 2½ per cent. distributed for 1925-26. Meeting, October 29.

TRINIDAD CENTRAL OILFIELDS

The report of the Trinidad Central Oilfields for 1929 state that the balance available from the trading amount of £30,849 shows an improvement on the balance of £8,873 for 1928. After debiting London expenses and providing £22,139 (against £21,404) for depreciation, there is a loss for the year of £3,715 (against £3,342), which increases the debit balance to £30,041. The last dividend paid was 10 per cent. for 1920. Production of light oil from the Tabaquite and Lizard Springs area was 36,059 barrels (against 36,558 barrels from Tabaquite). The production of heavy oil from Guapo area was 108,080 barrels (against 20,931 barrels). Meeting, October 22.

DAILY EXPRESS BUILDING

The first report of the Daily Express Building Company states that the purchase of the property in Fleet-street and Shoe-lane which forms the site of the new Daily Express building has been completed. The whole of the foundations have now been completed, and it is anticipated that the machine-room and lower portion of the building will be ready for occupation in the early months of 1931. An agreement has been entered into with the London Express Newspaper, Limited, under which that company will take a 33 years' repairing lease at a yearly rental of £45,000. This rent, after taking provision for the sinking fund and the management and administration expenses, will, it is stated, be more than sufficient to cover the annual interest charges and sinking fund.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

A statement issued by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and nine associated companies for the nine months ended September 30 reports total earnings for the period of £87,681,791, as against $199,939,356 for the corresponding period of 1929. Expenses, including taxes, absorb $69,635,572 (against $69,255,240), leaving net earnings of $148,056,089 (against $140,684,116). Interest charges take a larger sum ($4,622,223, against $3,773,758), and also do dividends ($101,119,331, against $66,648,958), the surplus balance for the period being £22,981,485 (against £34,321,848). It is stated by the president that after three months during which the telephones disconnected exceeded those connected, there was a net gain in September. The net gain in telephones for the nine months was 1,220,000.

ARGENTINE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

An increase of £16,258, to £934,200, took place in the gross receipts of the Argentine North Eastern Railway Company for the year ended June 30 had compared with 1928-29. Most of this increase was offset by higher working expenses (£591,012, against £576,721). The increase in net receipts being limited to £2,056 at £342,188. As previously announced, the full interest is being paid for the year on the "C" Debentures and Debenture stock. After deducting this interest, together with that on the "A" and "B" issues, and meeting the loss of £16,963 (against £1,856) on exchange, and deducting £21,800 for adjustment of mileage charges for years 1925-26 to 1928-29, £7,688 for 1929-30, sinking charges, and £9,682 for income-tax account, the carry-forward is increased from £6,123 to £30,781. Meeting, October 27.

LONDON EXPRESS NEWSPAPER

The report of the London Express Newspaper, Limited, states that the revenue from advertisements and sales has substantially increased, and the gross total for the year exceeded £2,500,000. In order to provide newsprint requirements for the Manchester and Glasgow editions, it was decided to take a half share interest in Bowater's Mersey Paper Mills. It is expected that the mills, which are to be operated by the company conjointly with W. V. Bowater and Sons, will be in operation before the end of this year. The net profits for the year to June 30 amounted to £67,093 (which does not allow for 1929-30), as against £65,235 for 1928-29, and £1,418 brought forward. The Preference dividend absorbs £34,826, and a dividend of 10 per cent. (the same) is recommended on the Ordinary shares, absorbing £30,395, leaving £4,229 to be carried forward.

EASTERN SUMATRA RUBBER ESTATES

The accounts of the Eastern Sumatra Rubber Estates for the year ended June 30 show a trading loss of £26 (against a profit of £26,153 for 1928-29), and, after providing £3,000 (the same) for depreciation of mature areas, a deficit of £15,677, brought in reduced to £9,434, which it is proposed to carry forward. Last year a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid. £5,000 was allowed for depreciation of buildings and machinery, and £5,000 was transferred to reserve. The crops harvested during the year were:—Rubber, 1,250,000lb. (against 920,000lb.); tea, 180,500lb. (against 235,000lb.); and coffee, 366 cwt. (against 1,460 cwt.). Of the 1,250,000 lb. 871,995lb. remaining unsold have been valued at 2.86d. per lb. net. The average gross prices realised were 9.50d. per lb. for the rubber (against 10.66d.), and 9.56d. per lb. for the tea (against 14.05d.). The report gives no details of costs per lb. Meeting, October 24.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SOCIETY

The accounts of the International Financial Society for the year ended September 30 show a net profit of £36,872 (against £33,149 for 1928-29), to which is added £31,160 brought forward. After providing for the Preference dividend a final payment of 5 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary stock, making 8 per cent. for the year (unchanged), and £50,000 (against nil) is to be transferred to revenue reserve. This will leave the reduced balance of £6,031 to be carried forward. During the year £17,105 Five per Cent. Debenture stock has been issued, making a total of £500,000 outstanding. The discount on Debenture stock and issue expenses incurred during the year amounted to £1,091, and has been written off by applying part of the profit arising from the change of investments. According to a statement prepared by the directors as on September 30, the value of the investments (which are entered in the balance-sheet at £1,156,600) showed a depreciation of £47 per cent. Meeting, October 30.

TALTAL RAILWAY

The profits on working of the Taltal Railway Company for the year ended June 30 amounted to £66,939 (against £69,447 for 1928-29). To this are added £13,035 for interest, receipts, &c., and £54,217, being the balance brought forward, giving a total of £134,194. A sum of £12,340 is placed to income-tax suspense account (against £15,000), and as previously announced, the final dividend for the year is unchanged at 6 per cent., free of tax, requiring £75,000. The maintenance of the dividend necessitates the reduction of the carry-forward to £19,301. There was a loss on exchange of £45, which reduces the exchange adjustment account to £1,196. The railway is mainly a mining carrier. The report states that the production of nitrate in the Taltal district again showed progress from the port, with the result that stocks in the interior still remaining to be transported and shipped have increased from 50,000 to nearly 90,000 tons. The large increase in the production of the interior rule of production since the close of the year warrant that the movement over the line during the current year should be not be less than in the year just closed. Meeting, October 27.

COMPANHIA DE MOCAMBIQUE

The Companhia de Mocambique is a Portuguese company having sovereign rights over territories in Portuguese East Africa and whose revenue is mainly derived from Customs receipts, hut and poll taxes, &c. The accounts for the year ended December 30, 1929, show a profit of 465,598 escudos (gold), against 665,905 escudos (gold) for the previous year. These results are due chiefly to a diminution of the Customs duties in consequence of the fall in most of the articles transported. There is likewise a drop in interest received owing to the fall in money rates and an increase of expenses due to causes of *force majeure*. The profit for 1929 represents a little over 6 per cent. on the capital issued. External commerce shows an increase of 1,557,196 escudos (gold), and the movement at the port of 1,062,007 tons was a record. Of the above-mentioned profit, 5 per cent., or 23,280 escudos, is applied to the reserve fund, 2½ per cent., or 11,640 escudos, is passed to the Reserve, a sum of 16,621 escudos is deducted for amortizations, and the balance of 414,057 escudos, together with the balance remaining from the reduction of capital, is applied to a reserve to meet losses arising out of the liquidation of the Banco da Beira.

GLYNN'S LYDENBURG

The report of Glynn's Lydenburg states that the net profit for the year ended July 31 amounted to £4,342 (against £4,194 for 1928-29). The loan from the Central Mining and Investment Corporation was reduced by £2,500 to £27,850. The corporation has agreed to extend the period of the loan to June 30, 1931, its options on the reserve and ex-tenancy shares being extended for 12 months beyond the date upon which the loan is finally liquidated. The tonnage milled during the year was 76,100 tons (against 75,300 tons), and the yield per ton was 0.822dwt. (against 0.857dwt.). The revenue per ton amounted to 20s. 1d. (against 20s. 3d.), and working costs to 20s. 2d. (against 20s. 3d.), leaving a working profit of 1s. 11d. (against 2s.) per ton. The ore reserve, recalculated at July 31, amounted to 332,450 tons, averaging 8.7dwt. over a stoping width of 21in. showing increases of 99,250 tons in quantity, 0.3dwt. per ton in average value, and of 1.9in. in stoping width. The proportion of pyritic ore in the reserves increased to 65 per cent. from 46 per cent. Investigations are proceeding to determine how the reduction plant can be most economically modified to meet the altered material of the ore to be treated. Meeting, Johannesburg, November 22.

ENTRE RIOS RAILWAYS

Gross receipts of the Entre Rios Railways Company for the year ended June 30 amounted to £1,430,200 (against £1,543,173 for 1928-29). Working expenses rose by £4,915 to £991,419, so that the net receipts show a decline of £117,879 to £438,790. This excludes interest and sundry receipts amounting to £16,013 and a credit of £21,809 for adjustment of mileage dues for years 1923-24 to 1929-30. After allowing for Debenture interest (£165,350, against £164,517), loss on exchange (£31,717, against £3,290), and other charges the net profit comes out at £309,234, as compared with £396,055. Out of this the Preference stock dividends take £149,366, the pension fund again receives £2,500, and the directors' percentage amounts to £2,003 (against £5,829). No allocation is this year to be made to reserve (against £100,000), and the dividend on the Ordinary stock, as previously announced, is reduced from 7 per cent. to 6 per cent. The carry-forward is increased from £114,729 to £123,999. The decrease in gross earnings is largely due to the receipts from transport of cereals being £96,834 less than in 1928-29, in consequence of the partial failure of the wheat harvest and the loss in traffic suffered by the transference to the State Railways of the Hasenkamp branch, which served an important cereal district. The prevailing commercial depression also affected general business. Meeting, October 27.

HAMILTON'S OIL CONCESSIONS

The report of Hamilton's Oil Concessions (Rumania) states that, although the production estimated in the last report for the whole of 1929 was exceeded, the prices received allowed of only a very small profit being made by the "Scandrom" Company. The company's total production for 1929 amounted to 69,319 tons (against 48,789 tons in 1928). The output from January 1 to September 30, 1930, was 45,245 tons, the present daily production being restricted to 167 tons under the scheme which was agreed to by practically all producers, by which the total output of the Rumanian fields was restricted to about 13,500 tons daily. This restriction agreement, which is variable according to fluctuations in the market for Rumanian products, came into force in July of the present year, and, as a result, the accumulated stocks have been liquidated and the sale has improved to about 800 lb. (about 20s.) per ton, at which price it is now possible to work at a profit. The directors consider that the outlook for the Rumanian oil business is now distinctly brighter. The balance-sheet as at June 30 shows general expenditure amounting to £94,965 (against £59,264 at January 1, 1929). The auditors' report states that no provision has been made for the amortisation fund for the redemption of the Debentures, nor for the premium of 10 per cent. payable on redemption. Meeting, October 24.

THE GROCERY STORE MERGER

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

We are authorized by the Home and Colonial Stores, Limited, Meadow Dairy Company, Limited, Maypole Dairy Company, Limited, Pearks Dairies, Limited, and Lipton, Limited, to state that the reports published in certain papers with regard to the agreement between them and the International Tea Company's Stores, Limited, were made without their knowledge or assent.

The International Tea Stores yesterday also denied that they were in any way responsible for the publication of these unauthorized reports, and the company intimated that no information was available except that at a fairly early date shareholders of the company might expect to receive a communication relating to the position in regard to the merger.

One of the reports stated that sharp differences of opinion over vital matters of policy and management had arisen between the parties to the scheme, and that unless agreement was reached at the eleventh hour the scheme would not be carried through.

A provisional agreement was signed on June 24 for amalgamating the interests of Home and Colonial Stores, Lipton, Maypole Dairy Company, Meadow Dairy Company, Pearks' Stores, and International Tea Company's Stores, and at meetings of the shareholders of the various companies held at the end of July the scheme was approved, though not without criticism. The scheme, however, is still subject to approval by the Court. Under the plan a new company, Allied Stores, Limited, was to be formed to acquire the businesses and undertakings of all the companies except Lipton, and shareholders in that company were to be given an opportunity of exchanging their present holdings for shares in the new company. The Preference and Ordinary shareholders of the other five companies were to receive shares in the new company in lieu of their present holdings. Terms were announced whereby the allotment of Preference shares took into account all preferential rights of capital and dividend, and the Ordinary shares of the new company were allotted to the shareholders in the constituent companies in accordance with their respective earning capacities.

DEPOSITS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

The Board of Trade give notice that they have made the following rules, dated October 8, 1930:—Rules relating to deposits by assurance companies under section 2 of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, and section 42 of the Road Traffic Act, 1930.

These rules have been published as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 780, and copies can be purchased (1d. net) directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses:—Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George-street, Edinburgh; York-street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's-crescent, Cardiff; 15, Donegall-square West, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

RUBBER COMPANIES REDUCING OUTPUTS

In view of the present condition of the rubber industry the directors of Merlimau Pegoh, Limited, Consolidated Eastern Plantations, and Central Johore Rubber Estates have authorized a system of tapping on the estates of the companies estimated to reduce output by 23 per cent. and ultimately leading to 30 per cent. reduction. The directors of Craigielea Rubber Plantations have authorized a system of tapping on the estates estimated to reduce output by 30 per cent., while the directors of the Jasin (Malacca) Rubber Estates have authorized a system of tapping estimated to reduce output by 25 per cent.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Aggregate, Inc. or Dec.	Dec. fm. April 1*
Bombay, Baroda and C. India	Rs.18,02,600	−2,28,000	−39,90,000
Egyptian Delta Light (10 days to Sept. 30)	£8,325	−1,763	−14,921
Interoceanic of Mex. (July)	Pos.909,771	−95,549	+307,115 (Jan. 1)
Do. (net) ..	Pos.144,219†	−160,886	−172,628
National of Mex. (July)	Pos.8,790,172	−1,429,431	+1,080,286 (Jan. 1)
Do. (net) ..	Pos.979,235	−1,150,155	+2,175,535
Nitrate (two weeks to Oct. 15)	£16,979	−22,125	−210,480 (Jan. 1)
Paraguay Centl. ..	£3,060	—	−820 (July 1)
	TRAMWAYS, &c.		−4,960
Anglo-Argent. (Oct. 14)	£81,793	−4,902	−174,792 (Jan. 1)
Brit. Columbia Pwr. (Sept.)	$1,206,579	+37,361	—
Do. (net) ..	$457,160	+51,979	+104,905 (July 1)
Egyptian Mtrs. (Oct. 9)	£1,500	−5	−4,327 (Jan. 1)
London County Council (Oct. 15)	£23,964	−836	−20,842
Madras Trams. (1 904) (two weeks to Oct. 15)	Rs.10,008	+3,883	+49,228
Para Elec. Rly. (Sept.)	£12,106	−3,004	−5,028 (Dec. 1)
Do. (net) ..	£3,825	−2,148	−2,978

* Unless otherwise shown. † Deficit.

Official returns of 40 of the principal municipal tramway and omnibus undertakings in the United Kingdom, as compiled by the *Tramway and Railway World*, for the week-ended September 27, give total receipts of £425,239 or £1,549 less than for the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate receipts for 38 weeks amounted to £10,091,600, an increase of £114,147.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

ALUMINIUM PRICE REDUCED

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Oct. 17.—WHEAT.—Cargoes were 3d. to 6d. per qr. easier owing to lower American and Canadian advices, but in view of heavy clearances from the Southern Hemisphere and heavy Russian offers, demand was slow. A cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba, afloat, was offered at 29s. 3d. and at 29s. 6d. respectively, while for Pacific white, Dec., and Australian, on the way 29s. was asked. Trading was of a desultory character and quotations were mostly 3d. to 6d. per qr. lower. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Lochgoil, due Oct. 24, sold at 29s. 9d.; per Frumentum, shipping shipped, at 29s. 6d. and West Australian, per Mirrabooka, on the way, at 29s. 6d.; to Hull, Rosafe 62lb., Nov., sold at 25s. 9d., and South Australian, afloat, to Liverpool, at 29s. 3d. It was reported that Italy had taken a quantity of South Australian, Oct. to March, at 29s. 3d. monthly.

The wheat futures market closed steady at 3d. to 5d. under yesterday's levels. Business was done in Manitoba grade, Jan., at 26s. 7d., and in March, at 27s. 2d. to 27s. 3d.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
November ..	s. d. 25 9	s. d. 25 11	s. d. 25 11	s. d. 26 0	s. d. 26 5
January ..	26 5	26 7	26 7	26 8	27 0
March ..	27 0	27 1½	27 2	27 4	27 7
	LONDON GRADE				
December ..	25 6	25 9	25 9	25 10	26 1
February ..	25 6	25 9	25 9	25 10	26 1

MAIZE.—Cargoes were dull and obtainable at lower prices, the Plate Argentine clearances having been already discounted. For a cargo of 5,500 tons, La Plata, Oct. 25-Nov. 10, 19s. 3d. was accepted. La Plata, on the way, was offered at 19s. 6d.; loading loaded and Oct., at 19s. 3d.; Nov., at 19s. 6d.; and Dec., at 20s. Parcels were in small request at 3d. to 6d. decline. La Plata, per Charterhurst, afloat, sold at 19s.; Oct.-Nov., at 18s. 10½d. and 19s. 9d.; Nov.-Dec., at 18s. 9d.; Dec.-Jan., at 19s. 1½d. and 19s.; and Jan.-Feb., at 19s. 6d.

BARLEY was quietly steady. Californian, Oct.-Nov. 15, sold at 29s., Hull, option London, while to Bristol Channel Australian (3%), Nov.-May, made 13s. 6d. and 13s. 3d. to Glasgow.

OATS were obtainable on easier terms. La Plata, Oct. and Nov., 10s. 9d.; Dec., 10s. 10½d.; and Jan.-Feb., 11s. 1½d. For mixed Chilean, Oct.-Nov., 13s. 3d. was asked.

At MARK-LANE there was a fair amount of business passing, with breadstuffs maintained, but feeders were again offered on easier terms. For English wheat 20s. to 31s. was asked per 504lb. Foreign wheat was irregular at 6d. decline to 6d. advance. No. 1 hard Manitoba, ex ship (Vancouver), 31s.; (Atlantic), 31s. 6d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 31s. 3d.; (Vancouver), 30s. 6d.; No. 2, 30s.; (Atlantic), 30s. 9d.; No. 3, 30s.; No. 4 Manitoba, 28s. 9d.; No. 6, 23s. 9d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 29s.; Russian (sample), 25s. to 27s.; Baruso, 31½lb., 27s.; Australian, 30s. 3d.; and choice white Karachi, 28s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet at late rates. London straight run, 27s. to 28s.; and country straight run, 25s. to 26s. per 280lb. Maize was obtainable on easier terms. La Plata, landed, 20s. 6d.; ex ship, 21s. 9d.; No. 2 white flat African, landed, 21s. 6d.; and ex ship, 20s. per 480lb. Barley was quiet with Russian quoted 6d. easier. English malting, 25s. to 58s.; English feed, 21s. to 22s. 6d.; Californian (old), landed, 30s. to 35s.; ex ship (new), 30s. to 41s.; and Chilean brewing, ex store, 30s. to 35s. per 448lb. Danubian and Russian, ex ship, 13s. 9d.; and Persian, 18s. 6d. per 400lb. Oats were obtainable at lower prices. English (old), 20s. to 22s.; and (new), 17s. fine m.g. Broach, 4.30d.; fine No. 1 Oomra, 3.45d.

American futures opened 5 to 7 points lower under increased hedge selling, together with local and Continental liquidation prompted by overnight cable advices. With favourable weather reports, midday values showed a fall of 6 to 8 points. The market was steadied slightly in the afternoon by trade calling, but fell away again, closing quiet at a fall of 5 to 10 points. Oct., 5.49; Jan., 5.64; Mar., 5.75; May, 5.84. New York noon prices:—Oct., 10.16; Jan., 10.48; Mar., 10.73; May, 10.91.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 14 points lower on Alexandria advices, after some recovery, closed steady at 2 to 11 points decline. Oct. 8.53; Nov., 8.63; Dec., 8.68; Jan., 8.72; Feb. and March, 8.92; April and May, 9.11; June to Oct., 9.28. Upper contracts closed steady at a fall of 10 to 11 points. Tenders, 18 new dockets. Oct., 6.34; Nov., 6.39; Dec., 6.44; Feb., 6.51; March, 6.56; April, 6.66; May, 6.68; June, 6.71; July and Aug., 6.78; Sept. and Oct., 6.77.

Empire futures finished quiet and 6 to 8 points lower on the day. Oct., 5.43; Nov., 5.40; Dec., 5.46; Jan., 5.51; Feb., 5.55; March, 5.62; April, 5.64; May, 5.71; June, 5.74; July, 5.81; Aug. and Sept., 5.88; Oct., 5.91.

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct. ..	—	5 7½	5 5½	5 7	5 7½	5 7
Dec. ..	5 5½	5 7½	5 5½	5 7	5 6½	5 7
March ..	5 8½	5 7½	5 6¼	5 7	5 7½	5 8
May ..	5 8	5 9¼	5 8	5 9	5 9½	5 10

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were in moderate demand, with La Plata 6d. and Dan.-Gal.-Fox. 3d. per qr. lower. La Plata, afloat, to Nov.-Dec., closed 1s. Dec.-Jan., 19s. 3d.; Jan.-Feb., 19s. 6d.; Dan.-Gal.-Fox., Nov.-Dec., 19s. 3d.; and Dec.-Jan., 19s. 6d. La Plata, Sept.-Oct., sold at 18s. 9d.; and No. 2 white, South African, arrived at 18s. 6d. Maize on the spot was in moderate demand at steady prices.

BARLEY was quiet and easy. OATS were quiet and tending easier. Shipment parcels were quiet but steady. La Plata, f.a.q., Nov.-Dec., 11s. 3d.; Jan.-Feb., 11s. 9d.; Chilean, tawny, afloat, 12s.; Oct.-Nov., 12s. 6d.; and Nov.-Dec., 12s. 9d., sellers.

FLOUR was quiet and unchanged at about late rates. BRANS had a fair inquiry for Madagascars, with prices unaltered. PEAS were quiet. OATMEAL was slow and easier. WHEATFEED had a fair trade at steady rates.

CHELMSFORD, Oct. 17.—Wheat was in small supply up to 35s., into transit. Barley was in good supply, common lots, 28s. to 32s.; best lots up to 50s. The market was firm.

DERBY, Oct. 17.—Wheat, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; oats, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; barley, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; beans, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per cwt. The market was in good demand at 32s. to 35s. per qr., free on rails.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—Despite reports from Manchester that business in both cloth and yarn was larger than for some time, only a small turnover was reported in Raws, and quotations were lowered 5 points. Middling, 5.73d. Brazilian was also 5 points easier; Pernam fair, 5.68d.; Peruvians declined 5 to 15 points; *g.f.* smooth, 6.23d.; *s.f.* Tanguis, 6.23d. Egyptian receded 5 to 15 points; *f.g.f.* Sakellaridis, 9.55d.; *f.g.f.* Upper, 6.90d. African declined 5 points; middling Western, 5.73d.; *g.f.* East, 5.63d. Indian 5 points lower; fine m.g. Broach, 4.30d.; fine No. 1 Oomra, 3.45d.

American futures opened 5 to 7 points lower under increased hedge selling, together with local and Continental liquidation prompted by overnight cable advices. With favourable weather reports, midday values showed a fall of 6 to 8 points. The market was steadied slightly in the afternoon by trade calling, but fell away again, closing quiet at a fall of 5 to 10 points. Oct., 5.49; Jan., 5.64; Mar., 5.75; May, 5.84. New York noon prices:—Oct., 10.16; Jan., 10.48; Mar., 10.73; May, 10.91.

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Description	Sales: To-day	Sales: So far this week	Export: To-day	Export: So far this week	Imports: To-day	Imports: So far this week
American	700	10,700	100	600	6,886	32,188
Brazilian, &c.	1,250	3,850	—	—	197	3,870
Peruvian, &c.	1,500	6,000	—	—	1,194	8,205
African, &c.	500	4,450	—	—	—	244
Egyptian, &c.	300	1,980	—	—	6,022	11,538
E. Indies, &c.	750	2,060	—	—	—	4,086
Total bales						
This week	5,000	29,000	100	600	13,799	59,931
Last week	5,000	32,000	100	600	5,017	21,454

Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day		
Delivery—	Highst.	L'west	Closing	Highst.	L'west	Closing
October ..	5.51	5.47	5.49	5.53	5.50	5.54
November ..	5.48	5.46	5.46	5.49	5.48	5.50
December ..	5.60	5.57	5.57	5.85	5.59	5.59
January ..	5.66	5.63	5.64	5.72	5.66	5.72
February ..	—	—	5.68	—	—	5.76
March ..	5.76	5.74	5.75	5.83	5.79	5.83
April ..	—	—	5.79	—	—	5.87
May ..	5.87	5.84	5.84	5.93	5.88	5.91
June ..	—	—	5.87	—	—	5.96
July ..	5.96	5.92	5.93	6.01	5.97	6.01
August ..	—	—	5.96	—	—	6.04
September ..	—	—	5.98	—	—	6.06
October ..	6.04	6.00	6.01	6.08	6.04	6.06

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99·05lb.) as follows:—

—	To-day: 1st report	To-day: Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, Oct. ..	—	11.30	11.30
" Dec. ..	11.44	11.37	11.35
Sakellaridis, Nov. ..	17.66	17.58	17.75
" Jan. ..	17.95	17.85	18.04
" March ..	18.36	18.24	18.40

Receipts to-day, 6,496 bales, against 9,154 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 17.—Only a moderate trade was done to-day. Inquiry for cloth continued fairly plentiful, however, and business was arranged here and there despite a certain amount of difficulty in regard to price. Until demand improves considerably there is very little prospect of many idle looms being started. Indian operations were chiefly confined to light goods. Interest was displayed by China in both plain cloths and fancies. News of yesterday's Shanghai auction was depressing, showing the quantities disposed of as smaller, with lower prices for dyed goods and whites. Java, Singapore, and the Straits purchased moderate lots, and the Near East and Egypt took bleaching shirtings. While a more general inquiry was experienced for American and Egyptian yarns, business was far from satisfactory.

WOOL

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—A sale of miscellaneous wool was held here to-day, the offerings of 2,396 bales including 685 bales from Lima, 1,506 Peruvian, 40 Buenos Aires slips, 55 Easter Island merino, 59 Montevidean, and 58 bales of Chilean wool. There was only a small attendance of the trade; the River Plate slips crossbred met with good competition, all being cleared on the basis of recent values, but other descriptions were mostly withdrawn.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Oct. 17.—SUGAR.—British refined in moderate demand at last prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 19s. 9d.; T L granulated, 19s. 6d. Home-grown granulated, Nov.-Dec., ex Ely, Ipswich, and Chatley, quoted 19s. 3d. (3d. less ex London): Kelham, 19s. 3d.; Bardney and Brigg, Dec., 19s. 4½d.; Anglo-Scottish, Nov.-Dec., 19s. 4½d. to 19s. 6d., ex factory. T L. ex refinery, quoted 19s.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 19s. to 22s. 6d.; white Java, Nov.-March, quoted 7s. 9d.; B R B, Oct.-Dec., 8s. 3d., c. and f. India, Mauritius, 99 per cent., Nov., sold at 10s. 1½d., c.i.f.; Czech granulated, ppt., quoted 7s. 6d.; Nov.-Dec., 7s. 1½d., for U.K., f.o.b. Hamburg; Dutch granulated, ppt., quoted 8s., f.o.b., Rotterdam; Polish crystals, ppt., 7s. 3d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was easier. Preferentials, 96 per cent., Nov., quoted 5s. 7½d.; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., Oct., quoted 5s. 10½d.; Nov., 6s., sellers, c.i.f.

Raw futures opened easier, but closed steady. Dec. delivery sold from 5s. 0½d. to 5s. 1½d.; Jan. at 6s. to 6s. 0½d.; March at 6s. 4½d.; May at 6s. 7½d.; Aug. from 6s. 10½d. to 6s. 11½d. to 6s. 10½d. Dec., 1931, at 7s. 2½d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct. ..	5 9	4 6	5 9	4 6	5 9	4 6
Nov. ..	5 6	5 0	5 6	5 0	5 6	4 6
Dec. ..	5 1½	5 0¾	5 2¼	5 0¾	5 1½	5 0¼

NEW CONTRACT, BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	6 0	5 11¼	6 0¼	6 0	6 0¼	6 0
March ..	6 4½	6 3¼	6 5¼	6 4½	6 5¼	6 4½
May ..	6 7½	6 6¼	6 8¼	6 7½	6 8¼	6 7½
Aug. ..	6 11¼	6 10¼	6 10½	6 9½	6 10½	6 9½
May ..	*7 2½	—	7 2	7 0½	*7 1½	—
Aug. ..	7 6½	7 5	7 5½	7 4	7 5½	7 4½
Oct. ..	7 9	7 7½	7 7½	7 6½	7 8	7 6½
Dec. ..	8 0	7 10	7 9½	7 8	7 10	7 8½

* Paid.

PROVISIONS

LONDON, Oct. 17.—BACON was in better demand with the tone firm, prices showing an average advance of 5s. on the week. Irish lean sizable, 78s., 80s., and 98s.; Danish No. 1 sizable, 74s.; Swedish No. 1 sizable, 71s.; Dutch No. 1 sizable, 67s. to 71s. Canadian, all grades, 80s.; Estonian lenaest, 67s. to 68s.; Latvian lenaest, 65s. to 66s.; lenaest, 64s.; Lithuanian lenaest, 64s. to

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—
‡. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 4s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu., 53½ 1/2 1/4 1/4
2½% Annu., 59½ 1/2
2½% Cons., 56⅝ 1/4 7 61⅝ 5/8 3/4 13/16 7/8 63⅛ 1/4 7 7 1/4
4% Cons. Le., 89⅝ 13/16 1/4 7/8 15/16 90 1/16 1/8 1/4 3/8 1/2 5/8 3/4 7/8 90 1/16 1/8 1/4 3/8 1/2 5/8 3/4 7/8 90 1/16 1/8 1/4 3/8 1/2 5/8 3/4 7/8 90 89⅞ 1/2 3/4 15/16 90 1/16 1/8 1/4 3/8 1/2 5/8 3/4 7/8

(5%, 1950-60) 1 to 103-108. FALL.—Victoria (5% Cons., 1919-49) 1 to 91-94.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Auckland Harbour Bd. (5% Debs., 1919) 1 to 97-99, Quebec (3½% Cons.) 31½ to 76-79, Vancouver (4% Cons., 1950-51-52) 2 to 89-91. FALL.—Melbourne and Met. Bd. of Wks. (5% Deb., 1934) 2 to 89-93.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—RISE.—Bergen (4% 1900) 1 to 84-87, Copenhagen (3½% 1899) 2 to 84-88. FALL.—Lima (5% 1st Mt. Bds.) 49½ to 50-55, Pernambuco (5% Recife Bds.) 2 to 62-66, Sao Paulo (6%, 1908) 1½ to 94-98.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Argentine (4% Bds., 1897-98-99) 1 to 76-78, Brazilian (4½%, 1883) 1½ to 57-62, ditto (4½%, 1889) 1 to 50-53, ditto (4% Bds., 1911) ½ to 40-43, Dutch East Indies (5%, 1923-62) 1 to 101-103, Japan (5%, 1923) ½ to 90-92, Rio de Janeiro (3½% Conv. Ln.) 29½ to 60-70, ditto (7%, 1927) 2 to 67-72. FALL.—Cordoba (3½%-4% Bds.) 2 to 62-66, Costa Rica (Refdg. Bds., 1911) 1 to 70-72, Roumania (4½%, 1913) 1 to 45-48.

HOME RAILS, DEBENTURE.—RISE.—L. and N.E. (4%) to 77½-79½, Lond. Elec. (4% Stk.) ½ to 81-83, Metropolitan (3½% "A" Stk.) ½ to 68½-71½.

DOMINION AND COLONIAL RAILS.—RISE.—Canadian Pac. 2 to 177-182, Mashonaland (5% Debs.) ½ to 96½-99½.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Centl. Argentine (4% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 72-74, San Paulo (Br.) (5% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 86-90. FALL.—Antofag. (Chili) and B. (5% Pref.) 1½ to 69-72, Arg. N.E. (5% "C" Debs.) 2 to 62½-64½, Centl. Argentine (5% Deb. Stk., 1957-87) ½ to 88½-90½, Cordoba C. (1st Pref.) 1 to 34-36, G.W. of Brazil ½ to 1-1½.

BANKS.—RISE.—Commerl. of Australia 6d. to 16/6-18/6. FALL.—Banco del Peru y Londres (Br. Wrts.) 1½ to 4½-6½, Banco Español del R. de la Plata (Br. Wrts.) 1 to 2½-3½, Martins (£1 pd.) 6d. to 64/6-66/6.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Ashby's Staiths (5% Pref.) 9d. to 16/0-18/0, Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton (5% Pref.) 1 to 89-91, Fremlins 6d. to 21/6-23/6, Ind. Coope (5% Deb.) 1 to 94-96, Ohlsson's Cape (4½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 76-77.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Ardath Tobacco (6% Pref.) 3d. to 22/0-23/0, Assoc. Portl. Cement (5½% Pref.) 2d. to 18/6-19/6, Barry and Staines Linoleum ("A" Pref.) 1½ to 11½-13½, Brit. Celanese (7% 1st Pref.) 1½ to 15½-17½, Dunlop Rubber (5½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 103-105, General Electric (8½% "A" Pref.) 2d. to 24/0-25/6, Henekeys 9d. to 9/3-10/3, Imp. Tobacco (6% B. and I.) (3½% "A" Pref.) 3d. to 22/0-23/6, ditto (6% "B" Pref.) 3d. to 24/0-25/0, ditto (10% "C" Pref.) 6d. to 39/0-41/0, Johnson and Phillips (6% 1st Deb.) 1 to 100-102, La Guaira Harbour (5% 2nd Mt. Stk.) 2 to 64-68, Lewis's (6% Pref.) 3d. to 21/6-22/6, Moss' Empires 1½ to 11½—13½, P.C.C. Constrctn. (Ord. Pref.) 41pd. to 13½-1, Prov. Cin. Theatres (7½% "B" Pref.) 3d. to 18/0-19/0, Tootgen and Co. (5½% Pref.) 1½ to 13½-15½. FALL.—African and Eastern Trade (6% "A" Pref.) 1½ to 13½-15½, Amal. Cotton Mills (7½% Pref.) 10½d. to -/6-1/6, ditto (7½% "B" Pref.) 6d. to -/3-/9, Barry and Staines Linoleum 1½ to 9½-9¾, Bradbury (Composing Place) 1½ to 11½-13½, Crowley, John 1½ to 8½-9½, ditto (6% Pref.) 2½ to 20-20½, La Guaira Harbour 1½ to 1½-1½, Lipton (5% 1st Pref.) 6d. to 7/3-8/3, ditto (6% 2nd Pref.) 6d. to 8/3-9/3, Rio de Jan. Flour Mills and Granaries 1½ to 17½-18½, Tate and Lyle 1½ to 17½, Thorne and Co. 1¼ to 1½-1¾, Utd. Tobacco (8.) (Defd. Ord.) 1½ to 3½-4, Vine Products 1½ to 5½-5½.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.—RISE.—Vancouver (Deb. Stk.) 1 to 81-84. FALL.—Cons. Gas, &c., of Bah. 1 to 107-112, S. Brazil (Debs.) 5 to 65-70, Vorarlberger Illwerke Aktiengesellschaft (6% Mt. Ln., 1950) 1 to 83-86.

FIN. TRUSTS, LAND, AND PROPERTY.—FALL.—Amst. Ests. and Mortgage (5% "A" Deb. Stk.) 2½ to 66-72, Anstr. Merc. Ld. and Finance (£25 Stk.) ¼ to 4-4, Exploration Co. 2d. to 2/0-4/0.

GAS.—RISE.—Barnet District (7% Max. Ord.) 1 to 107-110.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—RISE.—Friars (4½% 1st Deb.) 3 to 80-85), Industrial and General (4% Deb.) 1½ to 75½-77½, Orient 1½ to 1½-1¾. FALL.—Friars 1½ to 2½-3½, Indian and General (Defd.) 7½ to 305-315, Investment Trust (Defd.) 5 to 430-440, Metropolitan 2½ to 390-400, Rio Claro Railway 5 to 175-180, Sterling 10 to 225-235.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL.—RISE.—Glass Houghton (6% 1st Deb.) 2½ to 88-92. FALL.—Consett (6% Deb.) 1 to 82-85, Great Western Colliery (6½% Deb.) 2 to 90-95, Union Steel 1½ to 1½-3½.

MINES.—FALL.—Camp Bird (8% Pref.) 6d. to 7/0-8/0.

OIL.—RISE.—Canadian Eagle (Pfgs. Pref.) 2d. to 10/3-11/3. FALL.—Spies Petroleum 1½d. to 1½d.-1½d.

SHIPPING.—RISE.—Cunard (5% Pref.) 1 to 85-88. FALL.—Elder Dempster (5% Deb.) 5 to 45-55, ditto (3% "A" Deb.) 5 to 40-50.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.—RISE.—Anglo-American (6% Pref.) 1½ to 102-104.

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES.—FALL.—Anglo-Argentine (5½% 1st Pref.) 1½ to 11½-13½, ditto (5% Deb.) 2 to 54-58, Rio de Janeiro (5% 50-yr. Bds.) 1 to 46-48.

WATER WORKS.—RISE.—Newcastle and Gateshead (3% Pref.) 2 to 99-102, ditto (5% Pref., 1902) 2 to 96-102.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 87.10 (previous, 87.15); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 101.80 (101.80); 4% 1917, 102.70 (102.80); 4% 1918, 100.45 (100.40); 5% 1920, 135.90 (135.85, ex div.); 6% 1920, 103.05 (103.05); 6% 1927, 104 (105 ex div.); 5% Credit National (1919), 614 (612); 6% 1920, 566 (—); 6% 1921, 566 (569); 6% 1922 (1st), 526 (526); 6% 1923 (1st), 550 (555); 6% 1924, 552 (560); 4% Egyptian Unified, 363 (362.60); 3½% Italian Rentes, — (89.10); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 330 (320); 5% Russian, 1906, 5.10 (5.60); 4% Russian, 1909, 2.70 (2.70); 4% Turkish Unified, 49.70 (51.10); Banque de France, 21,140 (21,530); Banque de Paris, 2,495 (2,540); Banque Parisienne, 1,527 (1,515); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,740 (1,740); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,210 (3,250); Credit Lyonnais, 2,725 (2,730); Banque d'Alsace, 176 (175); Banque d'Orient, 287 (286); Banque Ottomane, 925 (918); Suez Canal, 16,200 (16,400); Chargeurs Reunis, 562 (584); Messageries Maritimes, 204 (206); Transatlantique, 610 (605); Rafineries Say, 1,770 (1,765); Thomson-Houston, 688 (690); Lautaro Nitrate, 565 (372); Ford of France, 158 (266); Rio Tinto, 3,770 (5,750); Tharsis, 445 (440); De Beers Deferred, 775 (783); De Beers Preferred, 1,252 (1,238); Jagersfontein, 158 (159); Ostral Mining, 1,520 (1,510); Chartered, 184 (186); Ekapan, 352 (338); Crown Mines, 454 (450); East Rand, 59 (60); Geduld, 447 (439); General Mining, 83 (83); Consolidated Goldfields, 144 (140); Johannesburg Consolidated, 200 (204); Randfontein, 81 (82); Rand Mines, 338 (336); Tanganyika, 198 (201); Transvaal Consolidated, 137 (131); Union Corporation, 330 (332); Mozambique, 52 (53); West Rand Mines, 47 (48); Caoutchoucs, 122 (116); Kuala Lumpur, 144 (140); Malacca, 145 (135); Mexican Eagle, 55 (56); Royal Dutch, 35,000 (35,100); Shell Transport, 512 (517); Platine, 2,065 (2,090); Oceana Consolidated, 8.25 (8.50). Exchange on New York, 25.49½ (25.46); London, official rate, 123.88½ (123.90); cheques, closing market rate, 123.87 (123.92½); private discount rate, 2% (2%); short money, 1¼% (1¼%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅞ (previous, 103½); 5% Dutch, 1937 (103⅝); 4½% Dutch, 64½ (64); 3% Dutch, 31½ (—); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 40¾ (40⅝); Peruvian, 4% (5¼); Peruvian 4% Cons. Pref., 32 (33½); Erie, — (37); New York Ontario, 7¼ (7⅛); United States Steel, 150¾ (153⅝); Southern Pacific, 108¾ (108¾); Union Pacific, 201½ (202½); Royal Dutch, 349 (349); Shell, 342 (341); Anaconda, 78½ (80⅝); Deli Batavia Rubber, 50 (51); Deli Mij., 262 (287); Senembah Mij., — (323); Amsterdam Rubber, 97¾ (99¼); Marzarine Unie, 232½ (231¼); Philips Lamps, 291 (295); Exchange on Berlin, 59.06 (59.02½); London, 12.04¾ (12.04¾); New York, 2.48⅝ (2.48¼); Paris, 9.74 (9.73¾).

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Erdoel, 67.50 (previous, 66.10); Dynamit Nobel, 66 (65); Kali Industrie Kassel, 140.50 (138); Salzdetfurth, 275 (272); Siemens & Halske, 185 (180.25); Rhein Westfael. Elekt., 156.25 (154).

Reuter's quotations :—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 6.87 (6.60); Mexican Consols, 19.25 (18.50); Reichsbank, 217.50 (215); Berliner Handels Ges., 131.50 (133); Commerz und Privat Bank, 121.25 (121.50); Dresdner Bank and National Bank, 160.50 (160.50); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 116.50 (114.25); Dresdner Bank, 115 (113); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 95.10 (95.25); Harpener, 95 (91.75); Phoenix Bergb. Ges., 120.80 (120); Farbenindustrie, 142 (138.25); Farbenindustrie 4% Debentures, 95 (94); Hamburg Amerika, 79 (77.25); Nordeutsche Lloyd, 79.50 (78); A.K.U., 64.75 (65); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 65.50 (65.25); Svenska Tandsticks, 287 (288); Polyphone, 156.50 (153.25); Siemens & Halske, 182 (179.50); Schuckert, 156.50 (154.50); Ford Motors, 195 (201). Exchange on London, 20.42½ (20.42⅞); on Paris, 16.48¼ (15.48½); on Amsterdam, 169.36 (169.40); on New York, 4.20⅝ (4.20¼). Short term (30-55 days), 5% (5%); long term (90-180 days), 5% (5%); call money, 4¼%-6¼% (4½%-6½%).

FRANKFURT, Oct. 17.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Bank, 116½ (previous 114¼); Darmstädter Bank, 160¼ (161); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 151½ (149½); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 92 (—); Farbenindustrie, 140⅜ (138⅝); Harpener Bergbau, — (92); Mannesmann, 73 (73¼); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 78 (77); Phönix Bergbau, 64¼ (64½); Elektrizitäter Siegwerk, 96½ (99¾); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 120 (119); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 140 (138½); Siemens and Halske, 181 (179½); Schuckert, 156 (155); Philipp Holzmann, 79¾ (78); Zellstof Waldhof, 119¼ (119); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 79 (78); Hamburg Amerika, 80 (77½); Süddeutsche Zucker, 138 (135½); German Liquidation Loan, 54¼ (54½); German Protectorate Loan, 2⅜ (2½); Mexican silver 5% Loan, — (10⅜).

BUDAPEST, Oct. 17.—Closing quotations :—National Bank of Hungary, 213.60 (previous, 213.50); British Hungarian Bank, 72.80 (72.80); Hungarian General Coal Bank, 65 (65); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 85.70 (85.70); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 66.50 (66.50); Hungarian Commercial Bank, 101 (101); City Savings Bank, — (64); Hungarian General Savings Bank, 75.50 (75.50); National Central Savings Bank, 79.50 (79.50); First National Savings Bank, of Pest, 171 (170); Totis Coal, 455 (457); United Iron Industry of Nagybatony-Ujlak, 27.40 (27.50); Salgo Ta.jan Coal, 54.10 (54.50); Hungarian Colliery of Urikany-Zsilvolgy, 60 (62.50); Arms and Machine Works, 175 (178); Gans and Co., Danubius, 71.50 (72); Rima Iron, 65.60 (65.90); Ofa Timber, 61.50 (61.10); Urszm des Ungar de Kohle, 112 (113); Salgo Vaszi Beszkerek, 90.50 (91.50); Hungarian Sugar, 82 (83); United Glowlamps, 106.90 (106); Hungarian Artificial Fertiliser 18 (18); Electric Power Traction, 109.90 (109.80); Cellulose Works of Brassa, 18.60 (19); Exchange on London, 27.85½ (27.85½).—*Reuter.*

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian issue), 106 (previous, 106.75); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 11.30 (11.10); Prod., 36.50 (36.60); Oest. Nationalbank, 315.25 (308); Wiener Bank-Verein, 17.45 (17.45); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 47.20 (47.25); Ungar. Allg. Credit Bank, 80.20 (—); Niederoest Escompte-Ges., 159 (159); Zivnostenska Bank, 90 (89.25); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Ges., 18.25 (18); A.E.G. Union Elekt. Ges., 19.25 (19.40); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 145 (—); Oest. Siemens-Schuckert, 167 (166.75); Oest. Salpe Tarjaner Stahlwerken, 42.50 (42.70); Oest. Alby. Kohlen. — (566); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 20.60 (20.55); Berg und Waffenwerke, — (567.50); Felten and Guilleaume, 186.75 (186.75); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 3.10 (3); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95 (95). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.63 (285.68); on London, 34.44¼ (34.45⅛); on New York, 687 (687); on Paris, 27.79½ (27.78).—*Reuter.*

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE
FRIDAY, OCT. 17

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

T. TEMPLE and G. M. TEMPLE, gentlemen's outfitters, 309, Kentish Town-road, Kentish Town, under the style or firm of TEMPLE and SON.

R. DALE and Mrs. E. MARTIN, retail fruiterers and florists, High-street, Solihull, Warwickshire, under the style of WILLARDS.

E. EUSTRATIOU, the wife of J. Eustratiou, and G. LOGOTHETIS, outfitters, 76, Thompson-street, Barry, and 33, Bute-street, Cardiff, under the style of EUSTRATIOU and LOGOTHETIS.

H. BARNWELL and G. F. HASKELL, nurserymen and florists, Worthing, Sussex, under the style of BARNWELL BROTHERS.

J. H. K. POLLARD and C. J. COUCH, electrical engineers, 93, Queen-street, Newton Abbot, Devon, under the style of POLLARD and COUCH.

A. G. PAYNE, F. G. PAYNE, A. J. PAYNE, and A. E. PAYNE, corn and coal merchants, 88, Kingstreet, Maidstone, Kent, under the style of A. G. PAYNE and SONS.

J. W. MILLER and M. L. MARCUS, antique dealers, 112 to 114, Fulham-road, London, S.W., under the style of J. W. MILLER.

W. F. FITCHETT and B. J. DAVIES, wholesale fruit and potato merchants, 18, Blue-street, Carmarthen, under the style of FITCHETT and DAVIES.

H. A. DOSSOR and F. L. DOSSOR, jewellers and silversmiths, 73, High-street, Weston-super-Mare, under the style of H. A. DOSSOR.

R. ISAACS (otherwise known as Rene Pane), the wife of A. Isaacs, and M. ARRAN, the wife of A. Arran, wholesale robe and costume manufacturers, 17, Brewerstreet, London, under the style of RENE and CO.

G. M. EGERTON and K. B. HOUGH, school proprietors, Westwing College, Ryde, Isle of Wight, under the style of the MISSES HOUGH and EGERTON.

H. G. HILL, A. R. STEPHENSON, and W. F. T. CHAPPELL, printers, publishers, and stationers, 6, Hill-street, Finsbury, E.C.2, under the style of A. WHITE and CO.

C. B. PARKES and G. J. LANE, house and estate agents, auctioneers, surveyors, and valuers, Broadway-chambers, 49, Broadway, Leigh-on-Sea, under the style of BIRCH PARKES.

C. JOHNSON and A. B. BUTTERWORTH, café proprietors, 5 and 7, Gurney-street, Middlesbrough, under the style of C. JOHNSON (GURNEY CAFE).

E. SANT and S. H. KIRBY, solicitors, 41 Salisbury, Wilts, under the style of HAMILTON FULTON SANT and KIRBY.

C. W. BUTLER, A. J. K. BARNES, and R. F. GLAZEBROOK, cotton brokers, Liverpool, under the style of MELLOR and FENTON, and at Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A., under the style of C. W. BUTLER and COMPANY.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 AND 1926
RECEIVING ORDERS

LONDON

Hardwicke, H. D., 43, Great Marlborough-street, W.1, gentleman.

Harrison, J., now residing at 24, Coram-street, Bloomsbury, London, Turf commission agent, lately residing at 3, St. Andrew's-square, Surbiton, Surrey, and lately carrying on business at 29, Broad-street, City of London.

Jesina, A. N., of 8c, 26, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2, living at 132, Haverstock-hill, N.W.3, lately residing at 20 St. John's-hill, Shrewsbury, organiser of personally conducted motor tours, also anaesthetist and free lance journalist.

Kimber, J., of and lately carrying on business at 23, Philpot-lane, London, E.C.3, merchant.

Matthews, H. J., 503, Silwood-street, Rotherhithe, London, cartage contractor.

IN THE COUNTY

Harris, R., 40, Stratford-avenue, Elsecar, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, wagon repairer. Court—Barnsley.

Archer, J. H., Grange Dairy, Radnor-avenue, Heswall, Chester, dairyman. Court—Birkenhead.

Griffiths, E. S., Arrow Cottage, Alvechurch, in the county of Worcester, retired solicitor's clerk. Court—Birmingham.

Ashby, W., Thakeham-street, Thakeham, Pulborough, Sussex, butcher and poultry dealer. Court—Brighton and Lewes (at Brighton).

Jewell, J., now residing at 27, Gathorne-road, Ashton Gate, Bristol, and lately carrying on business at 228, North-street, Ashton Gate, Bristol, tobacco dealer. Court—Bristol.

Lee, H., 37 and 39, Oxford-street, Church Gresley, in the county of Derby, clay worker and off licence holder. Court—Burton-on-Trent.

Death, E. C., Brettenham, Suffolk, builder. Court—Bury Saint Edmunds.

Davies, W., 13, Inkerman-street, Llanelly, grocer. Court—Carmarthen.

West, T. F. (trading as T. West), Blackmore, Essex, builder. Court—Chelmsford.

Stedhan, F., 71, Camberley-avenue, Merton, Surrey, lately a public works contractor, now a public works contractor's foreman. Court—Croydon.

Haigh, L. F., Mansfield-road, Alfreton, Derby, hairdresser. Court—Derby and Long Eaton.

Thacker, S., 75, Manchester-street, formerly in partnership at 187, Grimsby-road, both in Cleethorpes, as T. M. Thacker and Son, grocers, now insurance agent. Court—Great Grimsby.

Hutchinson, J. H., The Warren, South Wootton, near King's Lynn, and lately carrying on business as Crabtree and Co., at Southtown, Great Yarmouth, shipbuilder. Court—Great Yarmouth.

Wood, M. (Married Woman), and Wood, D. I. (spinster), 3, Westgate, Meltham, near Huddersfield, carrying on business in co-partnership together at 31, Crossend-road, Meltham, near Huddersfield, under the style of Woods," fruiterers and florists. Court—Huddersfield.

Webber, H., 13, Tennyson-road, Wimbledon, Surrey, builder and decorator, and carrying on business at 225, Haydons-road, Wimbledon. Court—Kingston, Surrey.

Bollands, F. W., Park Farm, Seaton, near Hornsea, in the East Riding of the county of York, late wholesale and retail milk dealer, now vacuum salesman. Court—Kingston-upon-Hull.

Rouse, E., lately at 186, Roundhay-road, Leeds, as a confectioner, now residing at 21, Oxford-street, Liverpool, restaurant manager. Court—Leeds.

Fowler, E. G., Wheatstone House, Wheatstone, in the county of Leicester, architect and surveyor. Court—Leicester.

Knight, B., "Fairholme," Lutterworth-road, Blaby, in the county of Leicester, plasterer, trading as "Bert Knight." Court—Leicester.

Rudgbton, G. J., 169, Hyde-road, Gorton, Manchester, licensed broker and house furnisher. Court—Manchester.

Isherwood, P., 41, Corporation-street, Manchester, director and manager of a limited company. Court—Manchester.

Berlz, J., wife of C. W. Berlz, 87, Borough-road, Middlesbrough, and formerly at 89, Borough-road, Middlesbrough, fruiterer and confectioner. Court—Middlesbrough.

Whatmough, W., residing in lodgings at 30, Salt-street, Shaw, and formerly residing at 9, Copley-street, Shaw, shipper and grinder. Court—Oldham.

Watts, J. W., Bridge House, Bridestowe, Devon, farm produce merchant. Court—Plymouth.

Frowen, C. E., 72, Queen-street, Treforest, near Pontypridd, formerly of Pleasant View, Aberthin near Cowbridge, carrying on business as linen merchants, at St. Mary's Church-road Lime Works, St. Mary's Churchroad, near Cowbridge, and previously carrying on business as a licensed victualler, at Butcher's Arms, Cowbridge, and recently carrying on business as a coal merchant, at Cogan Railway Station Sidings, Cogan, near Penarth, general coal haulier. Court—Pontypridd.

Yaradzyenko, and Porth.

Kesl, F. C., 127, Nortoft-road, Bournemouth, Hants, van salesman. Court—Poole and Bournemouth.

Brindle, A., 4 Denholme-road, Rochdale, motor engineer, and Harrison, R. N., 230, Bury-road, Rochdale, motor engineer, carrying on business in co-partnership at Oldham-road, Rochdale, under the style of Harrison and Brindle, motor engineers. Court—Rochdale.

Smith, R., 16, Howe-street, Rochdale, motor driver, and formerly carrying on business at 16, Howe-street, Rochdale, as a motor haulage contractor. Court—Rochdale.

Edwards, A., 20, Hayes-road, Cadishead, in the county of Lancaster, builder and contractor. Court—Salford.

Colinson, J. R., "Wheatcroffe Farm," Darlington. Durham, farmer. Court—Stockton-on-Tees.

Rea, R., 14, Crosby-street, Harrowgate Hill, Darlington, Durham, and lately at 5, Chiltern-crossings, Ferryhill, Durham, ice cream vendor. Court—Stockton-on-Tees.

Stock, G. H., 9, Market-street, Falmouth, Cornwall, fishmonger. Court—Truro and Falmouth.

Oakland, H. E., 61, formerly of 52, both in Kirkby-road, Hemsworth, in the county of York, bricksetter and confectioner, formerly draper. Court—Wakefield.

Wilman, E., residing at 14, St. Chair-street, Wakefield, and carrying on business at 22, Northgate, Wakefield, fish and fruit merchant. Court—Wakefield.

Daintith, D. A., and Daintith, W. R., carrying on business in partnership under the name of "Thomas Daintith," at 12, Bridge-street, Warrington, funsmiths. Court—Warrington.

TONGHURST RUBBER ESTATES

The Tonghurst Rubber Estates harvested a crop of 268,657lb. for the year ended March 31 (against 268,661lb. for the previous period of 15 months). The "all-in" cost amounted to 7.094 per lb. (against 9.14d.), and the average selling price obtained was 7.716d. per lb. (against 8.993d.). There is a loss for the year of £3,185 (against a loss of £1,029 for the previous period), and after deducting the amount brought in a debit of £343 remains to be carried forward. In Half per Cent. Convertible Debentures. Meeting, October 22.

PATANI PARA PLANTATIONS

The net profit of the Patani Para Plantations for the year ended June 30 amounted to £12,457 (against £22,376 for 1928-29), to which has to be added £5,074 brought forward. The interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid in April absorbed £4,600. £500 (against £1,000) is written off estate account for depreciation of buildings and machinery, and £5,000 is again placed to reserve, increasing it to £15,000, leaving a balance of £7,431 to be carried forward. The investments of the company and cash as shown in the balance-sheet (£15,016 and £12,798 respectively) are stated to remain intact at the date of the issue of the report, but in view of the critical condition of the industry the directors do not recommend a final dividend. For 1928-29 there was a final payment of 12½ per cent., making 17½ per cent. for the year. The crop harvested was 946,048lb. (against 946,124lb.), and the average gross price realised was 10.600d. to 8.675d. per lb. landed London terms (against 10.860d.), but costs per lb. are not shown separately in the report. Meeting, October 27.

MILAN BOURSE

MILAN, Oct. 17.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.79½ (previous, 92.79½); Consolidato 5%, 80.90 (80.90); Banca d'Italia, 1,670 (1,667); Banca Commerciale, 1,411 (1,412); Banca Nazionale di Credito, 100 (100); Banca di Roma, 108½ (108½); Credito Italiano, 751 (751); Cosulich Navigazione, 681½ (69); Meridionali, 988 (985); Navigazione Generale, 505½ (504); Cantoni Coats, 582 (580); Sole Chatillon, 254 (254); Snia Viscosa, 385½ (381½); Ilva, 241 (241). Monte Amiata, 150 (152); Montecatini, 195 (195¼); Fiat, 223 (227¼); Adriatica, 201 (200½); Edison, 653 (654); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 75 (72½); Terni, 581 (582½); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 746 (746); Adamello, 257 (255).

The Estate Market

LAW OF AUCTIONS

A "SEMI-BUNGALOW"

More than 200 new references to reported cases are incorporated in the third edition of "The Law of Auctions, Estate Agency, Valuation and Commission," by Mr. Heber Hart, K.C. (Stevens and Sons). In the preface an outline of some of the newly cited cases indicates the pitfalls which may await agents and those who instruct them. Recent statutory provisions are referred to, and, as the book deals with every type of sale, it alludes to "knock-outs." Mr. Heber Hart says :—

Broadly speaking, one cannot point to any marked and far-reaching improvement in the law of auctions which has been effected by modern legislation. The Auctions (Bidding Agreements) Act, 1927, obviously embodies a carefully considered attempt to check the mischief of knock-outs : but it may well be doubted if it has not failed (possibly by reason of its provisory limitations) to effect any very substantial improvement in this direction. On the other hand, Parliament has not unnaturally refrained from dealing with mock auctions before it has been satisfactorily shown that the reasons which prevent the suppression of these nuisances by the enforcement of the existing law would not also render nugatory any new legislation on the subject.

Mr. Heber Hart's textbook meets every requirement of the legal profession as well as of estate agents. He is an hon. member of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, to which he has rendered very valuable assistance for a long period.

Brisley Rise, Willesborough, a Tudor house, is to be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, with three acres. The firm is to sell Hazeldean, Bolney, for Mr. James S. Motion.

Besides an auction of real estate at the Mart next week, of houses on Limpsfield Common and in or near Ashdown Forest, Messrs. Constable and Maude (Mount-street) will hold the first of their present list of furniture sales, on Tuesday and Wednesday at Wolsey's Spring, Kingston Hill, by order of Mrs. Elinor Glyn. Hepplewhite, Sheraton, and other old furniture at Eastwood Park, Falfield, will be sold on October 28 and following days, the joint agents being Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square); and on November 3 they open the auction of the contents of Parnham, Beaminster.

Among the larger landed estates for realization by Messrs. Harrods, Limited (Brompton-road), is a house and 1,570 acres and trout fishing, between Exeter and Plymouth. Sir Henry Buckingham, M.P., has requested the firm to dispose of a thoroughly well-fitted residence and 30 acres, near Guildford and Farnham, close to a golf course on the south of the Hog's Back. Walton Lodge, Banstead, which has cost over £20,000, is offered, with 15 acres, for half that sum.

What is a "semi-bungalow"? Judging from the picture and details in a list yesterday (p. 26) by Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co. (Sackville-street) it is a house of two floors. Such a property, freehold, overlooking Ashdown Forest, is offered for £3,750. The house and two acres are said to have cost over £6,000.

An "upset" price of £3,150 has been fixed for Culmer Farm House, Witley, a Tudor house and over two acres, for sale at St. James's-square on October 28 by Messrs. Hampton and Sons. Other lots to be sold on the same occasion include, for the Public Trustee, a Wendover modern freehold of an acre ; and, for executors, premises near Eaton-square. A granite house and 24 acres in Guernsey and a house at Bexhill-on-Sea will be submitted.

A gross income of nearly £2,800 a year derived from Shoreditch leaseholds will be offered at the Mart on October 29 by Messrs. Toplis and Harding and Russell (Old Jewry) on behalf of mortgagees.

Mymwood, 306 acres with a Georgian type of house, four miles from Hatfield, is for sale at the Mart on October 31 by Messrs. Whatley, Hill, and Co. (Ryder-street). There is a lake in the grounds.

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALE THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
J. Francis and Son	Ivy Bush Royal Hotel, Carmarthen	Country Property

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SALE THIS DAY

Harner Rooke and Co.	188, Strand, London, W.C.	Rare (2.0)	Postage Stamps

ARGENTINE GRAIN SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 16.—The outlook in the wheat, oats, and linseed areas has been improved by the recent rains, but warmer weather is needed, as growth is being retarded by the present cold spell. Wheat closed at a steady tone, although the ex dock quotation at $8.20 is 5c. lower on the week, while maize, also steady, is 20c. down at $5.00. Oats are quiet and 5c. cheaper at $3.75, while linseed is 30c. up, closing steady at $14.55.

Wheat shipments were confined to 60,000qr. for orders, 4,500 to the Continent and 75,000 to non-European ports. The total, 142,500qr., compares with 82,500 the preceding week and 566,000 during the corresponding week in 1929. Maize clearances comprised 234,500qr. to the United Kingdom and for orders, 235,500 to the Continent, and 14,000qr. in respect of its Ordinary stock, total, 474,000qr., comparing with 762,500 a week ago and 308,000 last year. Of a total of 49,000 of oats shipped, 42,000 were to the United Kingdom and for orders, and the remainder to the Continent. Last week 357,000qr. were cleared and till a year ago. Linseed shipments totalled 14,000 tons, against 10,700 a week ago and 12,000 last year. Details show that 4,900 tons were to the United Kingdom and for orders, 8,000 to the Continent, and 2,000 to the U.S.A.

Stocks of wheat are 10,000 heavier than a week ago at 180,000, and maize similarly large at 410,000 tons. Oats stocks are unaltered at 50,000 and linseed 5,000 smaller at 65,000 tons.

SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 16.—The week's shipments of Argentine and Uruguayan beef were 58,000 quarters heavier than those of the preceding week, while mutton and lamb shipments were 6,000 and 3,000 carcasses larger respectively. Details are shown below :—

	Beef	Mutton	Lamb
	Quarters	Carcasses	Carcasses
To London	51,000	7,000	14,000
,, Liverpool	31,000	8,000	22,000
,, Rest U.K.	—	—	—
Total to the U.K. ..	112,000	15,000	36,000
Total last week to U.K.	58,000	7,000	33,000
Total so far this year to U.K.	4,652,000	1,068,000	2,565,000
Corresponding week last year	104,076	7,989	63,432
Corresponding total last year	4,821,880	1,141,320	2,295,308
To France	8,000	1,000	—
,, Italy	1,000	—	—
,, Rest Continent ..	2,000	—	—
Total to Continent ..	11,000	1,000	—
Total last week to Continent ..	27,000	3,000	—
Total so far this year to Continent ..	1,200,000	211,000	—
Corresponding week last year	14,675	9,760	—
Corresponding total last year ..	1,185,052	227,782	—

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

ADELAIDE, Oct. 17.—The second series of wool sales, at which 30,000 bales are being offered, continued here to-day, when 20 per cent. of the offerings were withdrawn. Continental operators were the principal buyers, but were strongly supported by Yorkshire. Good wools showed a decline of 5 per cent. compared with the last sales here, average wools 7½ to 10 per cent., and faulty and inferior 10 to 15 per cent. The highest price realized for greasy wool was 11d.—*Reuter.*

POSTAL FOOD IMPORTS

SOVIET FACILITIES TO FOREIGN TECHNICAL WORKERS

The Berlin *Boersen-Courier's* Eastern Trade Supplement gives particulars of the concessions made by the Soviet Government to the demands of foreign specialists employed in Soviet territory in regard to importation of postal packets of supplies, these demands having arisen from the increasing shortage of daily necessities. Special modified Customs rates have been granted, and the following articles are allowed to be imported per month for each member of a foreign specialist's family up to the amounts stated :—

Ten tins of preserves; 500 grammes of coffee; 500 grammes of cocoa; 2 kilogrammes of pickles, &c.; 1 kilogramme of chocolate and confectionery; 2 kilogrammes of sugar; 2 kilogrammes of butter, sausage, and ham; 3 kilogrammes of soap; 500 grammes of tobacco and tobacco products.

Yearly supplies of the following articles are allowed to the extent stated :—Linen, 6 sets; clothes, 1 set; woollen underwear, 1 set; stockings and socks, 6 pairs; boots, 2 pairs.

The following is the Customs tariff for a fixed number of postal packets for the personal needs of foreign specialists working in Soviet territory :—Preserves, 1 rouble per kilogramme ; coffee, 5r. per kg.; cocoa, 5r. per kg.; pickles, chocolate, and confectionery, 2r. per kg.; butter, ham, and sausage, 1r. per kg.; sugar, 0.30r. per kg.; tobacco and its products, 10r. per kg.; ordinary soap, free ; boots, 10r. per pair ; children's boots, 5r. per pair ;

DEBENHAM, TEWSON & CO.

By Order of the Liquidators.

FINSBURY.

Almost opposite the H. A. C.'s Headquarters.—Messrs.

DEBENHAM, TEWSON & CO.

will SELL at the Mart, E.C., on Tuesday, November 18, at 2.30, the exceptionally well-lighted

LONG LEASEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES,

No. 39, CITY-ROAD,

comprising Five Lofty Floors, and affording a TOTAL NETT FLOOR SPACE of about

3,835 SQUARE FEET.

Frontage, 19ft. 6in. Ground Area, 1,220 sq. ft.

Held for about 965 YEARS UNEXPIRED at ground-rents of £104 per annum.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Solicitor:—HAROLD KENWRIGHT, Esq., Milton House, 35, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C.2.

Particulars and Plan at 80, Cheapside, E.C.2.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

In an excellent retail trading position.—Messrs.

DEBENHAM, TEWSON & CO.

will SELL at the Mart, E.C., on Tuesday, November 18, at 2.30, in two lots,

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS OF

£26 PER ANNUM,

secured upon the shops, Nos. 73 and 75, ABBEY-ROAD.

Each leased for 67 years at £13.

REVERSION IN 19¼ YEARS to the Rack Rents estimated at £400 per annum.

Solicitors:—Messrs. GRESHAM, DAVIES and DALLAS, 12, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.2.

Particulars at 80, Cheapside, E.C.2.

By Order of Executors.

SOUTH CHINGFORD.

A Sound Leasehold Investment.—Messrs.

DEBENHAM, TEWSON & CO.

will SELL at the Mart, E.C., on Tuesday, November 18, at 2.30, in One lot,

NETT LEASEHOLD GROUND-RENTS OF

£27 PER ANNUM,

secured upon Eight Houses, Nos. 24 to 38 (EVENS), HALL-LANE (Nos. 1 to 8, Norfolk-terrace), Chingford Mount-road.

Held for 999 years from 1905 at a ground-rent of £8 and sub-leased for terms of 99 years from 1908 at ground-rents amounting to £35.

REVERSION TO THE RACK RENTS

for about 807 years from 2007.

Solicitors:—Messrs. CARTER and CARTER, 26, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

Particulars at 80, Cheapside, E.C.2.

By Order of Executors.

TOOTING.

Attractive Small Investments.—Messrs.

DEBENHAM, TEWSON & CO.

will SELL at the Mart, E.C., on Tuesday, November 18, at 2.30, in Three Lots.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS OF

£24 PER ANNUM,

secured upon Three Private Residences, Nos. 11, 13, and 15, LUCIEN-ROAD. Leased for 99 years at £8 each.

REVERSION TO THE RACK RENTS in less than 60 years. Gross assessments, £138.

Solicitors:—Messrs. GOODY, SONS and WEATHERALL, 62, North-hill, Colchester.

Particulars at 80, Cheapside, E.C.2.

CITY OF LONDON.

A Prominent Corner Position in Fleet-street midway between Ludgate-circus and the Law Courts.

THE HIGHLY IMPORTANT FREEHOLD SITE,

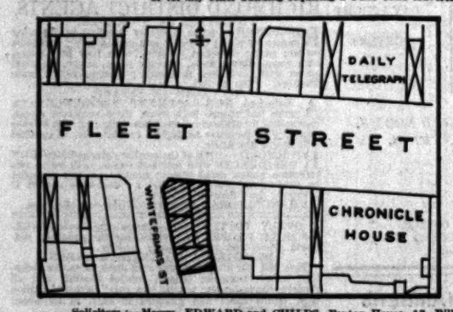
No. 68, FLEET-STREET & No. 41, WHITEFRIARS-STREET

GROUND AREA OF ABOUT 1,250 SQUARE FEET.

Affording an excellent OPPORTUNITY for the

ERECTION OF A BANK OR INSURANCE OFFICE, NEWSPAPER PREMISES, SHOPS AND OFFICES,

or for any other building requiring a First-Class Advertising Position.



TO BE LET

BY AUCTION ON

BUILDING LEASE

for

99 YEARS

(WITH THE OPTION TO ACQUIRE THE FREEHOLD)

at the Mart, E.C.4,

ON TUESDAY,

10TH DECEMBER,

at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors:—Messrs. EDWARD and CHILDS, Fenton House, 17, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Particulars, Plan and Conditions of Letting may be obtained of the Auctioneers, Messrs. MATTHEW MILES and SONS, 55, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, and Messrs.

DEBENHAM, TEWSON & CO.,

80, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.2.

JONES, LANG & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND SURVEYORS,

17, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.2.

BRANCH OFFICE: 27, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2.

AT THE LONDON AUCTION MART ON WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1930, BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS PER £559 ANN.

SECURED UPON NOS.

116, HIGH HOLBORN.

10A, CHANDOS-STREET, W.

1 AND 2, GREAT CHAPEL-STREET, W.

AND

18 AND 20, FARRINGDON-ROAD.

ALSO

FREEHOLD PROPERTIES

23 AND 24, CAMBERWELL-GREEN.

THE DALSTON PICTURE HOUSE, WITH Nos.

4 TO 14A (EVEN), DALSTON-LANE.

FREEHOLD LAND, POPLAR.

43, TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD.

17 AND 19, THEOBALDS-ROAD.

All Let on Leases and Producing

NET PER £2,730 ANN.

Offering Attractive Investments with Considerable Reversions at Varying Periods.

Solicitors:—Messrs. W. W. WYNNE and SONS, 1, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

Auctioneers as above.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(Continued from Page 21)

Established 1861.

JAMES HARRIS & SON, WINCHESTER.

Two miles from the City of Winchester.

HAMPSHIRE.—Exceptionally attractive EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, in mellowed red brick, standing in delightful old-world grounds; lounge hall, three reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices; electric light; company's water; modern drainage; stable garage; cottage; two tennis courts, in all about 11 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £6,500. (Fo. 1452.)

Commanding beautiful views over the Sussex Weald.

SURREY (near Haslemere).—Charming TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE, containing much old oak; fine hall with gallery, four reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, excellent offices; electric light; company's gas and water; central heating; modern drainage; garage for four cars; artistic pleasure grounds, lily pond, woodland glade, tennis and croquet lawns, in all 12 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD for SALE £11,500 (offer). (Fo. 1548.)

In one of the best residential parts of the City.

WINCHESTER.—FAYREACRE, WORTHY-ROAD. —Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, with two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room; garage; tennis court; well-kept grounds of about ONE ACRE. By AUCTION at the George Hotel, Winchester, on Wednesday, 29th October, 1930, at 2 o'clock.

Solicitor: Reginald J. Harris, Esq., 45, Jewry-street, Winchester.

Particulars of the Auctioneers.

Auction and Estate Offices: Jewry Chambers, Winchester. Telephone 451.

HOVE & BRIGHTON AGENTS,

WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove.

"WILLETT-BUILT."

HOVE.—To be SOLD, choice pre-War red brick Detached FREEHOLD, MODERNIZED and REDECORATED; nine-ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, three fine reception rooms, TILED DOMESTIC OFFICES; nice garden; favourite residential position. Low figure accepted for quick sale. Agents [—

WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

"WILLETT-BUILT."

HOVE.—Charming Detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, TWO FLOORS ONLY; three reception rooms, maids' sitting room, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; entirely labour-saving; CENTRAL HEATING, CONSTANT HOT WATER; excellent garage; rooms for garage. Moderate price for FREEHOLD, including decorations to reasonable requirements. Agents [—

WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

ONLY £375 PER ANNUM, OR NEAR OFFER, AT HOVE.—To be LET, Unfurnished, Detached six bed rooms, two bath rooms, dining and drawing rooms, maids' hall, kitchen, and usual offices; CENTRAL HEATING, ELECTRIC POWER, CONSTANT HOT WATER, LAVATORY BASINS; excellent garden, 80ft. by 150ft.; GARAGE, chauffeur's accommodation, optional. An exceptional offer. Sole Agents [—

WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

Oak panelling, Stone mullioned windows, Ancient Chapel.

BETWEEN BANBURY and OXFORD.—Genuine stonebuilt TUDOR RESIDENCE, containing three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), ample offices; extensive buildings; attractive grounds, 3½ ACRES. For SALE, FREEHOLD.—Apply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Estate Agents, Oxford.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—Sunny Detached HOUSE, beautiful condition throughout, three bed, bath, two reception, &c.; electric light and power; large matured garden, space for garage. An ideal "all-the-year-round" home. FREEHOLD, £1,650.—Recommended with confidence by STEVENS and SONS, 1, Sea-road, Bexhill.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN

HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS, F.A.I.

BEACONSFIELD & DISTRICT.

BAILEY-DENTON and Co., Chief Agents. B'field 328.

BERKS, immediately on the outskirts of a small market town. For SALE, a GEORGIAN HOUSE, with three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath, &c.; main drainage, water; lovely gardens intersected by stream, meadow, in all 3½ ACRES.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

HISTORIC MANOR HOUSE RESIDENCE in beautiful old-world setting away from noise and motoring roads; beautifully decorated, latest improvements; hand basins to bed rooms, dual hot water system; 29ft. lounge, two reception, two maids, large bath; two garages; Acre richly timbered lawns, fruit and kitchen gardens. £3,950, ready for occupation.

GOODMAN and MANN, Hampton Court Station.

ISLE of WIGHT, VENTNOR (Riviera of England, with fine views over the sea).—To be SOLD, a perfect HOUSE, stone-built, and standing in pretty garden; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; electric light and every modern convenience. PRICE ONLY £1,600. Strongly recommended.—Owner's Agent, A. E. MORRIS, Estate Offices, Shanklin, I.W.

BORDERS of EXMOOR: hunting with five packs, near salmon and trout fishing; G.W.R. station one mile.—Detached COUNTRY HOUSE; three reception, nine bed rooms; two cottages; stabling and garages; field; £2,500 FREEHOLD; more land if required. — For further particulars apply CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, 82, Queen-street, Exeter.

LOWEST RATED TOWN IN ENGLAND.

BOURNEMOUTH.—A new illustrated Property Register, "Homes in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties," with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing position of each town described. Post free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

BERNARD DAWSON, LTD.

ESSEX, HARLOW (facing the Green).—For SALE FREEHOLD, picturesque Creeper-clad RESIDENCE, gate legs, beam, and three reception rooms; good offices; stabling for three; large garden with paddock in rear having valuable road frontage, the whole extending to nearly ONE ACRE; hunting with the Essex and Hertfordshire. Also five-room Cottage and eight-room Villa.

SAWBRIDGEWORTH.—OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, with eight beds, bath, and four reception rooms, including Jacobean oak dining room; garages; 1½ ACRE.

Full particulars of above apply Sole Agents, 92, Cannon-street, E.C.4. Mansion House 3722.

SUSSEX.

EYRE and Co., Lewes, for HOUSES and ESTATES.

SUSSEX.—Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 10 miles Eastbourne; lounge, two reception, five bed, bath; gas; good outbuildings; two garages, two living rooms; matured grounds, beautiful woodland; 15 ACRES. Unfurnished £150 per annum. Furnished £200 per annum. —EYRE and Co., Lewes.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS,

ROSS and DENNIS. 'Phone 1597.

EASTBOURNE.—Charming well-built RESIDENCE, planned for easy working; two reception, four bed, bath (hot and cold); garage; nice garden. £1,700 (£1,000 can remain)—Inspected and recommended by ROSS and DENNIS, Eastbourne.

COTSWOLD COUNTRY (outskirts of Cheltenham).—TO BE SOLD, a delightfully situated MODERN RESIDENCE (pre-War), having beautiful views of the Cotswolds; with large lounge hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, excellent domestic offices; main water and gas, modern drainage; delightful flower gardens, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock, in all some THREE ACRES.—Apply Messrs. YOUNG and GILLING, Estate Agents, Cheltenham.

CORNISH RIVIERA (within three miles of Falmouth and one mile of Perranwell).—With vacant possession, the attractive, old-fashioned, gabled, FREEHOLD RESIDENCE known as "ANTRON COTTAGE," situate in the parish of Mabe; standing in its own picturesque ground of about 3½ ACRES with gardens, stables, coachhouse or garage and other outbuildings. The house, which commands magnificent views of land and sea, contains small entrance hall, three reception rooms, kitchen, and usual offices, five bed rooms, bath room with hot and cold water, and two w.c.s, &c.; good boating, fishing, and shooting in the immediate neighbourhood.—For further particulars, photographs, and cards to view apply J. Messer Bennetts, Solicitor, Truro.

CORNISH RIVIERA, within 1¼ mile of Falmouth.—Charming Detached HOUSE of CHARACTER, standing in usually lovely garden of three Acres, with semi-tropical flowering shrubs and stream running through; dining room and lounge hall, cloak room, large drawing room, five bed rooms, bath room, and usual offices; two garages and stabling; large barn; petrol gas; main water supply. FREEHOLD £3,700. (Furnished 5 guineas. Unfurnished £150.)—Fox, Presenver, Falmouth.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, unrivalled beautiful surroundings.—SALE of long LEASE of 12-roomed HOUSE; electric light, modern conveniences; cottage; stable or garage; salmon and trout fishing. No agents.—Write Box E.1658, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON, EAST (outskirts old-world educational town). *A Bargain at £1,850.* —MOST SUBSTANTIAL OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE, in absolutely perfect order throughout, overlooking prettily timbered pastoral scenery; three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath; ELECTRIC LIGHT, gas, main water and drainage; garage and stabling; extremely productive and well-stocked walled kitchen and fruit garden, Half-acre.—RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., Exeter. (9175.)

PADDOCK AVAILABLE.

DORKING.—Exceptionally well-built modern labour-saving HOUSE with every convenience, including electric light, gas, telephone; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, sun-panelled lounge; full-sized garage; large garden with tennis lawn. Outlook on Box Hill; five minutes from two stations; electric service to London 50 minutes; near two golf courses. PRICE £2,250.—Owner, Deneholm, Deepdene-avenue, Dorking. 'Phone 289

DORSET, mile market town, golf three miles, 10 miles Coast.—Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE with nice garden and paddock (in all 4½ ACRES); three reception, billiard room, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage and rooms; electric light, main water. £3,500.—REBBECK BROS., The Square, Bournemouth.

DORSET, three miles from SHERBORNE, in village, but with lovely views.—SALE of 16 years' LEASE, or to be LET on long Lease; three reception, nine bed, and one dressing room; electric light, telephone; stabling for two; large garage; good garden, two tennis courts, in all 1½ ACRE.—Write Box W.1502, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE, with fine views of the Downs and Sea.—Attractive detached HOUSE with four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; all on two floors; garage; tennis lawn; £1,750. VACANT POSSESSION. —Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

ESSEX.—To be LET, £160 per annum, perfect secluded small HOUSE, five miles Chelmsford; seven bed rooms, four reception; electric light, telephone, independent boiler; facing S.W., double aspect; garden and paddock, three Acres; shooting obtainable. Possession November.—Address "Owner," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin-friars, E.C.

EAST GRINSTEAD AGENTS,

TURNER, RUDGE and TURNER. (Tels. 70.)

FASCINATING HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE in old-world village, 14 miles London, with four bed, bath, two reception, lounge hall; electric light, constant hot water; garage; delightful garden, fruit, grass tennis. Owner leaving for larger house asks £1,350 to sell quickly.—GOODMAN and MANN, Hampton Court Station.

FIVE MINUTES' WALK FRILFORD HEATH GOLF COURSE, Oxford 15 minutes by car.—Modern FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; cavity walls; central heat; sandy soil; warm and sunny position; five bed (factory basins), bath, two reception; maid available. PRICE £2,300.—Details of BROOKS and SON, Estate Agents, Oxford.

FLEET (HANTS).—Lovely pine and heather district, 50mins. Waterloo, near golf and polo; high-class residential locality. Superior and attractive MODERN RESIDENCE; seven bed, tiled bath (hot and cold), three sitting; company's electric light, gas, and water; garage; 1¼ acre grounds, including a most picturesque natural grassy glade with oaks, birches, &c.; tiled basins, h. and c. Possession. Specially recommended. £3,150 FREEHOLD. Lovely situation.—Sole Agents, ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tels. 118.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS,

Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, Ltd.,

6, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone 63 and 1017.

ISLAY, ARGYLLSHIRE.

FOR SALE, the attractive RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING ESTATE of CAIRNSMORE in the Parish of Kildalton in the southern part of the Island of Islay, extending to about 9,000 ACRES, and comprising Farms and other Holdings, Grouse Moor, Houses, and Superiorities in Port Ellen, with Part Harbour of Port Ellen.

The Mansion House and the Policies, extending to 16 Acres, are finely situated one mile to the west of Port Ellen. The house, which has a southern exposure sea-wards, is a modern and substantial stone-built structure.

The Shootings afford first-class and varied sport. The winter Shootings in particular are excellent. There is also a good trout fishing. Machrie Golf Course is about 9½ miles distant from the house.

Rental for 1929-30, including pier dues, £3,024 12s. 4d.; Burdens £414 3s. 1d.

Particulars can be obtained on application to JOHN C. REDDIE and SONS, W.S., 5, Thistle-street, Edinburgh.

FOR SALE.—GARDEN CITY, LETCHWORTH.—To artists and others, very compact HOUSE, with well-stocked, picturesque garden, ¼ acre, and spinney. Unfurnished; four bed, two sitting, large studio, 22ft. by 17ft., with big North light; electric light; garage; conservatory; rain-water well; workshop and shed; select neighbourhood. PRICE £1,300.—"Airlie," 17, Sollershott-West, Letchworth, Herts.

FOR SALE, £450, BUNGALOW; hot and cold; garage, stable; 1¼ Acre land; beautiful views.—Kilby, Lustleigh, Devon.

FOR PROPERTIES for SALE in the favourite CROWBOROUGH or ASHDOWN FOREST Districts apply Messrs. C. J. PARRIS, Estate Agents, Crowborough and Tunbridge Wells.

FREEHOLD for SALE near HINDHEAD; three reception rooms, five-six bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); tennis court, cottage, outbuildings, about 16 acres. PRICE £5,500.—Write Box F.928, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORT DRIVE ALDEBURGH GOLF LINKS AND SEA.

GENTLEMAN'S CHARMING OLD HOUSE and PLEASURE FARM; three sitting, six bed rooms, bath room; much old oak; lovely gardens; good buildings; 71 ACRES, mostly rich pasture; easily lettable; ample space, £2,850 or offer. Photos.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

GODALMING and GUILDFORD. | Apply FOLKER & HORTON, F.A.I., for particulars of AVAILABLE PROPERTIES.

GUILDFORD.—A BARGAIN at £2,250. Exceptionally well-fitted RESIDENCE; pretty hall, two reception, six bed rooms, bath room; garage; matured grounds; newly decorated.—Sole Agents, CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, Guildford.

A Really Delightful

SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

off beaten track. 400 feet up. Southerly views.

KENT-SURREY BORDERS. In unspoilt country. Five-six bed rooms, three reception, bath; double garage; 2½ ACRES with paddock. Electricity. ONLY £2,750, FREEHOLD.—Sole Agents, MOSELY, CARD and Co., Reigate. (Tels. 388.)

KENT and SUSSEX BORDERS.—Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 14 bed, three bath, four reception; co.'s electric light and water, central heating; entrance lodge, stabling, garage; finely timbered grounds, 18 ACRES; shooting. Rent £250. Small premium.—GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

LIPHOOK, HANTS.—For SALE, Architect's COTTAGE, facing Golf Course; 1¼ ACRE; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; co.'s water.—Apply EVENNETT, Estate Agent, Haslemere.

LOIS WEEDON HOUSE, NEAR TOWCESTER,

A SPLENDID MODERN HOUSE,

IN PERFECT ORDER.

An easily worked House, with every possible modern convenience; 14 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, lounge hall, four reception rooms.

Model hunter stabling of 10 fine loose boxes.

Garages, groom's house, five other cottages, well-equipped home farm.

Exceptionally beautiful gardens and grounds, hard tennis court, squash racquet court, walled kitchen garden.

ABOUT 226 ACRES,

including 185 Acres of sound pasture.

FOR SALE AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE,

representing many thousands of pounds less than cost.

Illustrated particulars and plan from the Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, London, W.1.

NEAR BATH.—MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; garage; pretty grounds, paddock; magnificent views; central heating, company's water, electric light.

£2,500. 4½ ACRES.

THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

NEW FOREST & HANTS COAST.

Principal Agents, HEWITT and Co., Lymington.

By Order of the Executors of the late Col. J. C. Brand, D.S.O., M.C.

HAZELWOOD,

NEWICK, SUSSEX.

This attractive small COUNTRY HOUSE, containing eight or more bed rooms, two bath rooms, and three reception rooms, &c., with garage, cottage, garden, and two paddocks, amounting in all to about

16 ACRES,

still unsold after the recent Auction, is now offered at the drastically

REDUCED PRICE OF £2,500

in order to effect an immediate sale.

Sole Agents, Messrs. WINKWORTH and Co., 43, Curzon-street, Mayfair, London.

RADLETT.—To be LET, beautifully appointed MODERN HOUSE with three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, ample offices; main drainage, company's water, gas, and electricity; large garden with tennis court; garage; near golf and rail.—Apply E. N. GRACE, F.S.I., Chartered Surveyor, Radlett. 'Phone, Radlett 20.

READING.—SMALL HOUSE, in good residential district. Unfurnished; two bed, one reception, kitchen, and bath; garage; good garden; inclusive rent £65 per annum; boss pays the door.—Apply 63, Queen's-gardens, W.2. 'Phone, Padd. 3143.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

SUFFOLK, artistic water-mill house, Colchester eight miles.—RESIDENCE; two living, four bed rooms; the mill would provide extra rooms by alteration; an attractive proposition; off the beaten track; 1¼ ACRE paddocks, building, &c.; £750.—Apply A. C. GRIMWADE and SON, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

SURREY, 27 miles in park-like surroundings.—Charming OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, restored and modernized; eight bed, three bath, four reception rooms; cottage; garage, stabling; NINE ACRES of beautiful grounds. For SALE, FREEHOLD.—Apply FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1. Regent 7846.

SUSSEX, between Tunbridge Wells and Easthourne.—Charming RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed, bath, usual offices; ONE ACRE. To be SOLD by AUCTION, October 29th.—ROSS and DENNIS, Auctioneers, Eastbourne.

TO be LET with IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, pleasing COUNTRY RESIDENCE, standing detached in its own grounds, about four miles from Chelmsford and close to picturesque village; house contains hall, three reception rooms, excellent domestic offices, four bed rooms, bath room; compact, tastefully laid-out pleasure garden with sunk garden, lawns, vegetable and fruit garden; garage and stabling. Rent £120 per annum.

Apply ALFRED DARBY and Co., Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 97, High-street, Chelmsford. (Tel., No. 2.)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES.

BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

UNIQUE OLD-WORLD oak-beamed and thatched COUNTRY COTTAGE, heart of real unspoiled delightful country, 45 miles London; perfectly rural seclusion, delightful views; thoroughly restored and modernized in most perfect taste; charming garden; first-rate order. Only £925 FREEHOLD and VACANT. Sacrifice owing to City slump. Stamp for photo.—DE BEER and SON, Bishop's Stortford. ('Phone 243.)

WEST SUSSEX.—Nine-roomed old FARMHOUSE, modernized, well FURNISHED, mostly antique; 13 ACRES rich meadows; 2,800 guinea FREEHOLD, plus furniture 500 guineas, or valuation. Would be Let or Let on lease at £4 4s. per week or easy hacking distance Lords Leconfield and Cowdray Hounds.—Apply Owner, Head, Lurgashall, Petworth.

REDECORATED.

WORTHING.—Charming MODERN NON-RESIDENT RESIDENCE, on two floors; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room; pretty garden; TIMBER-BUILT GARAGE. Low price for FREEHOLD. Privately, or by Auction 14th November next.—Sole Agents and Auctioneers:—WM. WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

FORTHCOMING SALES

within

THE GRAFTON GALLERIES,

GRAFTON-STREET (OFF BOND-STREET), W.

BY ORDER OF THE HOLBORN TRUST, LTD.,

FOR LIQUIDATION OF LOANS, GOODS REMOVED BY WARRANT FROM THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY'S WAREHOUSE. ALSO A COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CARPETS BELONGING TO A NOBLEMAN.

IMPORTANT THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALE

of

ANTIQUE AND MODERN ORIENTAL

CARPETS AND RUGS,

COMPRISING ABOUT 1,000 LOTS OF PERSIAN, INDIAN, CHINESE, CAUCASIAN, TURKEY, AND OTHERS.

ON VIEW TO-DAY,

9 a.m. to 1 p.m.,

AND MONDAY, OCTOBER 20TH,

from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

SALE DAYS,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,

OCTOBER 21ST, 22ND, AND 23RD,

at 1 o'clock precisely each day.

ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24TH,

at 12 noon.

SALE OF

FURNISHING FABRICS,

including

VELOURS DE JEUNES, DAMASKS, BROCADES, SILK MOIRES, POPLINS, MADRAS MUSLINS, VELVETS, &c., &c.

Also, at 1.30 p.m.,

OLD MASTERS AND FINE OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE.

ON VIEW MONDAY TO THURSDAY,

OCTOBER 20TH TO 23RD.

CATALOGUES OF THE ABOVE SALES may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers,

GILLOW & GILLOW, LTD.,

14, Bruton-street, W.1

(Telephone: Mayfair 4012).

and

TOPLIS & HARDING & RUSSELL,

28, Old Jewry, E.C.2

(Telephone: Met. 8217).

By Order of Public Trustee.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

59, HOLLAND-ROAD, KENSINGTON.

Well situated leasehold residence; three ground-floor reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and good domestic offices.—Mr.

FRANK SWAIN

will SELL the above by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on Wednesday, 12th November, 1930, at 2.30 precisely.

Solicitor: W. J. Honeywood, Esq., 10, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.2.

Auctioneer's Offices: 170, Notting Hill-gate, W.11. Park 7492.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

FREEHOLD in OLD WESTMINSTER.

For Occupation or Investment.

MOST ATTRACTIVE CORNER RESIDENCE, known as 37, CATHERINE-STREET; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, convenient domestic offices, solid oak staircase and floors. Vacant possession.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 2.30 (unless previously disposed of privately).

Particulars and orders to view of Messrs.

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS,

Estate Agents and Surveyors, 5, West Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 2201-3.

By Order of Lieut.-Colonel Burns Hartopp.

21, CADOGAN-SQUARE

and GARAGE, S.W.

Directly overlooking the gardens.

The LONG LEASE of this excellent TOWN RESIDENCE, containing 13 bed rooms, four bath rooms, five reception rooms; with garage and rooms; nominal ground rent.

To be SOLD by AUCTION at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 22nd October, at 2.30 (unless previously sold by private treaty).

Particulars of Messrs. Young, Jackson, Beard and King, Solicitors, 46, Parliament-street, S.W.1, and with orders to view of Messrs.

GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS,

Estate Agents, Surveyors, and Auctioneers, 5, West Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1. Tele., Sloane 2201-2-3.

ON TUESDAY, 28th October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. At the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, by

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.

GILT-EDGE FREEHOLDS.

TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD.

Nos. 29 and 31, CHARLOTTE-STREET. Corner premises. Two Shops and large Upper Part. Let until 1940 at only £100 per annum, but with valuable reversion estimated at £400 per annum.

Solicitors: Messrs. Trollope, Winckworth, Crump and Sprott, 30, Buckingham-gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

KENTISH TOWN. BUSY MARKET.

No. 100, QUEEN'S-CRESCENT.—Corner Shop and Premises, Store and Garage, with possession at Christmas.

Solicitors: Messrs. Dalston, Sons and Elliman, 21, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. Mr. Justice Eve, re William Sharp, deceased.

Dartford Main Coal Co., Ltd., v. Sharp.

WESTMINSTER, ST. GEORGE'S-SQUARE.

No. 5, MORETON-PLACE.—Ten-roomed Dwelling House, producing £135 4s. per annum. Lease 36 years.

Solicitors: Messrs. Wooller, Tyler and Bury, 5 and 6, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.2.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Surveyors,

36, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND, W.C.2.

Temple Bar 5553-4.

RUSHWORTH & BROWN,

Auctioneers, Chartered Surveyors, and Valuers,

22, SAVILE-ROW, REGENT-STREET, W.1.

SALE by AUCTION at Winchester House, E.C.2, on Wednesday, 22nd October, 1930.

Mrs. Adelaide Cook's Estate.

NEW BOND-STREET.—FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES, No. 8, Clifford-street, W.1, comprising a fine Georgian house with grand staircase and a modern building of Work rooms with self-contained Flat, &c., immediately in rear No. 11, Coach and Horses-yard. Having two frontages of about 35ft. each, a depth of about 114ft., and covering an area of about 4,000ft. super. Vacant possession of the entire premises on completion.

Solicitors: Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, 20, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2.

On behalf of the Crown.

HAMMERSMITH.—FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES, No. 52, Greyhound-road, W.6. Portions let and producing about £53 per annum. Vacant possession of Ground Floor and part Basement.

HERNE HILL.—A two-storey RESIDENCE, No. 119, Herne Hill-road, S.E.24, containing five rooms, bath room, &c. Lease 75 years. Ground-rent £7 10s. Vacant possession.

Solicitor: The Treasury Solicitor, Storeys-gate, S.W.1.

By Order of the Public Trustee. C. Wilkinson, Esq., deceased.

7, CAVENDISH-PLACE, BRIGHTON.

WILKINSON, SON & WELCH

will SELL by AUCTION upon the premises as above, on Thursday and Friday, October 30th and 31st, at 12 o'clock each day,

VALUABLE

ANTIQUE FURNITURE,

including Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton bureau bookcases, cabinet, chairs, wardrobes, serpentine and bowfront chests of drawers,

QUEEN ANNE LONG-CASED CLOCK

chiming quarter hours, old bracket clocks, XVI.-century chest, old glass, Chinese porcelain, paintings,

1,000oz. QUEEN ANNE and GEORGIAN SILVER, including set of canisters, salvers, candlesticks, tureens, sauce boats, entree dishes, &c., old Sheffield plate,

LIBRARY of BOOKS,

Collection of Trade Tokens, principally of City of Norwich and County of Norfolk, old Worcester double dinner service.

On view two days previous, and catalogues of the Auctioneers, 170, North-street, Brighton, and 49, Church-road, Hove.

BRACKNELL, BERKS.

A FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE in perfect order, situate 275ft. up, close to railway station and near five golf courses, known as "HILLSIDE."

Nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall; garage for two cars; entrance lodge with bath room; pleasure grounds with lawns and rockeries, productive kitchen garden, in all about FIVE ACRES; gas and electric light, company's water, central heating, main drainage, telephone. Possession on completion of purchase.

To be SOLD by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, on Tuesday, November 25, at 2.30 o'clock precisely, in One Lot (unless sold privately), by Messrs.

DRIVERS, JONAS & CO.,

Chartered Surveyors, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, 7, Charles-street, St. James's-square, S.W.1, and at Chester and Southampton, in conjunction with Mr.

W. B. MASON,

Estate Agent and Auctioneer, 2 and 4, Sheet-street, Windsor.

Solicitors: Messrs. Metcalfe, Hussey and Hulbert, 10, New-square, W.C.2.

"PORTLEDGE,"

NEAR BIDEFORD, NORTH DEVON.

SALE of the CONTENTS of this old Family Residence, now let.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 29th, 30th, 31st, and November 1st, 1930.

R. BLACKMORE & SONS, F.A.I., have received instructions from Captain Pine-Coffin to SELL by AUCTION, on the above dates,

ANTIQUE and MODERN

mahogany, walnut, rosewood, and other household

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, and other FURNISHINGS.

Antique Grandfather and Mantel Clocks, Copper and Brass Goods.

A valuable Collection of

OLD CHINESE and OTHER CHINA.

Glass and Kitchen Utensils, Outdoor Effects.

Sale to commence each day at 11 a.m.

On view Monday and Tuesday, October 27th and 28th, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Catalogues, One Shilling each, ready October 20th.

By Free Catalogue Post issued.

Dated Estate Offices, Bideford, 25th September, 1930.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

RURAL HERTFORDSHIRE.

About two miles from Cuffley, three from Potter's Bar, with express service to King's Cross.

WEST HALL, NORTHAW.

The well-built RESIDENCE situate well back from the main road with charming views over the surrounding country.

Three reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms; stabling, garage for two cars; attractive but inexpensive grounds of 264 ACRES, including tennis lawn; central heating; electric light available.

MESSRS.

SMALLPEICE, ALLEN & Co.

will offer the above by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., on Wednesday, 29th October, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

Particulars from